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Thursday, August 27, 1987
Bhadra 5, 1909 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Eighth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. XXXI contains Nos. 71 to 80)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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CONTENTS

[*Eighth Series, Vol. XXXI, Eighth Session—Second Part, 1987/1909 (Saka)*]
No. 73, Thursday, August 27, 1987/Bhadra 5, 1909 (Saka)

COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions:

*Starred Questions Nos.	460 to 462 and 465 to 467	...	1—35
-------------------------	------------------------------	-----	------

Written Answers to Questions:

Starred Questions Nos.	463, 464, 468 to 479	...	35—48
------------------------	-------------------------	-----	-------

Unstarred Questions Nos.	4965 to 5199, 5199-A and 5199-B	...	48—267
--------------------------	---------------------------------------	-----	--------

Papers Laid on the Table	... 274—280
--------------------------	-------------

Messages from Rajya Sabha	... 280—281
---------------------------	-------------

Joint Committee on Offices of Profit—	281
---------------------------------------	-----

Fifth report—presented

Statement <i>re</i> : procurement prices of paddy and kharif coarse cereals for 1987-88 season—	283
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----

Dr. G.S. Dhillon	283
------------------	-----

Election Laws (Reservation of Seats for the Scheduled Tribes in Certain North-Eastern States and Union Territories) Amendment Bill— <i>Withdrawn</i>	284
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----

Matters Under Rule 377—	... 284-290
-------------------------	-------------

(i) Steps to promote girls' education in Navodaya Schools—

Shrimati Jayanti Patnaik	... 284
--------------------------	---------

* The Sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

(ii)	Demand for abolishing cess on handmade blankets—		
	Shri Akhtar Hasan	285
(iii)	Demand for Central Government's directive to all State Governments to discontinue 'Zero Budget' System—		
	Shri S.S. Bhoje	...	286
(iv)	Demand for paying attention to the miseries of the circus artistes and for discovering new sports talent from among them to be groomed as future sportsmen—		
	Shri Mullappally Ramachandran	...	287
(v)	Demand for a scheme for diverting to Kanpur the Ganga water flowing towards Unnao—		
	Shri Jagdish Awasthi	...	288
(vi)	Steps to increase production of pulses in the country—		
	Shri A. Jayamohan	...	288
(vii)	Demand for looking into the inconvenience being experienced by passengers in trains running between North Bengal and Calcutta—		
	Shri Ananda Pathak	...	289
(viii)	Demand for providing financial assistance to Government of Sikkim to meet the situation caused by flash floods in the State—		
	Shrimati D.K. Bhandari	...	290
	Atomic Energy (Amendment) Bill—	..	290—331
	Motion to consider, as passed by Rajya Sabha—		
	Shri K.R. Narayanan	...	291
	Shri B. B. Ramaiah	...	293
	Shri Mullappally Ramachandran	...	295
	Shri Hannan Mollah	...	298
	Dr. Phulrenu Guha	...	301
	Shri Syed Shahabuddin	...	303

COLUMNS

Shri Ram Singh Yadav	...	307
Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha	...	311
Shri K.R. Natarajan	...	316
Shri Virdhi Chander Jain	...	316
Shri Sriballav Panigrahi	...	319
Clauses 2 to 5 and 1	...	330
Motion to pass—		
Shri K.R. Narayanan	...	331
Statement <i>re</i> arrest of some women and injuries to one during women's demonstration on 26.8.1987 against rise in prices of essential commodities—	...	331—335
Shri P Chidambaram	...	331
Expenditure Tax Bill—	...	336—377
Motion to consider—		
Shri Janardhana Poojary	...	336
Shri V Sobhanadreeswara Rao	...	338
Kumari Mamata Banerjee	...	343
Dr. G.S. Rajhans	...	347
Shri Ajit Kumar Saha	...	350
Shri Haroobhai Mehta	...	351
Shri G.M. Banatwalla	...	353
Shri Harish Rawat	...	356
Prof. N.G. Ranga	...	357
Shri D.B. Patil	...	359
Clauses 2 to 33 and 1	...	362—376
Motion to pass—		
Shri Janardhana Poojary	...	376

COLUMNS

Legal Services Authorities Bill—	... 377—453
Motion to consider—	
Shri H.R. Bhardwaj	... 377
Shri E. Ayyapu Reddy	... 381
Shri Salahuddin	... 390
Shri Indrajit Gupta	... 393
Shri Dharam Pal Singh Mailk	... 399
Kumari Mamata Banerjee	... 403
Shri Amal Datta	... 407
Shri Thampan Thomas	... 412
Prof. Saifuddin Soz	... 416
Clauses 2 to 30 and 1	... 433
Motion to pass, as amended—	
Shri H.R. Bhardwaj	... 453
Shri P. Namgyal	.. 454
Shri P. Shiv Shanker	.. 454
Constitution (Fifty-Eighth Amendment) Bill And	
Representation of the People (Second Amendment) Bill—	... 455, 456—482
Motion to consider—	
S. Buta Singh	... 455
Shri K. Ramachandra Reddy	... 460
Shri G G. Swell	... 462
Shri Bajju Ban Riyan	... 470
Shri Chingwang Konyak	... 478
Shrimati D.K. Bhandari	... 479
Motion re: Suspension of Proviso to Rule 66	... 455—456

LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

LOK SABHA

*Thursday, August 27, 1987/Bhadra 5,
1909 (Saka)*

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Banwari Lal Purohit.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Mr. Deputy Dpeaker, Sir, before I put the question, I would like to point out that the very form of my question has been changed and the question has been slashed. (*Interruptions*)

That is what the Question Branch is doing. You must pull them up. Part (d) of my question viz.

[*English*]

"To what extent the problem of the shipping industry will be solved."

[*Translation*]

As a result of this, the question as it appears now makes no sense. By deleting

2

this part, the thrust of the question has been taken away. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : To help you only, the editing is done. Then only the question is admissible. That is why they have done.

[*English*]

Committee on Shipping Industry

*460. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have constituted a high level committee to deal with the different problems of the shipping industry; and

(b) if so, the composition of the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Composition of this Committee is as under :-

(i)	Director General of Shipping, Bombay.	... Chairman
(ii)	Joint Secretary (Shipping) Ministry of Surface Transport.	... Member
(iii)	Financial Adviser (Shipping) Ministry of Surface Transport.	... Member
(iv)	Joint Secretary (Ports) Ministry of Surface Transport.	... Member

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| (v) Joint Secretary,
Ministry of Commerce. | Member |
| (vi) Joint Secretary Department of Banking,
Ministry of Finance. | ... Member |
| (vii) A representative of Shipping Credit
& Investment Company of India Ltd., Bombay. | ... Member |
-

[Translation]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, shipping is a very important industry, but what is happening there. It is gravely sick. So far as foreign exchange is concerned, it is being drained out to foreign countries because we have not been able to develop the shipping industry and Government are not giving any assistance to it. I would also like to point out that the Scindia Steam Navigation Company is also facing crisis. Chougule too is in crisis and if we go by the newspaper reports, Mecanzies is also in trouble. Thus, this industry is sick. The Government must take remedial measures in time.

From the names it appears that the committee which you have set up is dominated by the bureaucrats. It has neither a representative from the industry nor from the public. I would like to tell the hon. Minister that such a committee is not going to be of any use. It is the bureaucrats that are to be blamed for the sorry state of affairs in which the industry finds itself today. Therefore, the representatives of the public as also of the Industry should have been kept on the committee so that they could have given some suggestions and some programmes could have been formulated accordingly. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister would give it a consideration?

My second question is as to what would be the scope of this committee? What would be its functions and jurisdiction?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: To a large extent, I agree with the views expressed by the

hon. Member about the shipping industry. Today, our shipping industry is in recession. It is not our shipping industry alone that is facing recession, but the shipping industry in the entire world is facing it. As a result of a number of effective steps taken by our Government and also the hard work done by the industry itself, our shipping industry is not as much in recession as this industry is elsewhere in the world.

This committee has been constituted especially to identify the shipping companies which have sustained this recession by the dint of their own hard work. But there are some companies which have been indulging in reckless spending on the plea of recession. The Scindia Shipping Company which has been referred to by the hon. Member, has committed so many mistakes that we have been asking them for the last four years if their financial position is good or not and how much is their budget. But nobody is prepared to give any information. So bad has been their management. If any shipping company is badly run by the management, then the Government cannot give them assistance on the pretext of recession. We have given assistance to the companies which have sustained the recession and have strengthened their management. The objective behind setting up this committee was to identify the companies whom we can extend assistance. We have selected 17 companies of which the names of 9 are:

1. Damodar Bulk Carrier.
2. Issar Shipping
3. Hede Navigation
4. Indo-Oceanic Shipping Company

5. Nirvan Shipping Company
6. South India Shipping Corporation Limited.
7. Scindia Steam Navigation
8. Surendra Overseas.
9. Tolani Shipping Company

The cases of these companies are under consideration. We shall examine their financial position and offer them rehabilitation package.

Another point which the hon. Member has raised is about the representatives. We have set up two committees and this is one of them. It meets every three months. My officers also attend the meeting. They put the questions and we reply to them. Whatever suggestions they put forward, we implement them in the policies of the Government. No such complaint has been received from the industry.

So far as the question of their representation is concerned, sometimes it is not possible to accommodate them due to government rules and regulations.

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: I would like to know whether Government would take over the companies which are incurring losses due to mismanagement? There are thousands of workers working in these companies. Their interests are to be safeguarded and it is to be ensured that the industry revives. What does the Government think about it, what is its policy?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the policy of the Government is that if some company has misused the Government money, we shall initiate action against it. There is no question of taking over. If a poor man takes Rs. 5000 from the Government as loan and fails to repay it within three months, the police goes to his house for recovery. These big industrialists misuse funds to the tune of crores of rupees and, therefore, the

Government is not in favour of taking over the companies.

[English]

We will go very strongly against them and take corrective action so that in future they do not misuse the exchequer's money.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : Sir, I am dealing with the workers of the shipping company and I would like to bring to the notice of the House that there are about 5,000 to 6,000 kms. of coast both on the Eastern and Western side of India but still we have just 1 per cent of the shipping potential of the world. Sir, nobody is bothered about the fate of this industry which is being run by big bosses. About 50 per cent of the ships are torn and scrapped and the workers are left jobless. In one company even the workers have not received their salary. Sir, the shipping companies are having a share capital of worth Rs. 150 crores. So, they are not losing anything. They are maintaining 10 other companies in addition to the shipping company and I must say that they are earning very well. They just take the loans from you. They have Rs. 150 crores as a share capital and in addition the Government's money in the form of loans etc. amounting to Rs. 800 crores. So, they are dealing with your economy. This supplementary demand of about Rs. 800 crores will not be recovered. These industries are going sick and thousands of workers are suffering. In Bombay dock about 90 per cent ships come from other countries.

There the ships from other countries are coming and are taking the advantage. So, my categorical question is, whether the Government is going to take over all the ships? Nationalisation is the thing which this industry needs very badly. The time has come when this industry should be nationalised.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, the hon. member has said that recession is not a factor at all. I must inform

the House that recession is a big factor in shipping industry. Between 1979 and 1980 when there was no recession, we could recover Rs. 1000 crores immediately from the same shipping companies. But we are also aware and the House will agree with me on this, that shipping industry is like a second line defence. So, the importance of the shipping industry has to be kept in mind.

Thirdly, the hon. member has questioned about the viability. I would like to tell him that we are going to finance only those people, who we think, are working on the guidelines of the Government and are commercially and financially viable. As far as the workers of the companies mentioned by the hon. member are concerned, Government has taken care of their payments. Government has also taken notice of their problems.

As regards our ships in different countries, we informed the embassies in those countries to give them full support financially and make arrangements to bring them back. Action has been taken by appointing a part-time management for the Scindias also. Actually, this falls under the Finance Ministry. My information is that the Finance Ministry has gone ahead by taking over the management. You will agree with me that the importance of the shipping industry is well recognised. This has been developed with great efforts. It is not developed overnight. The hon. member has said that we are lagging behind. I would like to mention that we are one of the very respectable and very large shipping industries in the world.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: Our shipping industry comprises just 1.5 per cent of the world industry. It has come on record. What are you going to do about nationalisation?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: You assure accountability and productivity in the public sector!

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Sir, I

welcome the High Level Committee set up to study the problems facing the shipping industry. What are the terms of reference of this Committee? When is it likely to give its Report? Will passenger services required in some parts of the country also be included for study? Will the service conditions of the people working in Government vessels be included by this Committee?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Sir, it is a very big document and as far as the terms of reference and other things are concerned, I can give the information to the hon. member. I may tell him that this Committee was set up with an intention to know the immediate problems of the shipping industry and to solve them in the shortest possible time. For example long procedures in connection with licensing, etc. are to be shortened. Now, if the industry wants to buy a ship, by the time the process is completed, the ship is sold to somebody. That is why, we on our own initiative appointed this Committee to help the shipping industry and to have their views on various aspects. They have given the guidelines to the Government and we are following them. The shipping industry is very happy with this action. They are really being helped in a very practical manner now.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: One of the measures that the Government has taken to revive the shipping industry is the creation of Shipping Development Fund. How much money has the Government earmarked for this Shipping Development Fund and how much of it has been spent so far? Has it been given as an outright grant or as a loan? If it is a loan, what measures are taken by the Government to recover the loan. As stated by Dr. Datta Samant earlier, out of a total amount of Rs. 682 crores of supplementary grants passed day before yesterday, Rs. 123 crores were for the Shipping Development Fund alone.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Actually, this subject comes under the purview of the

Finance Ministry. For the information of the hon.member, whatever little information that I have, I can give him the same, of course, subject to correction. I can tell him that in the public sector we have overdues amounting to roughly Rs. 154.19 crores and in the private sector Rs. 335.95 crores.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: What is the total amount of this Shipping Development Fund?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Initially when it was set up, the amount was Rs. 3,500 crores. It started giving loans to shipping industries. The latest information is with the Finance Ministry because this Department is shifted to the Ministry of Finance.

Inter-State Road Permits to Owner-Driven Trucks

*461. **SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA :** Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any programme of showing preference to owner-driven trucks in regard to issue of inter-State road permits;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (c) A Statement is given below.

STATEMENT

(a) to (c). Section 55 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 envisages that in the matter of grant of public carrier permits, preference should be given to persons having valid licence for driving transport vehicles. This provision applies to both the intra-State and inter-State permits for public carriers where the number of permits for issue is fixed.

With the removal of quota restrictions for

grant of national permits for the public carriers through the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 1986, and consequent availability of such permits to all eligible applicants, the question of preference to any specific category such as owner-driven vehicles will no longer hold good.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : As a result of the Amendment of 1986, the quota system has been abolished and everybody has been brought on par. With the result those unemployed people or the individual truck owners are finding it difficult to stay in the business along with the large transport operators. Does the Government think of issuing some kind of instruction so that they could be protected?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: I think, the hon. Member has not been given the full information, regarding this system. There were quotas for each State regarding the national permits for trucks. Every State was allowed a certain quota. We have the report that they will be withheld till the last day of the Financial Year. There were different classes for whom these quotas were reserved. Say for example, the Scheduled Castes, unemployed people, graduates, etc. But frankly speaking we have the detailed report that Harijans never got the permits. The person for whom it was meant never reached him. So we removed this restriction. We said that anyone who wants to deploy the trucks is free to do so after he pays the tax fixed for a particular State. It has been well taken all over the country and the result is that we used to issue 23,000 to 25,000 permits per year after the removal of this restriction. Today we have issued 28,000 permits. This has been very well taken by a good number of people.

Regarding the question of priority to the unemployed people or the graduates in this system, I would say now, the question of priority does not arise because it is opened to everyone. Anybody can walk in by saying that 'give me permit' and he can

get his permit by paying the tax for the concerned State plus Rs. 1500 for any State which he wants to add. Suppose he wants to add another four States and pays Rs. 6,000. He will get the same. So, I think there is no problem for those categories because it is open to everyone.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my question was not appreciated by the hon. Minister. Does he not know that there are transport operators who own 200 to 1000 trucks and even those individual truck owners find it difficult to stay in the business? What do you propose to do?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: We had this point in mind when we brought this Amendment. That is why we put a restriction that for individual truck owners, they will have a restriction upto three permits. For a company, they will have a restriction upto seven permits. This restriction was purposely put so that the monopoly does not take place. There are some practical difficulties which you will agree with me. They have to be removed slowly and steadily. We have to see whether practically the restrictions are applied or not because on paper, you can put any amount of restrictions. With this Amendment, the corruption has been completely wiped out from this system. The common man could not believe, that he can walk in and get the permit. Previously, they used to rush to the politicians or the transport officers' houses. Now that Psychological fear has been removed. Now anybody can walk in and show his truck and take the permit and move out. So, this has helped a great deal. It has also helped the movement of transport. In the economic life also, we will get a great help from the system.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: With regard to the Minister's reply, I would say that restrictions which were imposed formerly have now been removed. (*Interruptions*) They are proposed to be removed by the new Motor Vehicles Act. That is what the Minister is saying.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No. He is talking about trucks.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Yes; not only with regard to trucks. Even with regard to trucks, the same restrictions are being removed by the new Act which is being taken up for consideration and passing today.

I want to know from the hon. Minister: Suppose the restriction is removed, automatically it will lead to monopoly. Secondly, the muscle-powered and money-powered people will purchase more trucks, and there will be a stiff competition. In that competition, those who are graduate Scheduled Castes and other unemployed persons, cannot stand i.e. cannot face the stiff competition from the monopolists, muscle-powered and money-powered people. That is why I have also given an amendment to this Bill.

Even in Tamil Nadu, we have made an amendment to this Act. By that, some restrictions have to be imposed. Otherwise, actually you will be opening the flood gates only for the industrialists and money-powered people. I ask the hon. Minister: The very same restriction was there formerly in the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. Are you going to retain the very same restriction, or not?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: If I have understood the hon. Member correctly, he means to say that removing the restriction on the quota is bad. That is what his plea is. Okay; but Government takes it in a different manner, viz. that removing restriction on the quota has a better effect; and the impression which we have got from the different State is this. All Transport Ministers were present in the Transport Development Council. I have visited all the States personally. I have received letters also from individual operators, saying that this is a very good scheme, and this has benefited the individuals heavily. It will damage the interests of only those people who used to take permits on Harijans' names or other unemployed graduates'

names. I can show examples where permits have been taken in the name of people who are not existing in this country, or are not existing in this world.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: They are unable to get trucks.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: As far as monopoly is concerned, this restriction was surely put viz. that a company will not be allowed to have more than seven and an individual will not be allowed more than three. But there were representations from different people from different States viz. that this transport sector requires more leniency. That is why on the request of a lot of States, we are bringing in an amendment in the Motor Vehicles Act, whereby we are increasing the permits for individuals from 3 to 5, and for companies, from 7 to 10. I still agree that there is scope for monopoly getting in. I am not denying that factor, because ultimately the system will not improve unless every citizen puts in his best, and really tries to get into an honest path. I do agree with it. But Government's intentions are very clear i.e. to remove corruption and to remove monopoly in the system. We will achieve it.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: It is impossible to remove corruption.

[*Translation*]

Indira Gandhi Open University Centre at Gorakhpur

*462. SHRI MADAN PANDEY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indira Gandhi Open University is going to set up in the near future examination and admission centres in different parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to open such a Centre in Gorakhpur district of Uttar Pradesh also; and

(d) if so, the time by which it will be opened and if not, the reasons therefor?

(*English*)

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V.NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). The University has announced an entrance examination for admission to its Bachelor's degree programme. This examination is expected to be held towards the end of September, 1987 at 100 centres in different parts of the country.

(c) and (d). According to the University, Gorakhpur will be one of the examination centres. In addition the University is considering the possibility of setting up one of its Study Centres at Gorakhpur in consultation with the University of Gorakhpur.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN PANDEY: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Minister of Human Resource Development for formulating a scheme to set up such centres throughout the country and one such centre at Gorakhpur. As regards the proposal to set up study centres, I would like to know when these centres would be set up and what would be the number of students at each centre? How would these centres be different from other study centres?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the officers of our regional centre in Lucknow are holding talks with the Vice-Chancellor of Gorakhpur University but details thereof are awaited. I hope, it will take shape very soon.

SHRI MADAN PANDEY: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as has been stated in the reply, only 100 centres are proposed to be set up for the time being whereas the number of districts in the country is around 575. Therefore, I would like to know whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to set up such study centres in other districts where

examination centres already exist? If so, the time by which this scheme is expected to be completed?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: So far the number of the centres was 46. Now we have added another 54, so the total now stands at 100. The number of these centres will go on increasing depending upon the requirement.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to mention that about 2.25 lakh college teachers are in strike in the country. The hon. Minister is back from the foreign tour in the meanwhile. I would like to know from him whether he has made any efforts to end the strike? He must do something.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am not allowing that. We are discussing about Indira Gandhi Open University. I request the members to remain silent in the House. The Minister is not able to hear your supplementaries. How can he reply to your supplementaries without hearing them properly? You are putting questions which are not relevant to the main question. I am very sorry to say like this for your disturbances in the House.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: I have heard many things but I have not been able to make out.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Even during the Question Hour, you are not prepared to remain silent.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: The establishment of Indira Gandhi Open University is a welcome measure for the expansion and advancement of the cause of education in the country. What steps have been taken so far to coordinate the different activities under informal education programme by this University? Are these research facilities available in this University to guide research scholars in far

flung areas of the country; if not, will the Minister take steps to introduce such facilities?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: One of the important objectives of the Indira Gandhi Open University is to coordinate the activities of all the open universities in the country. Now, for that there are many steps that have been taken, are being proposed and would have to be taken, because it is a continuous process. The Indira Gandhi National Open University; can sanction grants to other open universities; precise modalities for sanctioning grants by the Indira Gandhi National Open University are still being worked out. As in the case of conventional universities, initial expenditure to establish open universities will have to be found by the State Governments. But the Indira Gandhi National Open University's assistance will be for the purpose of development of the open universities. One particular respect in which the Indira Gandhi National Open University can help is to provide considerable assistance to State open universities in the form of material produced by it; they do not have to produce this material all over again. So, this material produced by the Indira Gandhi National Open University will be of great help to the other universities; and this is going to be a sizeable portion of the expenditure which the other universities would otherwise have had to incur. An appropriate network arrangement with a choice of students for picking courses from the State open universities and the Indira Gandhi Open University could considerably reduce the cost of the State Universities and also coordination will be in teaching processes, in research, in laboratories. All these things could be shared and according to some methods which still need to be worked out this will be made possible. There is a lot of convenience, a lot of advantage of the Indira Gandhi Open University to the other universities.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the research facilities be directly available in the universities or not?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: They will be available according to the arrangements worked out by the open universities. It will be appreciated that the University has just started. It has to finalise all these arrangements with the other universities. Not many other universities have yet been established.

[Translation]

SHRI NARESH CHANDRA CHATURVEDI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, when the Indira Gandhi Open University was set up, it was supposed to be different from the conventional universities, but if it is to be run in cooperation with and on the pattern of other conventional universities, how it would be different from the rest. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it will be possible to keep this university free from the shortcomings that are seen in the conventional universities these days?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: It is with a view to removing the conventional shortcomings that a new pattern has been adopted. Some similarity between this university and other universities is bound to be there whether it is in teaching or in courses or syllabus. Not that we are doing something strange or totally new to the world. We shall have to coordinate with them because this new system in the form of an open university has been introduced with their cooperation.

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : The Government has decided to set up an Indira Gandhi Open University at Nalanda in Bihar which had a university in olden times, but no work has been done there so far. Its office is still functioning at Patna. I would like to know when the work will start in Nalanda and by when the university will start functioning?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: If the hon. Member wants to have any information about that university, he can have it from the Bihar Government or else I will get it for him from there.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Parasram Bhardwaj. Absent.

Shri R.M. Bhoje. Absent.

Shri Vilas Muttemwar. Absent.

Autonomous Colleges

*465. DR. SUDHIR ROY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of colleges in the country which have been recognised as Autonomous Colleges;

(b) whether the college and University teachers have opposed the scheme of grant of autonomous status to the colleges; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to reconsider its decision regarding autonomous colleges?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) The scheme of autonomous colleges was initiated during the 4th Plan on the recommendations of the Education Commission, 1964-66. Till 1986, 22 colleges were granted autonomous status under this scheme. The scheme was reviewed by the UGC as envisaged in the National Policy on Education and revised guidelines were issued in January, 1987. Till July, 1987, 36 more colleges have been approved by the concerned Universities, State Governments and the UGC for autonomous status.

(b) and (c). A section of teachers has been expressing the view that the scheme of autonomous colleges would generally divide colleges into different categories, promote elitism and lead to arbitrariness on the part of managements. The policy

having been finalised after extensive discussions and debate, the Government have no proposal to review the matter.

DR. SUDHIR ROY: The hon. Minister of Human Resource Development has nothing to do with the teachers because he is refusing to meet the teachers' leaders when they are on strike for 25 days. Anyway, I want to say that the only apex organisation of all India teachers, that is the AIFUTO has definitely refused the concept of autonomous colleges, because these autonomous colleges will lead to elitism and create some academic racketeers to start new colleges and charge capitation fees. Not only this: Then it will discriminate against the rural students. That is why we see the little progress made by autonomous colleges. Only 22 colleges have so far been established.

Under the circumstances, I would like to know from the hon. Minister they would give up the concept of autonomous colleges. Not a section of college teachers, almost all the teachers in higher education have rejected this concept of autonomous colleges. I would further like to know from the Minister the average expenditure incurred by the autonomous College, by the UGC or by Central Government, because in every State, the State Government has to spend nearly twenty to thirty lakhs of rupees for each of the College.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, as I have already stated, there is no proposal to give up the idea even before it has germinated or it has taken root. There are twenty two Colleges at the moment out of which, sixteen are in Tamil Nadu State alone. A very detailed survey conducted by the Madras University and the findings of that Survey are very very encouraging. They say that some of the Colleges have sincerely tried to upgrade restructure and provide extra courses of practical and skill oriented nature. The teachers and students were found to be adequately motivated to work out the autonomous status successfully, though some of them have a

feeling that they have to work more under the autonomous status. This seems to be the real bone of contention. They will have to work a little more if autonomy is to be ensured that is perhaps being objected to. The Colleges will have to hold examinations and declare results in time. This is one of the things, which cannot be said about all other Colleges and the Universities. Teachers are involved in framing the syllabi and there has been a considerable enthusiasm in making innovation. This is one of the important aspects jacket given by the Universities to all the Colleges whether they like it or not or whether it suits them or not. There is going to be a lot of flexibility, which has been shown in the Colleges already functioning.

Therefore, I do not think that there is any case for giving up the idea of autonomous colleges. The fear expressed by the teachers is that whatever authority the University now wields will be transferred to the Managements of the colleges. At the outset, I would like to dispel this impression that autonomy is in the matter of Management. No. Autonomy is not in the matter of management, autonomy is only in academic matters. They can have their own courses. They can have their own syllabi. They can create conditions wherein innovation is possible. Therefore, autonomy does not affect the management status that at present exists and the management will have no additional power flowing from autonomy. Their power of management will continue to be what it is today. The terms of service conditions and other matters will be governed by the relevant provisions of the University Acts. When the grievances redressal mechanism is established, as has been promised in the New Education Policy, they will provide additional protection to the teachers, as will happen in other Colleges and Universities. So, there is hardly any objection that could validly be taken to the idea of autonomous colleges. Therefore, they will continue.

DR. SUDHIR ROY: Sir, UGC now tries

for college autonomy. So far as the UGC guidelines are there, the management of an autonomous college will not include any elected representative of teachers, students or non-teaching employees. Sir, in many States now, the management consist of elected representatives of teachers, students and non-teaching employees. Therefore, the management could mainly consist of nominated and ex-officio heads, and I would like to point out that under the present system, the syllabi are set by the experts from the Colleges and the Universities. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether they would provide for democratic management of the so-called autonomous colleges.

SHRI P.V.NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, I think, the advent of autonomous colleges will have no effect one way or the other on the pattern of management that exists today. If the Managements have to be improved, they have to be improved across the board everywhere. So, this question will not arise particularly in connection with the autonomous colleges.

PROF. P.J.KURIEN: It is not correct to say that all the teachers are opposed to autonomous colleges. And further I understand that in autonomous colleges the teachers are more enthusiastic because they have more academic freedom and there is scope for innovation.

MR.DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You put the question.

PROF P.J. KURIEN: This scheme was envisaged by the Education Commission in 1964-65. Over this long period you have given autonomous status to 36 + 22 colleges only out of more than 5000 colleges. There are a number of colleges in the country which are well equipped to be conferred autonomous status. I would like to know whether you will proceed in that direction. You should have some machinery to monitor the autonomous colleges. How are you contemplating to do that?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: In regard

to the first question why there has been a small number of autonomous colleges in spite of the strong recommendation by the Kothari Commission, I have very little to say. The Kothari Commission gave us excellent recommendations. But most of the recommendations remained unimplemented for one reason or the other. This is one of them. In any case, there has been some reluctance. There is always some reluctance to anything new. And we know who are responsible for that reluctance. If there are any vested interests who do not want innovation, they will certainly oppose it. But this time at least this Parliament has given me a full mandate to go ahead with autonomous colleges as adumbrated in the Policy. We have decided to make 500 colleges autonomous during the Seventh Five Year Plan. We are going ahead with the plan. And we hope we will be able to complete the target within the Plan. So, far as the monitoring mechanism is concerned; the UGC has said that in every University there will be a monitoring mechanism. In every college there will be monitoring mechanism.

This is a new scheme. We cannot just start and leave it to itself. There will have to be monitoring. Those monitoring arrangements will be perfected in course of time.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH: According to the scheme, is it necessary at this stage to recommend such colleges to become autonomous colleges? Or there are private colleges, Government-aided colleges, and those colleges have also applied to the UGC through the respective universities to become autonomous colleges. As such will the Minister tell me how many such private colleges leaving aside the colleges recommended by the Government of Orissa, have applied to the UGC to convert them into autonomous colleges? Specifically I would like to know whether one such college at Bhanjnagar in Ganjam District has applied to the UGC to convert it into an autonomous college? If so, what steps are being taken for that.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: The method is this. There is a committee on which the State Government the university and the UGC are represented. They are incharge of going into all the details of a particular college which applies for autonomy. They will decide finally which college should be converted into autonomous colleges. This is the method. When an application comes, they go into all these things. The decision is taken and then the University itself gives autonomy to that college. It is not as if an autonomous college is simply breaking away from the university, because the degree ultimately has to be given by the University itself. The university recognises that whatever flexibility is being given to this autonomous college is acceptable to them and the product of that college they consider good enough to get a degree of the university. So that is the umbilical cord between the university and the autonomous college.

So far as the specific question raised by the hon. Member is concerned, I would like to have notice about that. I will get the information and send it.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Sir, North Bengal has a composite population. It is a multilingual area you can say. So, I would like to know whether the Minister has any plan to have an autonomous college in the North Bengal area.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, in particular universities what decisions have been taken, I am prepared to tell the hon. Members all the details. At the moment, in the list of colleges approved by UGC in 1987, so far as West Bengal is concerned, I do not have any. I have got the colleges only from Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. This is a continuing process. Therefore as the application come, they will be considered. I think Dr. Sudhir Roy should agree.

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA: Sir, for the last three weeks there is an all-India teachers' strike and stalemate continues. Therefore, in order to avert such situations

and in order that the new educational policy is successfully implemented, will the Government take teachers into confidence in these matters? The teachers are objecting to the autonomous colleges not on the ground that they would have to work more but because they think that education being an energy, more potent than atomic energy, and being an instrument of social change, should not be allowed to be in the hands of private managements. Therefore, so long as the management restructuring of educational institutions is not undertaken, the experiment of autonomous colleges might not bear the desired fruits.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, as I have already submitted, the experience so far has been good. There has been no elitism reported, no differentiation reported. None of the things that had been apprehended has been reported so far. So, the experiment has succeeded even within the few institutions that have been taken up. Now we want to experiment on a larger scale. Naturally, the problems will be there. The problems will be more complex. We are really bracing ourselves to face those problems and see how we can make a success of the whole scheme. In regard to the motivation, why this is being objected to, Sir, we need not go into that. I do not consider that relevant at this point of time because the decision has been taken and we are pressing ahead with the decision. ~~decision.~~

Irrigation by Underground Water

*466. **DR. K. G. ADIYODI:** Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the total area irrigated by utilising underground water during the last three years in the country, State-wise;

(b) the target fixed, State-wise, to irrigate annual crops and plantation crops during the current plan;

(c) which are the regions in the country

where the potential for exploiting underground water is good; and

(d) the steps taken for augmentation of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). A Statement is given below.

(c) Sizeable portion of ground water

potential is available for exploitation in most of the States, and it is abundant in parts of the Indus basin and the Ganga-Brahmaputra basin.

(d) For augmentation, studies on artificial recharge have been undertaken to develop methodologies suited to different areas. Integrated water-shed management programmes have also helped in recharging of ground water

STATEMENT

(a) Area irrigated by utilising Ground Water in the years 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87:

(000' ha.)

S.No.	Name of States/UTs	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1200	1237.6	1314.7
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
3.	Assam	66	76.94	86.94
4.	Bihar	2070	2200.00	2324.00
5.	Goa	0.25	0.46	0.68
6.	Gujarat	1477	1486	1496.00
7.	Haryana	1327	1340	1360.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	8	8.01	8.13
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	5	5.84	6.09
10.	Karnataka	461	481.80	500.04
11.	Kerala	45	52.20	59.50
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1142	1176.80	1231.50
13.	Maharashtra	1233	1242.00	1262.00
14.	Manipur	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
15.	Meghalaya	9	9.08	9.18
16.	Mizoram	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
17.	Nagaland	Negligible	0.05	0.14
18.	Orissa	463	467.5	492.5

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Punjab	3105	3136.00	3170.20
20.	Rajasthan	1582	1613.4	1646.16
21.	Sikkim	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
22.	Tamil Nadu	1135	1148.8	1162.8
23.	Tripura	9	9.40.	9.90
24.	Uttar Pradesh	10255	10722	11391
25.	West Bengal	598	625	666.28
	Total U Ts.	56.75	57.83	58.74
	All India Total	26237.00	27096.71	28256.84

Note: The above figures are compiled on the basis of information obtained from State representatives in the course of Annual Plan discussions. The figures are provisional and subject to confirmation by the respective State Governments.

(b) Statewise targets of irrigation proposed to be achieved at the end of Seventh Plan by utilising ground water

(000' ha.)

S.No	Name of State	Area
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1510.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.3
3.	Assam	71.2
4.	Bihar	2785.0
5.	Goa	0.75
6.	Gujarat	1677.0
7.	Haryana	1410.0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	9.0
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	5.05
10.	Karnataka	517.0
11.	Kerala	85.0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1517.0
13.	Madharashtra	1433.0

1	2	3
14.	Manipur	0.3
15.	Meghalaya	10.5
16	Mizoram	Negligible
17	Nagaland	0.3
18.	Orissa	808.0
19	Punjab	3330.0
20	Rajasthan	1692.0
21	Sikkim	Negligible
22	Tamil Nadu	1195.0
23	Tripura	12.0
24	Uttar Pradesh	13145.0
25	West Bengal	708.0
	Total U Ts	58.30
All India Total		31979.70

Note Targets have not been fixed separately for annual crops and plantation crops.

DR K G ADIYODI Sir, the answer says the ground water is available for exploitation in most of the States and it is abundant in parts of the Indus basin and the Ganga-Brahmaputra basin. It is a known fact. Out of 35 meteorological regions in our country, only eight are free from drought and this area wherein ground water is abundant, is out of the 40 million hectares of flood prone area. So, a proper scientific study is called for to find out whether there is ground water in other States where there is severe drought. So, will the Minister take immediate action to find out ground water in all the States where drought is severe?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Sir, the statistics are available as to the maximum utilisable ground water availability in each State, how much they have utilised and what percentage of utilisation has taken place. In Kerala, for example, the utilisation of utilisable water resources under-

ground is only 10.9 per cent. We have the statistics for these. The State Governments have now been involved for a detailed survey of minor irrigation potential and projects which include underground water. The statistics are available. But in the Seventh Plan, we are financing the State Governments to undertake, what we call, census of minor irrigation potential available as well as what exists today and then more details to be made available to us. But as of now we have the details of all States as to how much has been utilised.

DR. K. G. ADIYODI: Sir, for the last three years, the area irrigated by utilising ground-water is about 59,000 hectares in Kerala. I am surprised to see that. No area is irrigated under ground-water scheme. It is only the drinking water that they are giving. This figure is totally incorrect. Will the hon. Minister look into this point?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: These figures have been compiled on the basis of information available from the State Governments and the State Governments, when they come to the Planning Commission for the plan discussion, bring these facts with them. So, when the annual discussion takes place these are the figures that the State Government has given us.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARO RAO: In addition to the areas that have been mentioned by the hon. Minister, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that Andhra Pradesh could tap nearly 50% of the underground irrigation water potential. Even this potential already tapped could not be completely utilised due to non-supply of electricity. With recurrent occurrence of drought due to denudation of forest, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Minister of Water Resource will discuss this matter with the Ministry of Energy and coordinate with them to see that more funds are allocated for rural electrification, to utilise the already tapped potential, to be brought to the use of the farmers so that they may have at least one or two crops by ground-water irrigation. I would like to know from the Minister what steps the Government is taking so that the benefit of the utilisation of the underground water potential is hastened in future.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: The statistics regarding Andhra Pradesh are that 20.3% of the total water which can be utilised has been utilised up till now, but not 40% or 50% as the hon. Member said. But there are areas in Andhra Pradesh with great potential and which can still further be developed. But this has not been done because of the lack of electric power. The allocation for power in the Seventh Plan is quite substantial and what priority the particular State Government gives to this sector depends on their inter-sectoral provision that they make for the various developmental programmes. There is no special scheme for augmenting this sector and whatever energy allocations are made, they are there. But there is a special provi-

sion for rural electrification. The Rural Electrification Corporation sanctions projects under the schemes to the various States. Therefore, Sir, enough provisions exist for the proper utilisation of ground-water with respect to rural electrification also.

SHRI M. Y. GHORPADE: Sir, the hon. Minister has told us that basically the figures have been supplied by the State Governments. I would like to know from the hon. Minister - I think he will agree with me - whether in this area where there is a great scope for the Government to apply science and technology in a more intensive way and whether he would agree that there is a need to improve the scope and quality and accuracy of the service evaluation in different area and also selection of spots for locating the bore-wells. I would also like to know whether he would agree that there is a need to apply science and technology more intensively for the optimum utilisation of water so that there is no saturation, there is no competition for the same water as it happens in Tamil Nadu.

I would like to know whether he feels it necessary to take steps to prevent depletion of underground water resources by neglect of environment and allowing sub-soil water to be washed away so that water which falls from the Heaven does not percolate. The depletion is something which is more than what was ever predicted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You put the question.

SHRI M. Y. GHORPADE: It should not be left to the State Government only. There should be intensive national survey of underground water resources as to how they should be utilised in the next five years.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: I agree with the hon. Member that scientific knowledge should be used for studying and utilisation of ground water resources for which we have established Central Ground Water Board. One of the programmes of the Cen-

tral Ground Water Board is to have a very detailed hydrogeological survey of the whole country which includes boring of thousands of wells to see as to at what strata, water is available, how much water is available. A very systematic survey is being carried on. 6380 hydrograph stations established up to 1986 permanently monitor this work. In the 7th plan under the exploratory drilling programme, another large number of such stations would be established. Then, we have the programme of exploratory drilling also because mere hydrogeological studies would not help unless those are explored. So, 18,000 boreholes are proposed to be drilled so that actual details about the geological strata are available. From this, all sorts of conclusions are drawn and the States are advised to proceed accordingly. Apart from that, re-generation of water in basin or particular wells in certain areas is done. Particularly in coastal areas where the injection of salt water from the sea creates problem. This is also being studied in a scientific way. So, the Central Ground Water Board is equipped with all this knowledge and it is trying to see that a proper utilisation takes place.

The Central Government circulated a model Bill because it felt that certain areas were over-utilising the water with the very disastrous result on the whole ecology. So far, the Gujarat Government has passed that Bill. But they have also not implemented it. We are in touch with the State Governments to see that they should demarcate areas where over-drawal is taking place, so that corrective, if necessary legislative, steps are taken to see that it is prevented.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: In certain areas of Tamil Nadu, particularly North Arcot and South Arcot, the level of underground water is going down. Are any steps being taken to see that further research and further efforts are made to tap water at lower levels?

Secondly, in large areas of Rajasthan, there are supposed to be huge lakes of underground water. Sometime ago it was

said that the Government was going to tap that water. Have any steps been taken and if so, to what extent?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: I agree with the observations of the hon. Member that in Tamil Nadu, as in other areas also, the ground water is being over-tapped with the result it creates many problems. As early as 1971, the Central Government circulated a model Bill which the State Governments were expected to pass so that this type of situation may not arise. We are again persuading the State Governments that they should regulate the control of water from underground. Sometimes we have an impression that if you go on digging tube wells, there is plenty of water all over. It is not true. In certain parts of Rajasthan, as also in other States, there are some pockets where this can be done. We have advised the State to draw only in those pockets and not to go all over the areas.

We are giving them all necessary technical information through the Central Ground Water Board as to at what strata water is available and how much they should draw.

[Translation]

Navodaya Vidyalayas in Bihar

*467. SHRIMATI MANORAMA SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the places selected to open Navodaya Vidyalayas in Bihar during 1987-88?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): The following places have been selected for the establishment of Navodaya Vidyalayas in Bihar during 1987-88:

- (i) B.I.T. Mesra, Dist. Ranchi
- (ii) Chaibasa Campus, Dist. Singhbhum

- (iii) Rewar, Dist. Nawada
- (iv) Shaktinagar, Chanen Dam Site, Dist. Bhagalpur
- (v) Gauraldagh Agriculture Farm, Supaul, Dist. Saharsa
- (vi) Mirzapur Bandukhar (Bishanpur), Dist. Begusarai
- (vii) Vikram, Dist. Patna
- (viii) Barum, Dist. Aurangabad
- (ix) Jathian, Dist. Gaya
- (x) Kharondin, Dist. Muzaffarpur
- (xi) Bahadurpur, Dist. Darbhanga
- (xii) Purnea, Dist. Purnea
- (xiii) Chiri, Dist. Lohardegga
- (xiv) Rajgrih, Dist. Nalanda
- (xv) Lalmatia, Dist. Godda

WRITTEN ANSWERES TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Cause of Trachoma

*463. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ
SHRI R M BHOYE

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state.

(a) whether the social custom of putting veil (burqua and ghunghat) by Indian women acts as a potent vehicle for the eye disease trachoma;

(b) whether Government have conducted any survey in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) There has been no scientific study so far in this regard.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Clearance to Narmada and Sardar Sarovar Projects

*464 SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the acreage of land likely to be irrigated from Narmada Sagar and Sardar Sarovar Projects of Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat;

(b) whether the environment will be polluted to a large extent due to these projects; if so, the details in this regard; and

(c) the names of the Departments that have given clearance to these projects indicating the basis on which clearance has been given and the justification for giving them approval by the Ministry of Water Resources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) An area of about 2 million hectares is likely to be irrigated

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Environment and Forests has given environmental clearance with stipulations which *inter alia* include safeguard measures for planning and implementation *pari passu* with the progress of project works

[English]

Improvement of Paradip Port

*468. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA
SHRIMATI BASAVA
RAJESWARI

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any foreign company has been entrusted with making some improvements in the functioning of Paradip Port; if so, the name of the company and other details;

(b) whether the work has been started; if so, the time by which it is likely to be completed;

(c) if not, the reasons for delay; and

(d) the present work load of this port and what will be the approximate work load after the job is completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (c) It has been decided to entrust M/s Hyundai Corporation of South Korea the preparation of a Detailed Project Report for improving iron ore handling facilities. The Terms of Reference have been finalised and the preparation of the Detailed Project Report will take approximately six months.

(d) The total traffic handled at Paradip during the period 1986-87 is 4.85 million tonnes including 2.1 million tonnes of iron ore. M/s Hyundai Corporation's proposal envisages setting up of new facilities to handle upto 6 million tonnes of iron ore per year.

Demand of Alumina in Gulf countries

*469 SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a huge demand for alumina in Gulf countries;

(b) if so, the proposals under active consideration to meet the alumina requirement of the Gulf countries;

(c) whether it is proposed to start an alumina project in Ratnagiri to meet this requirement; and

(d) if not, which is the site that is proposed for alumina project?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR): (a) According to information available, the requirement of

alumina in the Gulf countries is of the order of 6.5 lakh tonnes per annum.

(b) Steps are being taken to tie up export of surplus Alumina to be produced at the Alumina Plant of NALCO at Damanjodi which is now under construction, to countries abroad, including Gulf countries. Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation (MMTC) has entered recently into a Memorandum of Understanding with M/s. Hydro Trading for the sale of one lakh tonnes of NALCO's alumina which may go to Gulf countries.

(c) No, Sir

(d) With 375,000 tonnes per annum of surplus alumina for export to be produced by NALCO, there is no proposal under consideration at present for setting up another alumina plant.

[Translation]

DTC notice for withdrawal of Mini Buses

*470 SHRI SARAFARAZ AHMAD: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Transport Corporation issued recently a notice to the owners of mini buses plying under the Corporation to withdraw their buses;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor

(c) whether the Corporation approached the court also in this regard;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the total amount spent on this account;

(e) whether the aforesaid notice was withdrawn later on; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b) In the context of low returns from the operations

of mini-buses and with a view to replace them by standard size buses, the DTC in October, 1986 had issued notices to the owners of private mini-buses for terminating their contracts.

(c) and (d). No Sir. It was not the Corporation but some owners of mini-buses had filed a writ in Delhi High Court challenging the right of DTC in terminating the contracts. The Corporation only defended the case. The expenses incurred in defending the case through the advocate amount to Rs 2200/- The Court dismissed the petition and upheld DTC's right

(e) and (f). On considering the pleadings of the private operators that there was no alternate use for their mini-buses, and the non-engagement of their mini-buses would bring financial misery to their families, making repayment of bank loans also impossible, these buses were re-engaged on humanitarian grounds

[English]

Study Groups of Jawaharlal Nehru University

*471 SHRI GANGA RAM:
SHRI R. P. SUMAN:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some study groups from Jawaharlal Nehru University have been visiting Ladakh areas; and

(b) if so, the purpose of these visits and concrete achievements by way of Research papers etc. produced so far?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). As part of the internal assessment system of the M.A. programme in Geography, students are required to visit different parts of the Himalayas and to submit their obser-

vations in the form of field diaries and reports. Some study groups have visited Ladakh areas also in this connection.

Ambulance Service

*472. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to extend ambulance service to all areas of the country to take people to hospitals;

(b) whether any discussions have been held with State Governments to implement such a scheme; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHA-PARDE) (a) to (c). Ambulance facilities are at present available in all major hospitals in the country. The management of hospitals is the responsibility of the State Governments. Therefore, the extension of ambulance services to all parts of the country will have to be considered by the State Governments/U T. Administrations. There is no central scheme for extending ambulance services to all the areas of the country nor have any discussions been held with the State Governments in this regard

Working Women's Hostels in Orissa

*473. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any plans to establish new working women's hostels in Orissa during the Seventh Plan;

(b) whether the State Government has given any proposal for location of a large working women's hostel in the industrial area at Bhubaneswar where a large number of women have been employed in the electronics industrial complex; and

(c) if so, the steps which have been taken to establish this project quickly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) (a) There is a proposal to set up approximately 300 additional Working Women's Hostels during the Seventh Plan in the Country. State/Union Territory wise allocation of Projects is not made under the Scheme. Projects are sanctioned on the basis of the applications received from the voluntary organisations through the State Government.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Scheme of Assistance to Artistes and Writers

*474. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme through which the artistes and writers in the country are assisted and;

(b) how many artistes and writers are given annual assistance in Orissa and quantum of assistance thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) (a) Yes, Sir. There are schemes of financial assistance to persons distinguished in letters, arts and such other walks of life who may be in indigent circumstances and their dependents, Fellowships to outstanding Artistes in the fields of Performing, Literary and Plastic Arts and also Emeritus Fellowships to most Eminent Artistes in

the Fields of Performing Literary and Plastic Arts

(b) There is no fixed quota for any State including Orissa. The applications for financial assistance/fellowships are placed before the respective Selection Committees duly constituted for the purposes. The financial assistance and the Fellowships are awarded purely on merit basis.

Allocation of Steel to Bihar

*475. SHRI LALITESHWAR SHAHI:
DR. G.S. RAJHANS:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the allocation of steel to Bihar State is much less as compared to the other States in the country;

(b) if so, the total quantum of steel allocated State-wise and year-wise during the last three years; and

(c) the reasons for allotment of the lowest quantum of steel to Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR) (a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(a) and (b). Allocation of steel is not done on a State-wise basis but on the basis of demand registered by consumers at different stockyards. However, in the case of Small Scale Industries Corporations of the States, allocations are made by the Development Commissioner for Iron and Steel based on the demands projected by the Corporations, their past performance in terms of offtake against offers made and indigenous availability. Allocations to State Small Scale Industries Corporations including Bihar Small Industries Corporation during the last three years is given in the Statement below. Allocations to Bihar are not the lowest among States.

(c) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

Quantum of Steel Allocated to Small Scale Industries Corporations During 1984-85, 1985-86 & 1986-87.

(Figures in tonnes)

Sl. No.	Name of the SSICs	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	29100	29004	27116
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1400	1620	1183
3.	Assam	12000	11186	6611
4.	Bihar	10600	6682	7715
5.	Chandigarh	14600	16830	21751
6.	D & N.H.	1400	1500	—
7.	Delhi	33500	30460	34619
8.	Goa	5400	4500	5875
9.	Gujarat	53000	57808	24878
10.	Himachal Pradesh	6000	6755	13805
11.	Haryana	41000	42308	49751
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	13680	14521	12465
13.	Karnataka	29900	29715	18070
14.	Kerala	14400	11711	10241
15.	Madhya Pradesh	21500	21885	15200
16.	Maharashtra	45700	41805	32068
17.	Manipur	1400	1800	2221
18.	Meghalaya	800	830	645
19.	Mizoram	1300	1253	475
20.	Nagaland	1520	1280	617
21.	Orissa	16600	15539	10433
22.	Pondicherry	3510	4082	5806
23.	Punjab	47000	49068	41733
24.	Rajasthan	26900	27159	18793

1	2	3	4	5
25	Sikkim	—	400	1855
26	Tamil Nadu	28100	28056	24244
27	Tripura	3300	2940	1890
28	Uttar Pradesh	28000	44035	29700
29	West Bengal	30000	23014	12577
Total		529214	527696	432337

[Translation]

Ban on use of Allopathic Medicines in Punjab and Haryana

*476 DR PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government of Punjab and Haryana have imposed ban on the use of certain allopathic medicines by doctors of the combined system of medicine

(b) whether doctors of long standing are experiencing a lot of difficulties due to this ban and

(c) whether Government are depriving the doctors of the combined system of medicines of their rights after the establishment of the pure Ayurvedic System of Medicine?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) (a) to (c) The Government of Punjab have not imposed any ban on use of allopathic medicine by doctors of the combined system of medicine. No instance of harassment or difficulties experienced by the doctors of old system has come to the notice of the State Government. Information from the Government of Haryana is still awaited

[English]

Schemes under non-formal Education

*477 DR V VENKATESH Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) the amount released by Union Government for the scheme of non-formal education during the last three years and

(b) the achievements made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P V NARASIMHA RAO) (a) Under the centrally sponsored scheme for non-formal education assistance is provided to nine educationally backward States. The amounts released by the Government of India to the nine educationally backward States under the scheme of non-formal education during the years 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 are Rs 1212.62 lakhs, 1406.97 lakhs and 1425.13 lakhs respectively

(b) Since the school system cannot cater to the needs of all the students, non-formal education has an important role in the strategy for achieving universal primary education by 1990 and universal elementary education by 1995. During 1984-85, 1985-

86 and 1986-87, grants were released for 1,63,570, 1,67,299 and 1,56,106 Non-formal Education centres respectively. Each centre caters to 20 to 25 students. Thus an estimated about 40 lakh students have been able to avail of non-formal education annually because of this scheme.

Demands of Port Trusts and Dock Labour Board Officers

*478. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA
SHRI KUNWAR RAM

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Port Trusts and Dock labour Board Officers have gone on mass casual leave in connection with their demands;

(b) if so, what are their demands; and

(c) what steps are being taken to implement their demands and avert strike of port officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). On 12.5.1987, most of the officers of Bombay Port Trust and Dock Board went on mass casual leave for a day in support of a large number of demands which were local in nature. No other instance of mass casual leave has occurred. The All India Port Trusts and Dock Labour Board Officers' Federation has placed before Government certain demands such as settlement of some issues arising out of previous pay revisions, grant of *ad hoc* relief at the same rate as was granted to officers of Public Sector Undertakings on Industrial D.A., pattern, grant of interim relief varying from Rs. 1500/- to Rs. 2000/- per month, w.e.f 1.1.1986 and appointment of a Pay Commission for revision of pay structure.

(c) Discussions have been held with representatives of the Officers and efforts are underway to settle the various issues.

Report of UNICEF Regarding Neglect of Children

*479. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to a UNICEF report 40,000 young children die everyday and 4 million more are malnourished, blind, suffer from brain damage and are disabled;

(b) whether UNICEF has suggested a number of measures to Government; and

(c) if so, whether Government have examined the report and the measures being considered by them to ensure the interests of young children during the Seventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c) The report of the UNICEF gives the status of children of the world. Government of India are already implementing schemes on immunisation, promotion of breast-feeding, proper weaning practices, nutrition, Oral Rehydration Therapy, prevention of blindness and nutritional anaemia, growth monitoring and birth spacing, etc. to improve the health status of the children in the country. Steps suggested by the UNICEF in their report are also on the same lines.

Emergency Treatment at Privately Owned/Run Hospital in Delhi

4965 DR B L SHAILESH:
SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has

been drawn to the news item under the caption "Ill equipped to meet a crisis situation" appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated 23 June, 1987; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to make it incumbent on all such privately owned/run Hospitals in the Capital to admit all patients who come there in emergency situations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHA-PARDE): (a) No, Sir. All Government Hospitals of Delhi are fully geared to meet emergency situations. According to the Moolchand Khairati Ram Hospital the victims of the Terrorist attack were admitted, and provided necessary medical facilities of adequate standard.

(b) Does not arise

Allocation for Vitamin-A Programme

4966. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total allocation made under the Seventh Five Year Plan for the Vitamin-A Programme;

Quantity	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
(Lakh bottles)	6.00	10.00	10.00
Cost			
(Rs. in lakhs)	89.70	175.20	219.00

[Translation]

Vending contracts in Bombay and Jaipur

4967. SHRIMATI USHA VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of railway stations in Greater Bombay and its suburbs where

(b) the number of centres set up for implementation of the programme; and

(c) the details of the progress made with regard to the said programme during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHA-PARDE): (a) The total allocation made under 7th Five Year Plan for Prophylaxis Scheme including that of blindness due to Vit. "A" deficiency among children as well as programme of ORT is Rs. 5480 lakhs.

(b) The programme of Prophylaxis against blindness due to Vit. 'A' deficiency is implemented through 905 Community Health Centres, 14,145 Primary Health Centres/Subsidiary Health Centres and 98,987 sub-centres in Centres and a large number of Post-Martum Centres in Urban Areas.

(c) The performance of Prophylaxis against Vitamin 'A' deficiency due to Vit. "A" during 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 are 28.79 million, 29.38 million and 29.45 million beneficiaries respectively.

The sanction issued for procurement of Vitamin 'A' during last three years are as follows:

new vending contracts have been given after 1980;

(b) the number of contracts out of them which have been allotted without inviting applications from the general public;

(c) whether any new vending stall has been sanctioned at Jaipur Railway Station during the last two years; and

(d) if so, whether the said vending stall at Jaipur Railway Station has been allotted by the Ministry without inviting applications from the general public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) 29 new vending contracts have been allotted at 18 Railway stations in suburban stations of Bombay area of Central and Western Railways after 1980.

(b) Out of these, 27 contracts were allotted by the Ministry of Railways without inviting applications.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) In the last two years i.e. from August 1985 to July 1987, one tea stall has been sanctioned by the Western Railway which was allotted after inviting applications.

[English]

Enquiry Counters in Orissa

4968 SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have received any complaints about functioning of Railway enquiry counters in the State of Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A few complaints relating to rude behaviour of railway staff, furnishing of incorrect information, telephones remaining continuously engaged, etc., have been received

(c) Each complaint was investigated and remedial action was taken, including disciplinary action against the defaulting staff

Promotion of Rabha Tribes Cultural Dance

4969. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rabha Tribes cultural dance performed in various National Festivals and social gatherings by the Kamakhya-guri Tribe of Jalpaiguri District, West Bengal has been identified among the best at the National scene;

(b) the steps taken to promote this cultural dance on the lines of Kathak and Karnataka dances;

(c) whether there is any scheme to open a training centre at Alipurduar, Jalpaiguri District to promote variety of rural cultural dances and songs of ethnic community; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SMT KRISHNA SAHI) (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Rise in Copper Prices

4970 SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the copper consuming industry in India is on the verge of rampant sickness due to irrational and high rates of tax structure and anomalies in their application and constant rise in copper prices;

(b) whether its survival is likely to be at stake if Govt. do not come to its rescue;

(c) if so, the details in this regard; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Working Women's Hostels

4971. SHRI C. SAMBU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish one working women's hostel in each district of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, there is a proposal to set up approximately 300 additional Working Women's Hostels during the Seventh Five Year Plan Period (1985-90). State/Union Territory or District-wise allocation of Projects is not made under the Scheme. Projects are sanctioned on the basis of the applications received from the voluntary organisations through the concerned State Government/Union Territory administration.

Reservation Rules in respect of cargo Handling Workers at Paradip Port

4972. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Paradip Port Trust Management has not been following reservation rules in favour of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in recruitment and promotions since long;

(b) if not, the number of employees, both regular and temporary, employed since

1985, year-wise for loading and unloading of cargo and the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes among them; and

(c) the shortfall in reserved posts category-wise as on 1 April, 1985, 1 April, 1986 and 1 April, 1987 and the efforts made during this period to clear the backlog?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Paradip Port Trust has been following the reservation rules.

(b) No cargo handling worker has been recruited by the Port Trust for loading and unloading of cargo during this period.

(c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Introduction of Mail/Express Train between Delhi/New Delhi and Pathankot

4973. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken note of the demand of the people of Himachal Pradesh for the introduction of a Mail/Express Train between Pathankot and Delhi/New Delhi;

(b) if so, the likely date by which the demand would be accepted; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The suggestions have not been found feasible.

Procurement of Battery Buses from BHEL by DTC

4974. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Transport Corporation has ordered procurement of battery buses from the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited to check air pollution in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including their number and routes on which those buses will be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

Representation from Artistes for Financial Assistance Pension Etc.

4975. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representation from the artistes from grant of pensions, financial assistance, welfare measures, insurance, railway concessions and other facilities; and

(b) if so, the response of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(a) The Government already have schemes of financial assistance to persons distinguished in letters, arts and such other walk of life who may be in indigent circumstances and their dependents, Fellowships to Outstanding Artistes in the fields of Performing, Literary and Plastic arts and also Emeritus Fellowships to most Eminent Artistes in the fields of Performing, Literary and plastic Arts. However, there is neither any pension/insurance scheme nor is any such proposal under considerations. A 50% concession and 2nd class train fare, subject to a minimum of a group of five, is being accorded by the Indian Railways.

Prospects for Environmental Science Graduates of Delhi University

4976. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether environmental Science graduates of Delhi University are finding it difficult to find jobs;

(b) if so, the corrective steps proposed to be taken in this regard; and

(c) whether similar problems are being faced by Environment graduates elsewhere in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SMT. KRISHNA SAHI): (a) According to the information supplied by the UGC, there is no separate degree course in the environmental sciences at the first degree level in Delhi University. Environmental science is a part of three-year degree course (B.Sc.) under the programme of restructuring of courses, which has been introduced by the University Grants Commission during the VI Plan period. The job potentialities of graduates with Environmental science as an elective subject are comparable to graduates having other combinations i.e. Physics, Chemistry, Maths and Life Science etc.

The UGC and the Delhi University have no information if the environmental science graduates are facing any difficulties finding employment.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Doubling of Ernakulam-Trivandrum Railway Line

4977. SHRI T. BASHEER:
SHRI SURESH KURUP:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to double the railway track from Ernakulam to Trivandrum;

(b) if so, the outlay for this project;

(c) how much amount has been allocated this year; and

(d) the details of the work being undertaken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (d). Between Ernakulam and Kayankulam, construction of new line via Alleppey has been taken up and this will be in lieu of doubling of main line. For this 100 km long line the estimated cost is Rs. 73.50 crore expenditure upto 3/87 is Rs. 31.25 crore and Rs. 13 crore have been allotted in 1987-88.

For Kayankulam-Trivandrum section, survey for doubling or alternative route has been taken up

Further action will be considered after report is received and examined.

Pay Scale of Junior Medical Officers after Strike

4978. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Junior Medical Officers working on monthly wage basis under CGHS have been offered a new revised pay of Rs. 2000/- per month after the recent strike instead of Rs. 2,200/- as recommended by the Fourth Pay Commission and if so, the reasons therefore;

(b) whether these doctors have been offered allowances like HRA, CCA, DA and NPA at prerevised rates when pay has been offered in revised scale and if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether their appointment is outside Central Government Health Scheme; and

(d) if so, in what circumstances and to which service they belong, if it is not Central Health Service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHA-PARDE): (a) Yes Sir, as the 4th Pay Commission have not made any recommendations regarding the pay admissible to doctors working on monthly wage basis.

(b) Only NPA has been offered at the pre-revised rates as a revised NPA has not been finalised. The other allowances are being paid at revised rates.

(c) and (d) The monthly wage doctors do not belong to any established service. However, they are members of the Central Government Health Scheme.

Non-Implementation of Reservation for SC/ST in Delhi Hospitals

4979. DR CHANDRA SHEKHAR
TRIPATHI
SHRI GARGI SHANKAR
MISHRA

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for non-implementation of reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Sucheta Kripalani, Ram Manohar Lohia and Safdarjang Hospitals;

(b) how many vacancies of Senior Residents and Specialists have fallen vacant year-wise in different departments during the last three years;

(c) how many Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe eligible candidates were called for interview and how many out of them were given appointment year-wise during the last three years; and

(d) if no Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates was given appointment, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHA-PARDE): (a) Government reservation policy for recruitment and appointments is being implemented properly as far as possible as per instructions laid down by the Govt. in this regard for time to time.

(b) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Primary Education of Children of Minorities

4980. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how far the policy of promotion of primary education of children of minorities below poverty line has been implemented by the States;

(b) the ratio of children of minorities to that of the children of same age-group completing primary education as on 30 April, 1987; and

(c) the ratio of this number of that of the children of same age-group not having completed primary education?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P V NARASIMHA RAO): (a) to (c). There is no specific scheme for children of families belonging to minority communities living below the poverty line. However, chapter XIV of the Programme of Action drawn up to implement the National Policy on Education, 1986 lists programmes for educational development of educationally backward minorities. Like other measures to implement the National Policy on Education, these programmes are also envisaged to be implemented by the Government and the community. A copy of the Programme of Action was laid on the Table of the House last year. Community-wise data of

families below the poverty line is not collected in this Ministry. Children of poor families are, however, an important group for educational purposes and a series of programmes like Operation Blackboard for making available essential facilities to all primary schools in the country, the scheme for non-formal education and various incentive programmes being implemented by the State Governments are designed to benefit mostly the children from poor families

Destruction of Conveyor Belt at Bailadila

4981. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Conveyor Belt in Bailadila-14 Mine of National Mineral Development Corporation Limited, estimated to cost around Rs. 5 crores was destroyed;

(b) whether any enquiry was held in this regard and responsibility fixed,

(c) whether Conveyor Belt was imported from Japan by Air to replace the destroyed Belt;

(d) whether such a serious mishap occurred earlier also; and

(e) if so, what precautionary measures were taken to prevent such losses?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M L FOTEDAR): (a) Yes, Sir. Two conveyors were extensively damaged in a fire accident at Bailadila-14 in April, 1987. It is estimated that the cost of recommissioning/replacement of these conveyors would be around Rs. 2 crores.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir

(d) A Fire incident had occurred in 1973 in down-hill conveyor in Bailadila-14.

(e) It was established in the Enquiry Report that the 1973 fire was due to inadequate maintenance of idlers and rollers. NMDC has ensured proper maintenance and timely replacement/repairs of idlers/rollers. Other recommendations of the Enquiry Committee were also implemented by the company.

[Translation]

Passes to Freedom Fighters

4982. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the total number of railway passes issued to freedom fighters for Bharat Darshan from April to August 1987?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): 9681 passes have been issued to the freedom fighters during the period from April to July 1987.

[English]

Library-cum-Book Stall in 123/124 Andhra Pradesh Express

4983. SHRI I. BALA GOUD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the library-cum-bookstall in 123/124 Andhra Pradesh Express between Secunderabad and New Delhi has been removed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have received representations to restore the facility of library-cum-bookstall in Andhra Pradesh Express; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. As per existing policy, no new Mobile library-cum-bookstall contract is to be

awarded after termination of existing contracts.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The request for re-introduction of Mobile library-cum-bookstall in Andhra Pradesh Express has not been agreed to.

Modernisation of Kharagpur Railway Workshops

4984. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to modernise the Railway workshops at Kharagpur, South Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, in how many phases the modernisation is to be done and the amount of money which has been spent/would be spent for the purpose;

(c) whether phase I of this scheme has been over by this time and the achievements in the process;

(d) whether several new machines bought for modernisation are yet to be installed; if so, the reasons therefor and for how long these are lying for installation and what is the total cost of those machines;

(e) whether some new machines installed during phase I of the modernisation scheme are out of order and lying idle; if so, the number thereof and since when these are lying idle, and the cost of these machines; and

(f) how many diesel-car or other carriers have been bought for modernisation and how the same are being used?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Modernisation of Kharagpur Workshop has been taken up in two phases,

Phase-I of modernisation project has since been completed with an investment of Rs. 13.26 crores. Phase-II of the modernisation project has been taken up at an anticipated cost of Rs. 29.85 crores. The anticipated cumulative expenditure of Phase-II of the Workshop Modernisation Project of Kharagpur is approximately Rs. 2.19 cr. upto 30.6.87.

(c) Yes, Sir. The broad objectives of Phase-I modernisation project were reduction in POH repair time for different types of rolling stock repairs in Kharagpur workshop. These objectives have been achieved.

(d) No, Sir. Out of a total of 318 machines procured for the Phase-I Project, only 2 machines costing Rs. 6.75 lakhs approximately are awaiting installation. Details are as under:

- (i) 1 machine was received in damaged condition and is awaiting joint inspection with the Supplier's representative since July '87.
- (ii) 1 machine received in November '84 could not be successfully commissioned by the Supplier. The matter has been reported to DGS&D, through whom the machine was procured, for taking up with the firm.

(e) Two machines installed during Phase I of the modernisation are under repairs since May '85. The total value of these machines is Rs. 20 lakhs

(f) For the Phase-I of the modernisation project, in all 15 transport vehicles were procured for movement of material and staff. These vehicles are being used for the purpose for which they were procured.

Parity of Pay for University Teachers with Class I Officers

4985. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
PROF. K. V. THOMAS:

Will the Minister of Human

RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the principle of parity of the pay structure of University teachers and Class I services had been accepted by Government at the time of pay revision in 1973;

(b) if so, whether the principle continues to be the guiding factor in the decisions recently announced on the subject; and

(c) if so, whether similar promotional avenues will also be ensured both in levels and quantum?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P V NARASIMHA RAO):

(a) and (b) The scales of pay approved for University and College teachers during the 1973 revision, were combinations of two or more scales of pay sanctioned for Group 'A' Services under the Central Government. In the present revision also, the scales of pay approved for teachers are either the scales of pay approved for Group 'A' Services, or combinations of two or more such scales

(c) No, Sir. Neither in the 1973 revision nor in the present scheme, provision was made for the promotion of teachers as in Government Service.

Financial Assistance to Social Bodies and Institutions in Delhi

4986. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names and addresses of social bodies and institutions which are engaged in women's welfare works in Delhi and are receiving financial assistance from Government;

(b) the assistance so received by such of them during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether any evaluation of working of each one of them has been done;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4910/87]. Figures of financial assistance during the current year, can be compiled only at the end of March, 1988.

(c) and (d). An assessment is made on the basis of the progress reports furnished by these organisations.

(e) The Question does not arise.

Restoration of Trivandrum Coaches to Coromandal Express and Direct Train between Howrah and Trivandrum

4987. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Trivandrum coaches from Calcutta attached to Madras Mail and then shifted to the Coromandal Express have been withdrawn;

(b) if so, since when and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether in view of the inconvenience being caused to Trivandrum bound passengers from Calcutta, these coaches are proposed to be restored;

(d) whether passengers from West Bengal and Orisa reaching Madras by these

two trains have no immediate connecting train and no reservation quota for Trivandrum; and

(e) if so, whether Government propose to introduce a direct train between Howrah and Trivandrum.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, from April, 1987 due to operational difficulties.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. Through reservation quotas have been provided in lieu of the through coaches and connection are available at Madras in both directions.

(e) Yes, Sir, it is proposed to introduce a new weekly train between Howrah-Cochin from October, 1987.

Production of Sponge Iron

4988. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the annual production of sponge iron in the country in public sector and in private sector separately;

(b) whether the raw material for the production of sponge iron is imported, if so, the quantity of raw material imported annually and from which country;

(c) whether Government are considering to prepare white paper on steel; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the recommendations proposed to be made in the white paper?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) Annual production for the last three years in the public sector and the private sector is as follows:-
(in tonnes)

	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Public Sector	25,496	42,033	51,545
Private Sector	60,112	80,362	96,340

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Government are engaged in reviewing the growth and the present situation of the steel industry and mapping out its direction and course of development till the end of the century

Kolar gold mine

4989. SHRI H.B. PATIL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kolar gold mine is near exhaustion;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present output and the estimated potential of the gold mineral in the Kolar gold mine?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). The Mysore Mine, Champion Reef Mine and Nundydroog Mine of Bharat Gold Mines Ltd. (BGML) at Kolar Gold Fields (KGF) have been in operation for over a hundred years. The mineable gold ore reserves in these mines are being progressively exhausted due to continuous depletion on account of mining over the years.

(c) The production of gold at KGF during 1986-87 was 618.9 kgs. (Provisional). The existing mineable ore reserves in these mines as on 1st April, 1987, are estimated to be 3 897 million tonnes at an average insitu grade of 4.9 grammes per tonne. At the present annual depletion rate of 0.35 lakh tonnes, 0.53 lakh tonnes and 1.47 lakh tonnes at Mysore, Champion Reef and Nundydroog Mines their life expectancy is likely to be two, nine and twenty years, respectively.

Concern over threat to Jantar Mantar

4990 SHRI P R KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Archaeological Survey of India is concerned over the threat posed to Jantar Mantar due to ill-advised plan of NDMC to build another high rise building in the vicinity as reported in the Times of India dated 1 July, 1987; and

(b) if so, whether the NDMC plan is proposed to be reviewed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). The New Delhi Municipal Committee which proposes to build another high rise building in the vicinity of Jantar Mantar, has been advised to adhere to the height restrictions suggested by the Archaeological Survey of India so that it does not cast shadows on the Yantras.

State Transport Authority permits

4991 SHRI KHELAM RAM JANGDE: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Transport Authority has issued State Transport Authority permits,

(b) if so, the total number of permits issued to ex-servicemen, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other categories during the last two years;

(c) whether the Delhi Transport Authority has invited applications from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for issue of State Transport Authority permits;

(d) if so, whether permits have been issued;

(e) whether some permits for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are lying unissued; and

(f) if so, the total number of such permits and the steps being taken to issue these

permits to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Number of Stage Carriage permits issued during the last two years is as under:—

Category	No. of permits issued
Ex-servicemen	51
SC/ST	18
Other categories	Nil

(c) No, Sir.

(d) to (f). Does not arise.

Luggage Booking Office, New Delhi Railway Station

4992 DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that some records pertaining to Luggage Booking Office, New Delhi Station, were seized by the Vigilance Department of Railway Board on 19 June 87,

(b) if so, whether any irregularities have been detected; and

(c) if so, whether any action has been taken against the persons found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Instructions have been issued to the Railway to initiate major penalty proceedings against a parcel clerk.

Steps to Encourage use of Laser Technology in Surgery

4993 SHRI K.S. RAO Will the Minister of

HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the laser technology has improved the effectiveness of medical surgery in India;

(b) if so, what is the total number of medical institutions/hospitals using laser in surgery and broad results achieved by each of these institution/hospitals; and

(c) the details on various steps being taken by Government to encourage the use of laser in surgery and expected number of laser units to be installed in the next five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) According to the information available with the Government of India, the laser technology is being used for ophthalmic surgery in 20 Institutes in India. Surgery on brain, spinal cord etc. is being performed at six centres. The lasers are useful in surgical practice. They cut down surgery time and hospitalization. They give the surgeon a clear field for operating the results achieved so far in this technology are encouraging.

(c) The efforts are being made to encourage the use of lasers in surgery. However, no set plan has been prepared for installing the laser units in the next five years.

Teachers reaction to increase in school hours

4994. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently issued orders to Delhi Administration to increase 35 minutes more in daily school hours;

(b) if so, the reasons for increasing the school-hours; and

(c) the reaction of teachers and students to this increase?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) to (c). Delhi Administration have issued orders to increase school timing by 35 minutes in order to bring about improvement in studies of weaker/ brighter students by extra period to be devoted by the teachers. The students and parents have welcomed the move initiated by Delhi Administration.

Homoeopathic Chemists Associations Suggestion for Exemption from ISP Rules

4995. SHRI SANKTA PRASAD. Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any suggestions have been made by the Delhi Homoeopathic chemists Association for total exemption from the purview of the Delhi Intoxicating Spirituous Preparations Rules, 1952

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the steps being taken to save the hardship being caused to the small homoeopathic traders in the capital as a result of the enhancement of the annual licence fee from the existing level of Rs. 30.00 per annum to Rs. 1,000 per annum with effect from 1 April, 1987?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Delhi Homoeopathic Chemists Association made a representation dated 11.5.87 to the Delhi Administration explaining the theoretical and practical aspects of their medical system and also made reference to the expert opinions on the subject. The Delhi Administration has

decided to review the matter regarding exclusion of Homoeopathic preparation from the purview of the Delhi Intoxicating Spirituous Preparations, Import, Export, Transport, Possession and Sale Rules.

[Translation]

Railway Hospital at Sagar

4996. SHRI NANDLAL CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the place near Sagar Railway Station where Railway Hospital is proposed to be constructed;

(b) the likely bed capacity of this Hospital and the names of the major diseases for treatment of which arrangements will be made in the Hospital; and

(c) the amount sanctioned for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) There is no proposal to construct a Railway Hospital at Sagar. However, there is a proposal for setting up of a Health Unit there

(b) The Health Unit will provide out patient services.

(c) The amount sanctioned for the Health Units is Rs. 18.58 lakhs approximately.

Rolling stock Lying Idle in Railways

4997. SHRI DAL CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unserviceable coaches, wagons and engines lying idle at various stations and when and how these are proposed to be utilised;

(b) whether there is any scheme to take

them to workshops and repair their serviceable parts and put them to use again;

(c) the number of engines and coaches/wagons and engines put on rails for operation upto July 1987; and

(d) whether the condition of some of the coaches/wagons which are under operation, is very bad and if so, the details of the programme to repair them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The average number of unseviceable passenger coaches, wagons and engines awaiting or undergoing repairs on any one day for the year 1986-87 are given in Statement-I below. These are utilised for normal service after repairs.

(b) Yes, Sir. Every component/sub-

system/system has wear/acceptance tolerances. The individual components are repaired and only after they meet with the acceptance tolerances, are they used again.

(c) The number of engines and coaches/wagons withdrawn from operation are given in Statement-II below. The number of new coaches, wagons and engines put on rails for the year 1986-87 is given in Statement-III below. The information for the period from April to July, 1987 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(d) No, Sir. The general condition of coaches and wagons under operation is satisfactory. Indian Railways have well established time-tested systems of rolling stock maintenance, which are universally and strictly followed.

STATEMENT-I

Ineffective Position of Rolling Stock During the year 1986-87-Average Per Day (Rounded to the Nearest Unit)

	BG	MG
PASSENGER COACHES (In Vehicular Units)	1857	808
WAGONS (In 4 Wheeler Units)	18869 (Provisional)	4741
LOCOMOTIVES (In Vehicular Units)		
Steam	427	287
Diesel(Elec)	220	66
Elec.	159	2

STATEMENT-II

Stock withdrawn from service during 1986-87 (Provisional)

	BG	MG
PASSENGER COACHES (In Vehicular Ur	885	310
WAGONS (in 4 Wheeler Units)	5834	4679
LOCOMOTIVES		
Steam	427	158

	BG	MG
Diesel	16	2
Elec	Nil	Nil

STATMENT-III*Stock Place on Line during 1986-87*

	<i>(Provisional)</i>		
	BG	MG	NG
PASSENGER COACHES	1049	57	23
WAGONS (In 4 Wheelers Units)	8989 5	91	32
LOCOMOTIVES			
Steam	—	—	—
Diesel	103	42	5
Elec	71	—	—

*[English]***Goods shed at Ollur Station (Kerala)**

4998 SHRI P A ANTONY Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal to wind up the railway goods shed at the Ollur station in Kerala,

(b) whether any representation has been received against closing down this shed, and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) (a) No, Sir

(b) Yes Sir A representation from the Trichur Saw Mill and Packaging Case Manufacturing Association has been received for continuing this goods shed

(c) The position has been explained that there is no proposal to close this goods shed

First Aid facilities at CGHS Dispensaries

4999 SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether provisions have been made for First Aid to all at C G H S dispensaries,

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor,

(c) whether some road injured children were denied First Aid facility owing to non-production of C G H S token card at 6 00 A M on 19 May 1987 by the doctor on duty of CGHS Dispensary No 1, Gole Market, New Delhi, and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps Government propose to take to pro-

vide First Aid facility at the CGHS dispensaries to those who require immediate attention?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHA-PARDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In case of emergency any person irrespective of the fact as to whether he is a CGHS beneficiary or not can avail First Aid Service in any of the C.G.H.S. dispensaries.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Traders dealing in Black Pepper in Delhi

5000. SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No.2720 dated 13 August, 1987 regarding sale of adulterated black pepper in Delhi and state:

(a) the details of the wholesalers and retailers who deal in black pepper in Delhi and from whom the Department of Prevention of Food Adulteration had lifted samples;

(b) whether the Department is not lifting

samples from the wholesale markets;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) what further steps Government propose to take to book the unscrupulous traders dealing in black pepper in the Capital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHA-PARDE): (a) The details of samples of black pepper lifted by prevention of Food Adulteration Department, Delhi Administration, from January, 1987 to June, 1987 are given in the Statement below.

(b) and (c). No samples of black pepper could be lifted by the Deptt. of Prevention of Food Adulteration of Delhi Administration, Delhi from wholesalers, as such wholesale outlets are located in the walled city of Delhi where delicate law and order situation has been prevailing for a very long time and the area also remained under curfew.

(d) Depending on the availability of police force the prevention of Food Adulteration Department has a programme to lift the samples from the various wholesalers. A press note has also been issued by the Deptt. of PFA of Delhi Administration warning the traders against storage and sale of adulterated black pepper.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Date	Name of the shop
1	2	3
1.	19.2.87	M/s Karim Hotel, 16, Kababiyani Gali Jama Masjid, Delhi
2.	2.3.87	Prakash Provision Store, 73/3, Yusuf Sarai, New Delhi-110016.
3.	31.3.87	M/s Chhabra Store, F-7, Private Colony, Sri Niwas Puri, New Delhi-110065.

1	2	3
4.	7 5 87	M/s Madan Lal, Stall No 5 Old Market, Near Timarpur Bus Stop, Delhi
5.	11.6 87	M/s Nand Brothers, 2132-B, Sadar Thana Road, Delhi
6.	12.5 87	M/s Veg Stores, Shop No 20, A-1B, Block Janak Puri, New Delhi 14-A, M/s Bawa Masala Co , G-20, Lawrence Road Industrial Area, Delhi-35
7	11 5.87	M/s Laxmi Provision Store, F-253, Old Seema Puri, New Delhi
8.	11 5 87	Banwari Lal Prem Kumar, 514/1, Gurudwara Road, Kotla Mubarakpur, New Delhi
9.	12 5 87	M/s Kocher General Store, Shop No 13 B-1, Janak Puri, New Delhi
10	12 5 87	M/s Durga General Store Shop No 30 Block-13 Super Bazar Market, Janak Puri, New Delhi
11	12 5 87	M/s Lahorian-Di-Hatti 191 Azad Market Delhi-6
12	19 5 87	M/s Vikram Kiryana Store 22-A Naya Bans, New Delhi
13	20 5 87	Laxmi Narain Chaman Lal 2350 Main Bazar Subzi Mandi Delhi
14	20 5 87	Sarup Singh & Sons 11-A G T Road Kamla Nagar New Delhi
15	21 5 87	Sapna Store 20/76, Sakti Nagar Delhi
16	21 5 87	M/s Ram Laxman-Di-Hatti 1609 Chandrawal Road Subzi Mandi, Delhi
17	25 5 87	Bharat Store Sl No A. 19/1, Gobind Puri New Delhi
18	27 5 87	Vinod General Store, Shop No 8 Kalyan Vas Delhi

1	2	3
19.	27.5.87	Goyal General Store, Shop No. 10, Kalyan Vas, Delhi.
20.	27.5.87	B.D. Store, Shop No. 1, Ghai Palace, Local Shopping Centre, Preet Vihar, New Delhi.
21.	27.5.87	M/s Quality Store, A-18, Preet Vihar, New Delhi.
22.	1.6.87	M/s Anand Morning Store, Shop No. 4, J. Block, Main Market, Saket, New Delhi.
23.	1.6.87	Dua Departmental Store, Shop No. 11, M.M.T C. Colony Market, New Delhi.
24.	1.6.87	M/s Chngat Rai Jaipal Singh Jain, Shop No. 12/2, Yusuf Sarai, New Delhi
25.	1.6.87	M/s Garg Super Store, 13/4, Yusuf Sarai, New Delhi
26.	2.6.87	Standard Provision & General Store, C-II/2, Lawrence Road, New Delhi.
27.	3.6.87	M/s Chandra Bhan, Under Hill Road, Civil Lines, Delhi.
28.	4.6.87	Vimal Store, 44/1, Community Centres, Narain, Delhi
29.	5.6.87	Om Provision Store, 47-Ram Nagar, New Delhi.
30.	8.6.87	M/s Vikas Traders, 4/54, Upper Anand Parbat, Karol Bagh, New Delhi.
31.	8.6.87	M/s Kawal Ram & Sons, Shop No. 4, Mohan Singh Palace, New Delhi.
32.	8.6.87	M/s Vijay General Store, 121, Bhagat Singh Market, New Delhi.
33.	9.6.87	Madan Lal, 5171, Basant Road, Pahar Ganj, New Delhi.
34.	9.6.87	M/s Purshotam Dass, Khandalwal, 516-B, Basant Road, Pahar Ganj, New Delhi.
35.	9.6.87	M/s Bindal Bros, 18, Sriram Road, Civil Lines, Delhi.
36.	18.6.87	Misti Mukh, Shop No. 3, Market No. 1, Chitrangan Park, New Delhi.

1	2	3
37.	18.6.87	Sharma Retail Store, H-39-40, Subhash Market, Kotla Mubarak Pur, New Delhi.
38.	19.6.87	Amarjit General Store, 24-New Market, West Patel Nagar, New Delhi.
39.	19.6.87	M/s Ramji Lal Murari Lal, Shop No. J-5/101-E, Rajouri Garden, New Delhi
40.	19.6.87	M/s Wazir Chand Satish Kumar, Shop No. 5, D D.A, LIG Market, Rajouri Garden, New Delhi.
41.	19.6.87	Anand Provision Store, Cottage 26-A, West Patel Nagar, New Delhi.

Transfer of Research Officers of Central Council of Research in Homoeopathy

5001. SHRI M.V CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the jobs of Research Officers working in the Central Council of Research in Homoeopathy are transferable on all India basis, if so, what are the norms therefor;

(b) whether a number of Research Officers are resisting their transfers out of Delhi; and

(c) in how many cases transfer orders of Research Officers were issued for posting out of Delhi during the years 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 so far and out of them how many transfer orders were not implemented with reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Yes, Sir. The main criteria being followed by the Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy in this regard are the requirement of research in a particular area and the knowledge, skill aptitude and experience of the Research Officers concerned.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) During the years 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 no Research Officers has been transferred out of Delhi. However, one Research Officer was temporarily transferred out of Delhi for a period from 22-7-1987 to 14-8-1987.

Take over of HINDALCO

5002. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to take over M/s HINDALCO as there is huge arrears of aluminium regulation account;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that M/s Hindustan Aluminium Corporation have not paid to Government the arrears of Rs. 35 to 50 crores; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof and action being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA): (a) There is no proposal to take over M/s. HINDALCO.

(b) and (c). HINDALCO withheld the payment of dues to Aluminium Regulation Account - the gross amount due aggre-

gated to Rs. 35,67,27,630/- for the period from 4.10.1979 to 31.8.1983 on the basis of interim orders of Supreme Court and Calcutta High Court. An amount of Rs. 2.5 crores was paid by HINDALCO in accordance with the interim orders leaving an outstanding amount of Rs. 33,17,27,630/-. While the court cases were pending, HINDALCO offered to settle the matter out of court on the basis, *inter alia*, that it unconditionally accepts the gross liability as computed by Government for payment of dues. As HINDALCO accepted the condition, the matter was settled out-of-court. The gross outstanding amount was taken to be Rs. 33,17,27,630/-. It was also accepted that an amount of Rs. 10,42,29,128/- was reimbursable to HINDALCO out of Aluminium Regulation Account as additional electricity charges actually paid by it to UPSEB, for the period from 30.6.1980 to 31.8.1983 as per the commitment made by Government to HINDALCO in July, 1980. Thus, the net dues of HINDALCO for the period from 4.10.1979 to 31.8.1983 worked out to Rs. 22,74,98,502/-. HINDALCO was allowed to pay the net dues in forty eight equal monthly instalments of Rs. 47,39,552/- each, the first such instalment was payable by 31.1.1984. So far HINDALCO has paid forty three instalments amounting to Rs. 20,38,04,184/-, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,36,97,318/- to be payable in the remaining five monthly instalments. In addition to the arrears, HINDALCO is also regularly paying its current monthly dues into the Aluminium Regulation Account from 1.9.1983 and there has been no further accumulation of arrears.

(d) Does not arise.

Study conducted by Hunger Project

5003. SHRI H.N. NANJE GAWDA:
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:
SHRI S.M.GURADDI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether hunger is the most widespread in India especially among children, women, landless labour, tribals and sharecroppers;

(b) whether the study conducted by the hunger project has revealed that chronic undernutrition are some of the points prevalent in India;

(c) if so, what are the other points revealed by the study made;

(d) whether Government have examined the same; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (d): The studies undertaken by the National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau (NNMB) of the India Council of Medical Research in some of the States in the country, show that the calories intake amongst children is far below the recommended dietary allowances compared to other age groups. The energy intakes of the families, who do not possess any agricultural land is found to be lower than those who possess agricultural land. The study identifies children and women to be the worst sufferers.

(e) A number of supplementary nutrition programmes have been initiated for the vulnerable groups like pre-school children, pregnant and lactating women etc., which are as under:—

1. Special Nutrition Programme
2. Massive Dose Vitamin A Programme.
3. Anaemia Prophylaxis Programme.
4. Integrated Child Development Services.

Flood Protection

5004. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had said a few months ago that nearly 50 percent of the 3.15 million hectares of geographical area indentified as flood prone in Assam has been afforded protection by the end of 1986; and

(b) if so, what is Government's reaction to the vastness of the area affected and devastation caused by latest flood?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This year, the Brahmaputra has exceeded the highest flood level of the past at Dibrugarh, Nimatighat and Guwahati and its tributary Burhi Dihing at Khowang. Occurrence of floods of a record magnitude leads to overtopping and breach of embankments which are generally designed to cope with a flood of 25 years' frequency. At places, the problem can be compounded because of inadequate maintenance leading to breaches or cuts in embankments made by people in order to save their property. In some cases, where high intensity precipitation takes place in areas given reasonable protection during the flood period, it leads to drainage congestion in the hinterland.

Recruitment of Class IV Employees at Dahod

5005. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the system of recruitment in Class IV category under Dy.CME(L)DHD;

(b) the system to recruit employees in Railway Institutes and Canteen at Dahod in Class IV category; and

(c) whether preference is given to ex-

casual labour in such recruitments and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Regular vacancies in agroup D(Class IV) are generally being filled by screening and empanelment of suitable casual labour/substitutes, by appointment on compassionate grounds, and by recruitment against quota for the physically handicapped and sportsmen. If found necessary, employees of Railway Institutes and Consumer Cooperative Societies are also considered.

(b) Recruitment in Railway Institute is done by the Management Committee of the Institute. Group D vacancies in the Canteen in Dahod workshop are being filled from screened and empanelled Casual Labour.

(c) For vacancies in Group'D' in Dahod workshop and Canteen, normally preference is given to screened Causal Labour.

Recommendations of Ghosh Committee

5006 PROF K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendation of the Ghosh Committee that State-Small Industries Development Corporation should be made into consignment cum selling agencies of SAIL, will be implemented; and

(b) whether the State Small Industries Corporation will be exempted from collection of taxes and payment of income tax?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) The recommendations of the Ghosh Committee have not been implemented due to their impact on steel prices.

(b) The Central Board of Direct Taxes has not received any reference from State Small Industries Corporation for total

exemption from the payment of income tax under the existing provisions of the Income Tax Act. It is open to them to seek the exemption/deduction admissible under the respective provisions of the Income Tax Act for which they qualify depending on the nature and the constitution of the Corporation, the source and the character of its income.

Chemical Treatment of Sculptures and Repair Works to Konark Temple

5007. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether chemical treatment of the sculptures and repair works have been undertaken at Konark Temple;

(b) if so, when and the total amount spent;

(c) whether any survey was made by UNESCO experts in this regard; and

(d) if so, the action taken on that survey?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SMT. KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). Chemical treatment of the sculptures, repair works and environmental development have been undertaken at Konark Temple, Orissa, which is a continuous process. The amount spent since April, 1984 to March 1987 is Rs. 14,32,023.

(c) and (d). UNESCO experts made an assessment of the structural, chemical and environmental aspects of the Konark Temple and have given their final recommendations. Action has been initiated for implementing the same.

Permission for a Public School in Lodhi Road, New Delhi

5008. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Will the Minister of

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Education Department of Delhi Administration has recently permitted to set up a public school on the land of children Park in Lodhi Road, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard;

(c) whether it is also a fact that foundation stone of this school building was laid by a Union Minister on 26 July, 1987; and

(d) if so, whether this school has been recognised by the Education Department of Delhi Administration?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) According to the information furnished by Delhi Administration, it has not permitted setting up a public school on the land of children's park in Lodhi Road.

(b) to (d). Do not arise

[Translation]

Salary structure of Doctors working as Lecturers in Medical Colleges

5009. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether salary of senior resident doctors is more than the salary of lecturers of UGC medical college according to some pay-scales announced by Government recently;

(b) the qualifications prescribed at present for appointing the Senior Resident doctor as a lecturer in medical college and the number of doctors appointed as lecturers in the country every year State-wise during the last three years; and

(c) whether Government propose to give to the lecturers of medical college UGC

selection grade in order to remove the prevalence of dual pay-scale as also to remove discontentment among the doctors and, if so, the time by which a final decision will be taken in this direction and the main hurdles in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHA-PARDE): (a) The salary of senior resident doctors have been revised w.e.f. 1.1.86 as follows:—

The Senior Residents with Post-Graduate degree will be paid respectively Rs. 3,000, Rs. 3,100 and Rs. 3,200 in the first, second and third year of their residency. This will be inclusive of all allowances including Post-graduate allowance and NPA. The remunerations will be reduced by Rs. 100 in the case of Post-graduate diploma holders and by Rs. 200 in case where no Post-graduate qualifications are held. They will be eligible for admissible CCA and HRA. They will be sanctioned DA as admissible on 90 per cent of their consolidated remuneration.

[English]

Alleged harassment of Salt Importers

5010. SHRI R P DAS : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned "salt importers alleged harassment by railway authorities" appearing in the 'Statesman' Calcutta edition of 2 June, 1987; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes Sir

(b) Construction of circular railways in Calcutta had necessitated certain rationalisation of freight handling including salt. This was misconstrued as harassment.

Cultural Agreement with Finland

5011. SHRI BHADRESHWAR TANTI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Finland have signed a three year cultural agreement to foster greater interaction between the two countries on the cultural heritage;

(b) if so, whether the agreement provides for exchange of materials on cultural heritage; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI-MATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c). We have a Cultural Agreement with Finland which was concluded on 10.6.1983. The Agreement lays down broad outlines for interaction between the two countries specially in the fields of Art & Culture and Education & Science. Consequent to this Agreement, we have 3 year time-bound Cultural Exchange Programme (second in the series) with Finland, i.e. for the period 1987-1989. This Programme was signed on 1.6.1987. The Programme, *inter alia* envisages exchanges of —

- (1) 1-2 art publications and 12-20 colour reproductions of art;
- (2) publications, documentation and photographs between museums of the two countries;
- (3) books, publications and micro-films of rare books between specified libraries of the two countries;
- (4) exhibition, ensembles, artists, teachers and scholars in various fields; and
- (5) microfilm, microfiche copies of manuscripts on art, humanities

and cultural heritage, reprographic copies of ancient/medieval manuscripts, photographs/slides and other primary or secondary material on art and cultural heritage for the national information system and Data Bank of the Indira Gandhi national Centre for Arts.

Holding of Festival of India in Foreign countries

5012. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sponsored festivals of India in foreign countries;

(b) the countries where such festivals were conducted; and

(c) the expenditure so far incurred on each of these festivals?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V.NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) U.K. France & USA A Festival has been inaugurated in the USSR and a small manifestation in Sweden has also begun.

(c) Expenditure on these festivals is as under:-

U.K.	Rs. 1,76,85,456.
France & USA	Rs. 10,74,90,757 (upto 31.3.1986)
<i>Estimated expenditures:</i>	
USSR	Rs. 16.30 crores
Sweden	Rs. 1.76 crores

[Translation]

Proposal to set up sulphur based Fertilizer Unit at Khetri

5013. SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that normal sulphur obtained from Khetri Copper Project is used in preparing copper in Khetri;

(b) whether Government propose to set up a Fertiliser factory based on this sulphur;

(c) if so, whether this sulphur based factory is proposed to be set up in Khetri itself; and

(d) if so, the time by which this fertilizer factory is likely to be set up in Khetri?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) to (d). At Khetri Copper Complex (KCC) of the Hindustan Copper Limited (HCL) copper is extracted from Chalco-pyrite ore which also contains Sulphur. There is already a 200,000 tonnes per annum fertiliser plant in existence at the KCC which is based on the sulphur dioxide gas emanated by the smelter.

Sewage Water of Delhi Villages

5014. SHRI BHARAT SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sewage water in villages of outer Delhi is discharged into ponds of the respective villages;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to make arrangement to discharge this water in fields and nullahs; and

(c) whether any survey is being conducted by the Flood Department in this regard so that the sewage water could be discharged outside the villages, instead of discharging it into the village ponds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Sullage water, and not sewage water, is discharged into the village ponds.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Several schemes have been taken up to discharge surplus water from the village ponds into nullahs.

[English]

Termination of Services under Clause 9(b) of Delhi Transport Corporation Regulations

5015. SHRI SALAHUDDIN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the services of how many persons were terminated under clause 9(b) of the Delhi Transport Corporation Regulations and how many of them were reinstated under the orders of High Court/Supreme Court during the last one year;

(b) the number of employees/officers out of those who were reinstated have been given duties in Delhi Transport Corporation and the reasons for not taking rest of the employees on duty; and

(c) the losses suffered by the Delhi Transport Corporation on account of applying clause 9(b) of the D.T.C. Regulations and not taking the employees/officers on duty when all these employees are being paid as such?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) During the last

one year, services of none of the employees were terminated under Clause 9(b) of DRTA Regulations. The question of anyone's reinstatement therefore does not arise.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Supply of Paper to Education Departments

5016. DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the orders placed with the Hindustan Paper Corporation for the supply of 86,000 tonnes writing and printing paper proposed to be distributed to the Education Departments in various States;

(b) if so, at what price and the quantum of such paper proposed to be supplied to various States; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to make arrangement to supply writing and printing paper to Education Departments of various States at cheaper price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SMT KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). The Hindustan Paper Corporation, a Government of India Enterprise has been asked to supply 80,000 metric tonnes of white printing paper to the Educational sector in the States/UTs during the year 1987. Against the said quantity, 60,000 metric tonnes of paper has been allocated in respect of different States/UTs during the first 3 quarters of the current year. The price of the paper is Rs. 7560/- per metric tonne.

(c) Does not arise.

Purchase of Trekking Equipments and Construction of Trekkers' huts and youth Hostels in Sikkim

5017. SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI: Will

the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount sanctioned for purchase of trekking equipments for use in Sikkim;

(b) the total amount released by 31 July, 1987 for construction of trekkers' huts in Sikkim;

(c) the progress made during Seventh Five Year Plan with regard to purchase of trekking equipment and construction of trekkers' huts as on 31 July, 1987;

(d) whether a decision has been taken to construct 6 more youth hostels during Seventh Five Year Plan;

(e) if so, the names of places where these hostels are to be constructed;

(f) whether any youth hostel is proposed to be constructed in Sikkim during Seventh Five Year Plan;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SMT MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (c). During the Seventh Five Year Plan, a grant of Rs. 10,64,985 was released to different organisations for purchase of equipments. However, no amount has been sanctioned either for purchase of trekking equipments for use in Sikkim or construction of trekkers' huts in Sikkim.

(d) and (e). Subject to availability of land and financial resources, there is a proposal to take up the construction of sixty youth hostels all over the country during the Seventh Five Year Plan. While the youth hostels at 22 places as given in the Statement below have already been approved, the State Governments have been requested

to intimate the places where the remaining 38 youth hostels are to be located.

(f) to (h). While the youth hostel at Namchi, sanctioned during the Sixth Five Year Plan is under construction through Sikkim State P W D one more youth hostel has been allocated to the State during the Seventh Five Year Plan. The State Government of Sikkim has been requested to provide suitable developed plot of land measuring 2 to 3 acres free of cost with connections of water, electricity, approach road, staff quarters, etc

STATEMENT

1	Tirupati (Andhra Pradesh)
2	Kurukshetra (Haryana)
3	Ernakulam (Kerala)
4	Calicut (Kerala)
5	Tirunelveli (Tamil Nadu)
6	Madurai (Tamil Nadu)
7	Hassan (Karnataka)
8	Joshiapur (Orissa)
9	Koraput (Orissa)
10	Bhubaneswar (Orissa)
11	Gopalpur-on-Sea (Orissa)
12	Nagaon (Assam)
13	Golaghat (Assam)
14	Tura (Meghalaya)
15	Ukhrul (Manipur)
16	Aizawal (Mizoram)
17	Uttarkashi (Uttar Pradesh)
18	Mussoorie (Uttar Pradesh)
19	Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh)
20	Patiala (Punjab)
21	Jodhpur (Rajasthan)
22	Karwar (Karnataka)

Agreement with Bishi Metal of Japan

5018 DR DATTA SAMANT: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have entered into an agreement with Bishi Metal of Japan for feasibility study of Malanjkhanda Project last July,

(b) if so, the terms of agreement and other details thereof; and

(c) the cost paid to Bishi Metal in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SMT. RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) No, Sir

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Financial Assistance for Truck Parking Complexes in Bihar

5019 DR. C P THAKUR: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether a proposal has been received for providing financial assistance for three truck parking complexes in Bihar, and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT. (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A proposal for construction of one complex for parking of Trucks near Km 627 of N.H. 28 has been received and is under examination in the Ministry in consultation with the Bihar Government

Trainees from Minority Concentration Community Polytechnics

5020. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 64 on 30 July, 1987 regarding implementation of new education policy and state:

(a) the number of trainees who have passed out of the ten community polytechnics in minority concentration areas during 1986-87;

(b) the number of such trainees who belong to minority communities in that area, institution-wise; and

(c) the number of students coached during 1986-87 under the special coaching scheme for educationally backward minorities, institution-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Women's Polytechnics

5021 SHRI B. D. PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) the steps taken to provide better technical education to women through Women's Polytechnics as envisaged in the new education policy; and

(b) the details of such Polytechnics established so far?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b) The Programme of Action for implementation of National Policy on Education lays stress on providing better facilities for technical education for women. In this context, a Central scheme of Residential Polytechnics for Women has been approved by the Central Government and necessary action is being taken to implement the same in the current financial year.

Withdrawal of Dangerous Combination of Drugs from Market

5022. CH. RAM PRAKASH:
SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of combinations of one or more drugs are being marketed in the country;

(b) if so, the total number of combinations of drugs permitted for marketing in the country;

(c) the procedure for grant of permission for marketing of combination of drugs;

(d) whether a number of combinations of drugs being marketed are dangerous and self poisoning which induce deaths;

(e) if so, the names of such combinations about which reports regarding ill-effect have been published in other countries; and

(f) the steps taken to withdraw these combinations of drugs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). Since State Drugs Controllers are the licensing Authorities for manufacture of formulations, information about the number of drugs and combination of one or more drugs marketed in the country is not available with the Central Government.

(c) The combination of drugs constitute a new therapy and should be cleared by the Drugs Controller (India) as per the 'Guidelines' which would become statutory soon.

The pre-requisite conditions for the grant of manufacturing licence include a provision that only formulations containing ingredients in such quantities for which there is therapeutic justification and there is enough evidence of safety should be licensed.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Ill effects of combinations of drugs as such have not been reported recently in the literature except the adverse reaction that may occur by simultaneous ingestion of alcohol with the drug destropoxyphene.

(f) A Sub-Committee of the Drugs Consultative Committee reviews from time to time the formulations being marketed in the country from the angle of safety, efficacy/rationality and recommends to Government withdrawal/banning of formulations considered harmful/irrational.

Construction of National Highways in Kerala

5023. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the construction of National Highways is on a standstill in Kerala;

(b) the amount spent on National Highways in Kerala during the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) the time by which the Alleppey by-pass will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). The construction work of National Highways in Kerala is not at standstill as during the last three years, the amounts mentioned below have been spent:

(Rs in lakhs)

Year	Development of National Highways	Maintenance and Repairs of National Highways
1984-85	765.95	297.49
1985-86	778.42	318.30
1986-87	896.70	452.06

Further an amount of Rs. 47.97 lakhs on development of National Highways and Rs. 175.61 lakhs on maintenance and repairs has been spent up to June, 1987.

(c) The alignment of the bypass has been approved and the Land Acquisition work is nearing completion. As the construction work is being taken up in a phased manner, it is too early to indicate the time by which the bypass will be completed.

Demand regarding running of 18 up Saurashtra Janata Express

5024. SHRIMATI PATIL RAMABEN
RAMJIBHAI MAVANI
SHRI U. H. PATEL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state.

(a) whether there is a demand from people of Saurashtra for running 18 Up Saurashtra Janata Express on the route of summer special departing from Rajkot at 19.00 hours and reaching Bombay at 10.00 hours; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Any major change in the train's schedule has not been found feasible.

Dual pricing System of Steel

5025. SHRI BIMALKANTI GHOSH:
SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:
SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU:
DR. DATTA SAMANT:
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether dual pricing system of steel is proposed to be introduced;

(b) if so, the reasons for taking such a decision and to what extent it will be helpful;

(c) whether the Industrial Development Bank of India has been a nodal agency to ensure steel supply to the capital goods and equipment manufacturing Industries; and

(d) if so, the names of such industries, their yearly total requirement of steel, and how this dual price system will be operated?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR) (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

(c) No, Sir

(d) Does not arise

Study on synthetic drug to control breast Cancer

5026. SHRI P. PENCHALLAIH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study on synthetic drug to control breast cancer is in progress;

(b) whether the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has received any suggestions from British Researchers in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Types of Mines in M.P.

5027. SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of different types of mines found in Madhya Pradesh and their locations;

(b) the amount earned annually from these mines; and

(c) whether there is any possibility of getting more valuable mineral wealth and if so, the places from where these are likely to be exploited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

Rise in Paralytic Polio cases

5028. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been made by

World Health Organisation or any other organisation in the country re:rise in Paralytic Polio; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Yes, Sir. Directorate General of Health Services had undertaken a lameness survey in order to collect information on the incidence of Poliomyelitis in the country during 1981-82.

(b) Poliomyelitis was found to be as much of a problem in rural as in the urban areas. Statewise incidence of Poliomyelitis is given in Statement below. Poliomyelitis was found to be the single major cause of lameness of children of age 5-9 years (66%). In over 70% of cases the disease was reported in children before two years of age. On an average the annual incidence rate of Poliomyelitis was found to be 1.5 to 1.7 in the urban and 1.5 to 1.9 in the rural areas per 1000 children of 0-4 years age. Based on the incidence rates of Poliomyelitis obtained from the survey, it is estimated that nearly 140,000 to 170,000 children in the country get Poliomyelitis every year.

STATEMENT

State	Poliomyelitis incidence rate per 1000 children	
	Rural	Urban
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	1.7	1.4
Bihar	1.4	2.4
Gujarat & D&N Haveli	2.5	2.2
Haryana, Punjab & Chandigarh	3.1	1.7
Karnataka & Goa	1.2	1.2
Kerala	1.1	1.0

1	2	3
Madhya Pradesh (Bhopal & Jabalpur)	1.9	1.7
Maharashtra	1.4	1.3
Orisa	0.8	0.7
Rajasthan (Jaipur)	3.1	2.5
Tamil Nadu & Pondicherry	1.9	2.1
Uttar Pradesh (Allahabad)	2.3	1.6
West Bengal	0.8	1.0
Delhi	-	1.6

Source: The Journal of Communicable diseases Vol. 10 June, 84

Sethna Committee's Recommendations on Cancer

5029. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government has appointed Sethna Committee to suggest ways and means to combat cancer in the country; and

(b) if so, the recommendations made by this Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Seminar of Teachers of Minority-Managed Schools

5030. SHRI P. M SAYEED:
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Council for

Educational Research and Training has prepared a plan to help "Minority-Managed" schools to train their teachers;

(b) if so, the various subjects in which these teachers would be trained;

(c) other salient points included in the report prepared by the NCERT; and

(d) the approximate cost involved and the financial resources to be tapped for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Yes Sir The NCERT has prepared a scheme for the training of the principals, managers and teachers of the institutions maintained by educationally backward minorities.

(b) The various subjects in which the teachers have been trained are (1) Science, (2) English, (3) Mathematics, (4) Educational Evaluation, (5) Vocational Education and (6) Career Guidance.

(c) The scheme include programmes for the orientation of managers and principals of the institutions managed by education-

ally backward minorities, training for the organisation of surveys for the identification of vocational courses to be conducted by such institutions and development of a technical support system for these institutions through the resource centres and also sub-centres established by the resource centres in the areas where a larger number of institutions managed by the educationally backward minorities are located.

(d) Under the scheme formulated by NCERT, cent per cent financial assistance was provided for the organisation of training programmes for educationally backward minorities. A total sum of Rs. 65.00 lakhs have been earmarked for the promotion of the scheme during the 7th Plan period.

Raising Steel Prices

5031. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to raise the steel prices;

(b) if not, how does the Steel Authority of India Limited management hopes to meet increased costs;

(c) whether there are concurrent programmes for a rational utilisation of Steel Authority of India Limited employees;

(d) whether this will involve large scale retrenchment; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR): (a) There is no proposal to raise the steel prices.

(b) SAIL is expected to meet to the extent possible, increases in input costs through higher capacity utilisation, increased productivity and technological efficiency together with economies in expenditure.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does Not arise.

Setting up of National Institute of Maternal and Child Health

5032. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a National Institute of Maternal and Child Health in the country during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) whether Union Government had invited suggestions from States for a suitable location for the Institute;

(c) whether Maharashtra State had suggested Nagpur for setting up the institute; and

(d) if so, what decision Union Government have taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) Decision can be taken only after the expert group constituted for the purpose of identifying a suitable location for the proposed Institute submits its report.

Construction of Railway Overbridges in Tamil Nadu

5033. SHRI P. R. S. VENKATESAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the priority list sent by Tamil Nadu Government for construction of Railway over-bridges during 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 in Tamil Nadu and particularly in

South Arcot, North Arcot and Salem Districts; and

(b) the total cost and the time by which the projects are likely to be taken up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No priority list was sent by the Government of Tamil Nadu for the year 1984-85. Priority lists sent by the Government of Tamil Nadu for the years 1985-86 and 1986-87 are fur-

nished in the Statement given below.

(b) Eight works of road over/under bridges - five in Madras area, one each at Samayanallur, Coimbatore and Salem have been sanctioned in the years 1984-85, 1985-86, and 1986-87. The total cost of these works is approximately Rs. 11.76 crores. Out of these, four works have been taken up for execution. The Railway will take up the remaining four works after the plans and estimates are finalised by the State Government.

STATEMENT

S.No.	Details of work	District
<i>Proposals contained in the Priority List sent by the Government of Tamil Nadu for the year 1985-86</i>		
1.	Road over bridge at Km. 73/6 of NH 46 (near Pachakuppam)	North Arcot
2.	Road over bridge at Km. 194/2 of NH 45 (near Ulundurpet)	South Arcot
3.	Road over bridge near Mettur Gate	Madurai
4.	Road over bridge near Samayanallur	Madurai
5.	Road over bridge near Sundaraperumal Koil	Tanjore
6.	Road over bridge near Thathaneri in Madurai	Madurai
7.	Road over bridge near Ganesapuram	Coimbatore
8.	Road over bridge at Cross cut road in Coimbatore	Coimbatore
9.	Road over bridge between Chidambaram and Annamalai University	South Arcot
10.	Road over bridge at Km. 335/6 of Nagapattinam-Gudalur-Mysore Road	Coimbatore
11.	Road over bridge at St. Thomas Mount	Madras Area
12.	Road over bridge at Chrompet-Tambaram (Sanatorium Station Road)	Madras Area
13.	Road over bridge at Royapuram-Madras Beach	Madras Area
<i>Proposals contained in the Priority List sent by the Government of Tamil Nadu for the year 1986-87</i>		
1.	Road over bridge at Coimbatore North on Cross-Cut Road in Coimbatore Municipal	Coimbatore
2.	Road over bridge between Salem Town and Salem Market ex. Omalur Road near Hospital	Salem

S.No.Details of work	District
3. Road over bridge near Samayanallur	Madurai
4. Road over bridge near Mettur Gate	Madurai
5. Road under bridge near Saidapet	Madras Area
6. Road under bridge near Chetput	Madras Area
7. Road under bridge on Monegar Choultry Road, Madras	Madras Area
8. Road under bridge near Villivakkam Yard	Chingleput
9. Road over bridge at Km. 69/15-70/1 in Arakkonam-Tiruttani section (near Arakkonam)	North Arcot
10. Road over bridge in Dindigul Station Yard	Anna

Painkillers

5034. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of painkillers being marketed in the country which are covered under the Narcotic Act;

(b) whether certain painkillers are freely available in the market;

(c) whether it is a fact that there are different procedures for obtaining these painkillers for use;

(d) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(e) the names of painkillers which can be obtained without proper prescription under excise rules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (e). Painkillers which are covered under the Narcotic Durgs and Psychotropic substances Act are: Codeine, Dionine, Morphine, Pethidine, Dextropropoxyphene, Phalcodeine and Pentazocine, etc.

Painkillers which are covered by Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic substances

Act are also covered under Schedule H/ Schedule X of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules. These are supplied by a chemist only against the prescription of a registered medical practitioner. These drugs are required to show on their labels that the drug can be sold only against the prescription of a registered medical practitioner.

Painkillers which do not come under the purview of the Schedule H/Schedule X to the Drugs & Cosmetics Rules, 1945, such as aspirin and paracetamol can be sold by a chemist over the counter, without prescription.

Popularisation of riding amongst Children

5035. SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to popularise riding among children and promote (horsemanship) among the youngsters;

(b) the number of the Riding clubs for children run by Government as well as private Institutes;

(c) whether there is a plan for setting up small horse training institutions in the country; and

(d) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SMT. MARGARET ALVA): (a) Govt. has at present no scheme for promoting riding and horsemanship among youngsters. However, Govt. gives financial support to Equestrian Federation of India and Indian Polo Association for holding Coaching Camps, organising national Championships and participation of Indian teams in Championships abroad.

(b) Govt. does not run any riding club. According to the information furnished by Equestrian Federation of India, there are 31 riding clubs registered with the Federation.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Reimbursement of Tuition Fee to Girl Students of Goa

5036. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of tuition fee reimbursed in respect of girl students in classes IX to XII in the State of Goa under Centrally sponsored programme;

(b) the number of students covered; and

(c) the other details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) A sum of Rs. 16,40,976/- was reimbursed to Government of Goa towards reimbursement of tuition fee for girls studying in classes IX to XII for the year 1985-86.

(b) and (c). The number of girl students covered in classes IX to XII as 6136 during 1985-86.

Water Shortage in Gujarat

5037. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a number of irrigation projects in Gujarat State have remained unfinished and water resources are fast depleting, causing grave shortage of drinking water and water for irrigation use particularly during the last two drought years;

(b) if so, the details of unfinished major and medium irrigation projects in Gujarat, the dates fixed for the completion of each project and project-wise central assistance in the form of block loans and/or grants made available as on 31 March, 1987;

(c) the details regarding the total cultivable land likely to be covered under irrigation by each of the above project; and

(d) the reasons for the delay in completion of the respective projects and the steps taken for their timely completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). There are 10 major and 82 medium on-going irrigation projects in Gujarat. The Project-wise details are given in the Statement given below. Central assistance is given in the form of block grants and loans and is not tied to any particular project or sector of development.

(d) The reasons for delay in completion include constraint of resources, inadequate investigation at project formulation stage resulting in increase in quantities during construction, difficulties in land acquisition and escalation of costs of material and labour. The State Govern-

ment have been advised to prioritise the projects for optimal allocation of available

resources and lay stress on completion of ongoing projects.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Latest estimated cost (Rs. in crores)	Likely date of completion	Ultimate irrigation potential '000' ha.
1	2	3	4	5
I.	MAJOR PROJECTS			
1.	Damanganga	154.8	VII Plan	56.63
2	Panam	56.54	VII Plan	49.37
3.	Sabarmati	86.00	VII Plan	56.68
4	Karjan	175.20	VII Plan	77.56
5	Sukhi	71.51	VII Plan	25.20
6	Sipu	70.04	VIII Plan	32.10
7	Watrak	43.03	VII Plan	18.35
8	Naramada (Sardar Sarovar Irrigation protion)	4520.00	2006-07 (including CAD)	1792.00
9	Zankhari	86.50	NA	24.00
10	Sidhumber	30.62	NA	11.34
II	MEDIUM PROJECTS			
1	Hiran (S)-II	6.31	VII Plan	7.55
2	Sukhbhadar	17.81	VII Plan	7.40
3	Machhundari-II	15.98	VII Plan	8.10
4	Kalubhar	16.08	VII Plan	6.58
5.	Machhanala	10.91	VII Plan	4.33
6.	Amli (Ver-II)	13.51	VII Plan	5.47
7.	Deo	35.30	VII Plan	10.16
8.	Venu-II	16.83	VII Plan	5.41
9.	Und (Jivapur)	31.81	VII Plan	8.00
10.	Bhadar (PMS)	26.25	VII Plan	6.60

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Mazam	18.08	VII Plan	6.33
12.	Hadaf	15.97	VII Plan	5.50
13.	Guhai	34.35	VII Plan	5.75
14.	Kelia	12.98	VII Plan	3.46
15.	Harnav-II	6.26	VII Plan	3.44
16.	Pigut	3.08	VII Plan	1.27
17.	Vaidy	1.94	VII Plan	1.24
18.	Nara	1.78	VII Plan	1.73
19.	Sani	9.73	VII Plan	2.00
20.	Amipur	5.40	VII Plan	6.77
21.	Ghodadhari	2.70	VII Plan	2.65
22.	Janghadia	2.37	VII Plan	1.12
23.	Bukhi	2.29	VII Plan	1.67
24.	Rajwal	3.91	VII Plan	3.38
25.	Mitti	3.15	VII Plan	2.02
26.	Kabutar	4.57	VII Plan	1.90
27.	Sankara	2.02	VII Plan	1.46
28.	Dholi	3.29	VII Plan	0.81
29.	Umaria	4.33	VII Plan	2.38
30.	Shedi Branch Extension	14.44	VII Plan	20.00
31.	Lift Schemes from rivers & canals	3.70	VII Plan	28.71
32.	Dam on Nani Vahial	2.32	VIII Plan	NA
33.	Aaji-II	11.26	VII Plan	2.38
34.	Aji-III	25.50	VII Plan	6.62
35.	Demi-II	9.71	VII Plan	2.42
36.	Jhuj	24.99	VII Plan	5.89
37.	Uben	9.95	VII Plan	2.55

1	2	3	4	5
38.	Lakhigam	2.13	VII Plan	0.75
39.	Karmal	3.09	VII Plan	1.33
40.	Mathal	2.39	VII Plan	0.60
41.	Chopadvav	4.99	VII Plan	1.40
42.	Berachia	0.83	VII Plan	0.33
43.	Don	1.28	VII Plan	0.40
44.	Khambhala	4.70	VII Plan	0.86
45.	Bangawadi	3.30	VII Plan	0.69
46.	Hamirpara	2.23	VII Plan	0.60
47.	Sonmati	2.46	VII Plan	0.82
48.	Raidy	4.69	VII Plan	1.50
49.	Rangamati	2.23	VII Plan	1.20
50.	Vrajami	3.14	VII Plan	1.08
51.	Dai (Minsar)	6.86	VII Plan	1.38
52.	Lakhanka	2.85	VII Plan	0.90
53.	Edalwada	2.46	VII Plan	1.38
54.	Mukteshwar	16.00	VIII Plan	5.97
55.	Fategadh	1.19	VII Plan	0.51
56.	Falla	4.14	VII Plan	0.40
57.	Kakadiamba	5.04	VIII Plan	1.01
58.	Malgadh	1.27	VII Plan	0.29
59.	Kalaghogha	1.41	VII Plan	0.46
60.	Ishwaria	2.31	VII Plan	0.60
61.	Nyari-II	5.60	VII Plan	0.47
62.	Und-II	8.97	VII Plan	4.25
63.	Ozat (Dharafad)	5.42	VII Plan	2.90
64.	Veradi	3.21	VII Plan	1.05
65.	Machhu-II	35.72	VII Plan	NA

1	2	3	4	5
66.	Men	13.69	VII Plan	4.05
67.	Ani	10.05	VII Plan	2.30
68.	Goma	9.52	VII Plan	5.00
69.	Valan	10.02	VII Plan	5.00
70.	Bakrol	10.88	VII Plan	3.24
71.	Kaniyad	1.51	VII Plan	0.33
72.	Dared (Melan)	6.51	VII Plan	2.55
73.	Sangwadi	1.83	VII Plan	NA
74.	Ramnath	4.59	VII Plan	NA
75.	Aji-IV	7.76	VII Plan	4.00
76.	Gunda	3.35	VII Plan	3.82
77.	Mithapur	9.81	NA	NA
78.	Machhu-III	4.56	VII Plan	6.00
79.	Ozat-II	19.10	NA	1.00
80.	Kali-II	6.18	NA	1.35
81.	Uben-II	10.87	NA	1.00
82.	Kajipur	0.60	VII Plan	NA

NA-Not Available

Demands of Station Masters

5038. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR
SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be
pleased to state:

(a) the demands of Railway Station
Masters;

(b) whether any assurance was given to
them when some of them were on fast
before Rail Bhavan from 24 February to 7
March, 1987;

(c) if so, the nature of those assurances;

(d) the action taken/proposed to be
taken about their demands; and

(e) whether his Ministry have any infor-
mation about the intended mass demon-
stration by the All India Station Masters
Association in the event on non-fulfilment
of their demands?

THE MINISTRY OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAD-
HAV RAO SINDIA) : (a) Station Masters
made two demands viz. (i) parity in pay
scales with Yard Masters; and (ii) grant of
Running Allowance.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Does not arise.

(e) A Dharna by some Station Masters/ Assistant Station Masters was recently staged at some of the stations in connection with their demands.

Post-Graduate Courses in Rasa Sastra and Dravyaguna at Dr. NRS Government Ayurvedic College Vijayawada

5039. SHRI V. SOBHANADRESSWARA RAO : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have received a request for starting post-graduate courses in Rasa Sastra and Dravyaguna at Dr. NRS Government Ayurvedic College, Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh, one of the oldest institutions in the country;

(b) if so, the likely date by which permission will be accorded for opening of the P.G. courses there; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. A request for introduction of post-graduate courses at Government Ayurvedic College, Vijayawada was received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh in July, 1984.

(b) and (c). The State Government was informed that the proposal to upgrade the departments in the Government Ayurvedic College, Vijayawada would be considered, if the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for providing such assistance for upgrading of departments is continued during the Seventh Five Year Plan. Availability of funds for this scheme during the three years of the Seventh Plan period is barely adequate for maintaining the existing upgraded departments. Due to resource constraints,

it is not possible to upgrade any department at present.

[Translation]

Functions of Railway Recruitment Boards

5040. SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vacancies in all Railway Recruitment Boards and since when the same are lying vacant;

(b) whether these Boards are functioning in accordance with the instructions of Government and if not, the monitoring arrangements made for ensuring proper functioning of the same; and

(c) the time which is taken in calling candidates for viva-voce after holding written examination by the Recruitment Boards, and the criteria laid down for calling a candidate for viva-voce?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA) : (a) The information is being collected from the Railway Recruitment Boards and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) The Railway Recruitment Boards are to function in accordance with the instructions of the Government, and in any case where special dispensation is required the approval of the competent authority is to be obtained by them.

(c) Attempts are always made to call the successful candidates as early as possible, after the results of the written tests are finalised. However the time taken varies, depending on the number of vacancies, the number of applications received etc. The number of candidates to be called for the interview is normally 2 1/2 times the number of vacancies in each category depending on the merit position of the candidates in the written test. However, in

respect of categories of operating staff where psychological tests are to be conducted, the number of candidates is to be five times the number of vacancies in each category.

For general category candidates, 30% marks in the written examination are prescribed as the minimum qualifying marks, candidates getting less than 30% marks in the written examination not being called for the interview. As far as Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates are concerned the qualifying marks can be prescribed by the Chairman, Railway Recruitment Boards, keeping in view the general performance of the candidate.

Proposal for a bypass at Guna City

5041. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state?

(a) whether there is any proposal for construction of a bypass at Guna city keeping in view the road-accidents and other difficulties due to increasing traffic on Agra-Bombay road;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (c). Due to meagre provision in the Seventh Five Year Plan and financial constraints, it is not possible at present to take up construction of Guna Bypass.

[English]

Birth rate amongst minority groups

5042. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is substance in the apprehension amongst people that that

minority groups have a higher birth rate and are not adopting family planning as per policy of Government;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard; and

(c) the remedial steps taken so far and proposed for future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHA-PARDE): (a) and (b). Religion wise estimates of Birth Rate are not available. However, the Family Welfare Programme is being promoted on voluntary basis through independent choice of the family planning method best suited to the acceptor to promote responsible parent-hood.

(c) The message of small family norm to the masses is conveyed through motivational, educational and persuasive efforts. People's participation is sought through all institutions, voluntary agencies, opinion leaders, people's representatives and Government functionaries.

Main steps taken to achieve targets set under Family Welfare Programme are: increasing demand for contraception through improved communication approaches; expanding and improving the quality of out-reach services; promoting greater community participation through the involvement of voluntary organisations; intensifying population education; enhancing child survival prospects; improving programme management; raising the status of women and establishing inter-sectoral linkages for promoting family planning.

Eradication of Malaria under 100 per cent Central Sponsored Scheme

5043. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 100 per cent Centrally sponsored scheme to eradicate malaria was

replaced by 50:50 cost sharing basis between the Centre and State in 1980;

(b) if so, the reasons for failure of States to maintain good results which were being achieved prior to 1980; and

(c) whether Government propose to revert to old 100 per cent Central sponsored scheme to eradicate malaria?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Yes.

(b) The information furnished by the State and Union Territory Govts. health authorities reveals that there has been a decline in the total number of malaria cases in the country in recent years. However, slight increase in the number of malaria cases has been reported from some parts of the country.

(c) Consequent on the decision of the National Development Council during 1979-80, National Malaria Eradication Programme is being implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Category II Plan Scheme on 50:50 cost sharing basis between the Central and State Governments. There is, at present, no proposal to revert to 100% assistance for this Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

Karur Dindigul-Tuticorin Railway Line

5044. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any demand from the people of Tamil Nadu to provide more funds for the speedy completion of 'Karur-Dindigul-Tuticorin' railway route; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 1.50 crore has been provided in addition to the original Budget outlay of Rs. 4.03 crores for 1987-88 for this work.

U.S. Request for Contraceptives for Men

5045. SHRI PARAS RAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether USA has approached India through the United Nations to supply contraceptives for men to combat scourage of AIDS;

(b) if so, the response of Government in this regard; and

(c) whether with the outbreak of this dreaded disease there is global shortage of the latex prophylactics which are believed to act as shields against contracting AIDS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c). This Ministry is not aware of any request from USA through United Nations for supply of contraceptives for men to combat scourage of AIDS.

It is a fact that one of the ways by which AIDS infection is transmitted is through sexual intercourse and use of condoms to some extent affords protection. This Ministry is not aware about the production capacity of condom in various countries and demand to make any assessment about the shortage or otherwise.

Nomination of Labour Trustees for Paradip Port Trust Board

5046. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTHNAIK: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to nominate labour trustees for Paradip Port Trust Board, which is lying vacant for the last seven years; and

(b) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. However, it may be pointed out that Labour Trustees on Paradip Port Trust Board could not be appointed since 1.4.1983 due to non-completion of verification of membership of unions. The results of verification of membership as on 31.12.1984 have since been received. Nominations from some unions are still awaited.

[Translation]

Conversion of Bhojipura-Tanakpur Link

5047. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any need of converting the present railway line from Bhojipura to Tanakpur into broad gauge line;

(b) if so, whether necessary survey has been conducted for this purpose; and

(c) if not, the time by which this survey is likely to be conducted so that the work of converting this line could be taken up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c). There is no proposal at present for conversion of this rail line from MG to BG.

[English]

Insurance of Antiques

5048. SHRI RAM DHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large amount of money has been paid towards insurance of the antiques in connection with the Festival of India;

(b) the amount insured and the premium paid for in each case; and

(c) the amount claimed and received for items missing or damaged in each case?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) to (c). A Statement is given below.

STATEMENT

The details of the amount insured money paid towards insurance premium and the amount claimed in connection with Festivals of India.

Name of the Institutions	Amount insured (II)	Premium paid (III)	Amount claimed (IV)	Amount received (V)
<i>National Museum</i>				
Festival of India in USA	Rs. 1,01,56,05,000	Rs. 80,00,000 (Provisional)	Rs. 7,44,500 +cost of replacement of Huqqa Munal	Payment not yet received
Festival of India in France	Rs. 60,05,75,000	Rs. 47,64,062 (Provisional)	Rs. 65,000	
Festival of India in USSR	Rs. 70,20,65,001	Rs. 49,02,001 (Provisional)	—	Exhibits not yet returned
<i>National Handicrafts & Handlooms Museum</i>				
Festival of India in USA	Rs. 1,25,00,000	Rs. 3,50,348.37	Nil	Nil
Festival of India in USSR	Rs. 28,49,000	Rs. 29,476.00	Exhibits not yet returned	
<i>Prince of Wales Museum of Western India</i> Indian Manifestations in Sweden.	Rs. 7,03,00,000	Rs. 3,50,000	Exhibition yet to commence	

Medium of Instructions in Navodaya Vidyalayas

5049. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the medium of instructions in the Navodaya Vidyalayas?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): Admission to Navodaya Vidyalayas is made in Class VI. In view of the fact that most of the students so admitted would have been taught earlier through the medium of mother-tongue/regional language, instruction will be through the same medium upto Class VII or VIII during which time intensive teaching of Hindi/English both as language subjects and co-media will be undertaken. Thereafter the common medium would be Hindi/English in all the Navodaya Vidyalayas.

Admission of Ladakhi Students to Vishesh Kendriya Vidyalaya Ghaziabad

5050 SHRI P. NAMGYAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether sixteen seats have been kept reserved for Ladakhi students for admission in the Vishesh Kendriya Vidyalaya, Ghaziabad, U.P.;

(b) whether the applications for admission are called by the District Education Officer, Leh, on the advice of the Vishesh Kendriya Vidyalaya authorities every year;

(c) whether applications for admission have not been called by the Vishesh Kendriya Vidyalaya officials during the academic years 1986-87 and 1987-88; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not inviting applications for admission?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN

RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO). (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Education Secretary, Government of Jammu and Kashmir is requested every year to sponsor the names of children for admission in Vishesh Kendriya Vidyalaya, Ghaziabad. The Commissioner, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan wrote to concerned Education Secretaries including Education Secretary Jammu and Kashmir to recommend students for admission to Vishesh Kendriya Vidyalaya, Ghaziabad during 1986-87 and 1987-88.

(d) Does not arise.

Administrative Budget of University Grants Commission

5051 SHRI R. S. MANE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the administrative budget of University Grants Commission for the years 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): The actual expenditure on administrative charges of the University Grants Commission for the year 1985-86 and 1986-87 was Rs. 218.48 lakhs and Rs. 247.90 lakhs respectively. The budget provision for the year 1987-88 is Rs. 260.00 lakhs.

Production of Anti-Malaria Vaccines

5052 SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the status of production of anti-malaria vaccine both overseas, and in the country; and

(b) since how long these have been

under development in the country and status of R&D effort at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Malaria vaccine is not produced in India. However, small quantities of malaria vaccine sufficient for Phase-I and Phase-II clinical trials with human subjects have been produced in U.S.A.

(b) Malaria vaccine trials were carried out during the last one year or so. R&D efforts in the development of Malaria vaccine in USA are not known, but in India there is no R&D for the development of Malaria vaccine.

Over bridge at Nandyal railway station

5053. SHRI M. SUBHA REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of over-bridge at Nandyal railway station has been sanctioned;

(b) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh has already sent estimates for the construction of this bridge; and

(c) if so, the reasons for delay, if any, and when this project is likely to be given clearance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The State Government have not yet conveyed approval to the general arrangement plan sent by the Railway. They have also not sent the estimate for the road approaches. The work can be taken up only after the State Government completes these preliminary requirements.

[Translation]

Closure of Mini Steel Plants in Punjab due to Power Shortage

5054. DR. CHINTA MOHAN:
SHRI BALWANT SINGH
RAMOOWALIA:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that electricity supply to all the mini steel plants has been cut in Punjab;

(b) if so, whether all the steel plants have been closed as a result of such cut;

(c) if so, whether the workers of these industrial units are facing the problems of unemployment; and

(d) if so, whether any financial assistance is proposed to be given to these units for providing relief to the workers?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR): (a) A cut of 60% in power supply has been imposed on mini steel plants in Punjab by Punjab State Electricity Board.

(b) No mini steel plant is reported to have closed down in Punjab, but are operating below capacity due to power cut.

(c) Some laying off of workers in mini steel plant industry has been reported.

(d) No financial assistance to mini steel plant units affected by power cuts, is under consideration.

[English]

Supply of rakes to suburban section of Western Railway, Bombay

5055. SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the details of the programme for pro-

viding EMU rakes to suburban section of Western Railway, Bombay during the year 1987-88?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): 8 new rakes are programmed to be provided to suburban section of Western Railway during the year 1987-88.

Sports School in Jabalpur

5056. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to start sport school in Jabalpur town of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, under the SAI's plan scheme of spotting and nurturing of sports talent and adoption of schools, the Maharani Laxmibai Govt. Multipurpose Hr. Sec. School for Girls, Jabalpur, (MP) has been adopted and the financial assistance of Rs. 5 lakhs, as admissible under the scheme, sanctioned to it for expansion/improvement and creation of sports infrastructure, purchase of equipment etc.

Widening of National Highways to Six-Lanes

5057. SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that National Highways are not wide enough to meet congestion of traffic;

(b) whether there is any proposal for widening of National Highways to six-lanes; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) National Highways are not wide enough to meet congestion of traffic in certain sections

(b) and (c). The Seventh Five Year Plan provides for widening to six-lanes in a length of 14.81 km. on National Highways emanating from Delhi and 4.3 km. on NH-21 in Chandigarh.

Development of AIDS virus Vaccine

5058. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the Hindu dated 7 June, 1987 wherein it has been stated that an easily synthesised chemical known as Peptide T. effectively prevents the deadly AIDS virus attacking human cells and holds potential as both treatment and vaccine have been developed in US;

(b) whether new AIDS virus vaccine in Nigeria has also been discovered;

(c) whether such vaccine is likely to be developed in India on similar lines; and

(d) how far India has achieved success in the production of such a vaccine for this dreadly disease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Yes, Government has seen the news item.

(b) Though global research efforts are on to develop effective vaccine to prevent development of AIDS disease in a symptomatic HIV infected persons, yet no effective vaccine is available for AIDS till date.

(c) and (d). Government is constantly

reviewing the available global information on vaccine development and production and will initiate efforts for its development and production in the country at the appropriate time.

Legislation to Curb Sex Determination

5059. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to bring forward a legislation to curb abuse of sex determination; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHA-PARDE): (a) The entire question of enacting a legislation for regulating sex determination tests is under the consideration of the Government.

(b) A Small Committee has been constituted and the matter is being finalised.

Soviet Festival in India

5060. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the Soviet artists expected to participate in Soviet festival in India; and

(b) the Indian cities to be covered by the Soviet festival?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Approximately 2500 Soviet performing artists are expected to participate in the Festival of USSR in India.

(b) About 82 cities in India will be covered.

Irrigation Projects being Implemented with foreign assistance

5061. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of major, medium and minor irrigation schemes in progress under foreign assistance programme in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether Union Government propose to provide extra funds for their completion within the time schedule of the foreign programme so that reimbursement may be available from World Bank and US aid agencies; and

(c) the percentage of reimbursement received from World Bank or US Aid agencies allocated to the State of Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) A Statement giving the details is given below.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) 70%.

STATEMENT

Name of Aid Agency	Name of the Project	Project cost (in Rs. Million)	Amount of assistance (in Million)	Disbursement as on March, 1987 (in Million)
1	2	3	4	5
World Bank	M.P. Major Irrigation Project	439.2	US \$ 220	US \$ 106.02

1	2	3	4	5
World Bank	M P Medium Irrigation Project	232.1	US \$ 140	US \$ 78.95
IFAD	—do—		US \$ 25.06	US \$ 18.69
World Bank	M P Chambal Phase-II Project	61.8	US \$ 31.00	US \$ 17.92
USAID	M P Minor Irrigation Project	81.2	US \$ 46.00	US \$ 2.05
Federal Republic of Germany	Tawa Command Area Development Project	1130.0	Loan 30 DM Grant 45 DM	29.30 DM 14.61 DM

Hydro-Geological Surveys*[Translation]*

5062. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the systematic hydro-geological surveys have been completed in all over the country;

(b) if not, what progress has been made so far;

(c) how many sq. kms have been covered under the programme so far,

(d) the time by which ground water survey will be completed all over the country; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c) Out of the total area of 32.9 lakh sq. km. of the country, an area of 30.0 lakh sq. km. is coverable by systematic hydrogeological surveys. Till March, 1987, an area of 23.7 lakh sq. km. had been covered.

(d) and (e). It is planned to complete these surveys during the VII Plan period

Job to gas affected women in Bhopal

5063. SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of women of the gas affected area in Bhopal are being given stitching work;

(b) whether last year these women remained without work for several months;

(c) whether even now, many a women have been agitating for want of work; and

(d) if so, whether Government have been helping the State Government to provide sufficient quantum of stitching work so as to avoid the recurrence of such a situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh.

[English]

Invention of new device of Acupuncture

5064. SHRI D. N. REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of an invention of a device which combines ancient Chinese acupuncture techniques with modern electronic technology by an Australian doctor;

(b) whether the battery operated needle free unit applies mild electrical impulses to the skin; and

(c) whether this new invention is proposed to be introduced in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHA-PARDE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Question does not arise.

Setting up of Pathological Laboratories in Trans-Yamuna CGHS Dispensaries

5065. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of CGHS dispensaries functioning in the Union Territory of Delhi and the number of such dispensaries functioning in Trans-Yamuna areas;

(b) the details of dispensaries in Trans-Yamuna for which Pathological Laboratories have been sanctioned;

(c) the names of dispensaries where Pathological Laboratories have not been set up though sanctioned; and

(d) the reasons for delay in setting up Pathological Laboratories there and when these are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHA-PARDE): (a) The following dispensaries under the different disciplines are functioning in Delhi area:—

	<i>No. of dispensaries</i>
(a) Allopathy	80
(b) Ayurvedic	5
(c) Homoeopathic	3
(d) Unani	1

Out of 80 allopathic dispensaries functioning in Delhi, 5 are functioning in Trans-Yamuna area.

(b) to (d). One, Pathological Laboratory was sanctioned for Vivek Vihar dispensary. However, due to less number of CGHS cards registered with Vivek Vihar dispensary till date, it has been decided to divert the sanction to some other dispensary with a view to have its proper utilisation.

Dehiring private buses under D.T.C. Operation

5066. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court of India has recently banned the hired buses to ply as undertaking buses of the Uttar Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation; and

(b) if so, the action taken to similarly dehire all private buses plying under Delhi Transport Corporation in Delhi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The parameters of operations of DTC in engagement of private operators' buses are different from those in UPSRTC. However, the implications of the directions by Allahabad High Court to UPSRTC,

upheld by the Supreme Court are being examined.

Pay Scales of Laboratory Assistants in Kendriya Vidyalayas

5067. SHRI RAHIM KHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Administration had granted UDC's pay-scales to their Laboratory Assistants;

(b) whether there is a decision to extend this revision to the Laboratory Assistants working in Kendriya Vidyalayas also; and

(c) if so, whether the decision has been implemented, if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) The revised pay scales for Laboratory Assistants in Delhi Administration is Rs. 1200-30-1560-EB-40-2040. Further, the existing incumbents of selection grade have been allowed the pay scale of Rs 1350-30-1440-40-1800-EB-50-2200.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Orders are being issued for implementation of the revised pay scales for Laboratory Assistants working in Kendriya Vidyalayas.

Financial Assistance for Kottayam by-pass in Kerala

5068. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Kerala has approached Union Government for providing financial assistance for construction of Kottayam by-pass in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Rameshwaram-Kanyakumari Railway Line

5069. DR. V. RAJESHWARAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to link Rameshwaram and Kanyakumari in Tamil Nadu in the near future by a railway line;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA). (a) to (c). Railway line already exists between Kanyakumari and Rameshwaram. A.B.G. line exists between Kanyakumari and Maniyachi and an M.G. line exists between Maniyachi and Rameshwaram via Virudhunagar and Manamadurai.

Area brought under Irrigation in Maharashtra

5070. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the area of land brought under irrigation in 1986-87 and proposed to be brought under irrigation during 1987-88 in Maharashtra in general and Vidharbha in particular; and

(b) the details of the financial assistance to be given for the areas proposed to be brought under irrigation in Vidharbha and other parts of Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) An additional area

of 119,000 ha. is anticipated to be brought under irrigation during 1986-87. During 1987-88, an additional area of 80,000 ha. is targetted to be brought under irrigation. Details of achievements and targets in separate regions within the State are not maintained at the Centre.

(b) Irrigation schemes are planned, funded and implemented by the State Governments and Central assistance is given in the form of block grants and loans and is not tied to any scheme or sector of development. Provision of funds for schemes in different regions in the State is decided by the State Government.

Librarians of Central Universities

5071. SHRI MANIK REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Librarians of Central Universities viz. Aligarh, Delhi, Banaras Hindu University, University of Hyderabad etc. are being given the benefit of promotion scheme, whereas Jawaharlal Nehru University Librarians have been ignored by the University authorities; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). The Merit Promotion Scheme is applicable to the Librarians of the Central Universities which have, in accordance with their Acts and Statutes, declared the Librarians as teachers, without affecting

their status as non-vocation academic staff. The Aligarh Muslim University, the Delhi University, the University of Hyderabad and the Visvabharati, Shantiniketan have accordingly extended the merit promotion scheme to their Librarians. The scheme has not yet been implemented in the remaining Central Universities. In the case of Jawaharlal Nehru University the amendment to the relevant Statute to declare Librarians as teachers has not yet been finalised.

Ticketless Travelling in Waltair Division of South Eastern Railway

5072. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether surprise checking has been tightened to reduce and minimise the loss of revenue caused by ticketless travel;

(b) if so, the number of checks conducted in South Eastern Railways Waltair Division during the years 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 till date;

(c) the number of cases detected; and

(d) the total amount realised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The number of checks conducted, cases detected and the amount of Railway dues realised during the years 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 (upto July, 1987) on Waltair Division of South Eastern Railway are given below.—

	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88 (Upto July, 1987)
(i) No of checks conducted	2,296	4,273	1,489
(ii) No of cases detected (in lakhs)	0.77	0.97	0.37
(iii) Amount of Railway dues realised (Rs. in lakhs)	15.10	20.74	8.62

Apprehension of Spreading of Dreadful/ Herpes Disease

5073. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an apprehension of spreading of dreadful herpes disease in the country from the visitors of the foreign countries;

(b) whether any survey has been conducted to know the patients of this disease in the country; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to cure and prevent the disease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Genital herpes is a sexually transmitted disease which has been in existence in India for decades. There is no reason for attributing its spread to foreign tourists at this point in time

(b) No specific survey in this regard has been conducted so far.

(c) The Central Government during the Sixth Five Year Plan, have established Regional S.T.D. teaching-cum-training centres, Regional S.T.D. Reference Lab. and Regional Survey-cum-Mobile S.T.D. Units at Calcutta, Delhi, Hyderabad, Madras and Nagpur to cater on a zonal basis. These centres would be involved in conducting (i) training and orientation courses for the inservice medical and para medical personnel (ii) short orientation courses for the Lab Technicians working in the District and periphery level in performing the lab test routine as well as specific in S.T.D. (iii) conduct inter laboratory evaluation of V.D.R.L. Tests to set up a uniform standard of doing the V.D.R.L. test throughout the country (iv) conduct research work leading to lab. diagnosis of S.T.D. (v) conduct survey work in the rural, backward and tribal areas of the country to understand

the epidemiology of the disease and provide immediate therapy to patients suffering from S.T.D.

In addition Health education materials on S.T.D., are also being developed for community education.

Moreover, there are more than 400 STD clinics in the country where patients suffering from Herpes genitalis can have free advice and treatment.

Superfast Trains between Delhi/New Delhi and State Capitals

5074 DR. T. KALPANA DEVI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of the Superfast/Express and other trains that have been introduced during the last three years between Delhi/New Delhi and State Capitals;

(b) whether frequency of any of these trains has been changed during this period;

(c) if so, the details thereof?

(d) whether there is any proposal to introduce any new trains between the State Capitals and New Delhi in the near future; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Details are as under:

- (i) 915/916 New Delhi-Puri Superfast Express.
- (ii) 233/234 Delhi-Jaipur Shekhawati Express (M.G.)
- (iii) 921/922 New Delhi-Guwahati North East Superfast Express.
- (iv) 927/928 New Delhi-Bangalore Superfast Express (via. Vijayawada).

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) None at present.

(e) Does not arise.

Colour T.V. sets at Railway Stations in Tamil Nadu

5075. SHRI R. DHANUSHKODI ATHITHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have introduced the closed circuit colour T.V. sets at Railway stations;

(b) if so, the names of Railway Stations covered so far especially in Tamil Nadu State;

(c) whether Government propose to introduce the circuit colour T.V. sets in Kanyakumari and Madurai stations; and

(d) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). Presently, Colour CCTV sets are in operation at 18 stations all over the country including 4 stations in Tamil Nadu viz. Madras Central, Madras Egmore, Madurai and Coimbatore. These have been installed and are being maintained by private entrepreneurs at their own cost.

(c) Colour CCTV is already in operation

Bauxite

Phosphorite

Limestone

Lignite

Base metals

(c) Commercial exploitation of these minerals will be taken up only after technoeconomically viable reserves are estab-

at Madurai Railway Station. There is no proposal at present to introduce Colour CCTV sets at Kanyakumari railway station.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Mineral Exploration in Gujarat

5076. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the places in Gujarat where a programme to explore minerals was launched during the period from 1982 to 1986 and the details thereof;

(b) the places where deposits of minerals have been found and the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which those minerals will be exploited commercially and the concrete steps being taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) During the period from 1982 to 1986 the Mineral Exploration Programmes launched in Gujarat includes exploration for base-metals in Banaskantha district, tungsten in Sabarkantha and Panchmahal districts, phosphorite and lignite in Kachh district and Manganese in Panchmahal district.

(b) The Mineral deposits and the places where they have been found are as under:—

Sabarkantha and Kachchh districts.

Panchmahal district.

Banaskantha and Junagadh districts.

Kachchh district.

Banaskantha and Rajkot districts.

lished through detailed exploration depending on the requirements from time to time.

Railway Line from Sarhand to Nalagarh

5077. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI: Will the Ministers of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to lay a railway line from Sarhand to Nalagrah in Punjab;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

(c) Railways have heavy commitments on hand for on-going New Line Projects.

[English]

Dearth of Bauxite in Korba Aluminium Plant

5078. SHRI E. AYYAPPU REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether Korba Aluminium plant under Balco is likely to shut down for want of bauxite and other reasons; and

(b) the installed capacity and utilised capacity of the Korba plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The installed capacity of the Korba Aluminium Plant is 1,00,000 tonnes of saleable aluminium per annum. The capacity utilisation of the Plant during 1985-86 and 1986-87 has been 96.5%. The target of capacity utilisation for the year 1987-88 has been fixed at 97%.

Sanchi Stupas

5079. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 2000 year old Sanchi Stupas near Bhopal is in a state of neglect, and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the steps Government propose to take to ensure proper upkeep of this famous heritage of religious symbol?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SMT KRISHNA SAHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

Approval of Narmada Project

5080. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state

(a) whether the Narmada multipurpose project has been cleared in spite of strong and well documented objections on environment;

(b) when the environmental and ecological sanction was given to the project;

(c) how much time was taken for giving this sanction;

(d) what are the ecological and environmental objections raised, and

(e) how they have been solved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (e) The Sardar Sarovar and Narmada Sagar Projects were techno-economically cleared in January, 1983 and October 1984 respectively. After careful consideration of all aspects of environment conservation, clearance from

environmental angle was given in June, 1987 with stipulations which *inter alia* include safeguard measures for planning and implementation *pari passu* with the progress of project works. The Narmada Control Authority has been suitably enlarged to ensure effective and timely implementation of environmental safeguards.

**Promotion under Merit Promotion
Scheme in Delhi University**

5081. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY:
SHRI A.K. PATEL:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Lecturers, Readers, Assistant Professors and Professors who have been promoted by Delhi University under the Scheme "Promotion on Merit Basis" during each of the last three years and how many would become due in the current year;

(b) the names and designations of each teachers whose work experience was counted in determining their merit for promotion; and

(c) the number of such teachers whose research work period as Research Scholar or Research Assistant has not been taken into consideration for determining their merit for promotion and the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) According to the information furnished by the Delhi University, 127 Lecturers were promoted as Readers and 120 Readers were promoted as Professors during the last three years under the Merit Promotion Scheme. The number of teachers who might opt for the existing merit promotion scheme, and therefore might become eligible for such promotions during 1987-88, will be known only after the Scheme of

revision of pay scales announced in June, 1987 is implemented by the University.

(b) According to the University, work experience was counted in determining their merit in the cases of the following teachers:

(i) Shri N.R. Menon, Reader in Law was promoted as Professor on the basis of his experience as Secretary of the Bar Council of the Indian Trust during 1981-83 because the Secretary of the Bar Council was considered to be a person of the status of Professor of Law in order to carry out the academic programmes of the Trust. Also, the salary of the Secretary was that of a University Professor.

(ii) Dr. S. Tahir Mahmood, Reader in Law Centre No. II was promoted as Professor on the basis of his service as Associate Professor from 12.10 1971 to 15.10 1974 in Reader's Grade at the Indian Law Institute. Dr. Mahmood also did teaching work at the Institute for the Post-graduate Diploma Courses recognised by the Government of India. This period was treated as teaching experience as Reader.

(iii) Smt. Lakshmi Jambholkar, Lecturer in Law Centre-I was promoted as Reader on the basis of her service with the Indian Society of International Law from October 1969 to July 1974 as Research Officer in the scale of pay of Rs 450-800 and revised to Rs. 400-900 with effect from January 1981. Smt. Jambholkar as Research Officer also participated in teaching of two of the Course being conducted for the University of Delhi.

(iv) Shri S.K. Agarwal, Lecturer in Law Centre No I was promoted

as Reader on the strength of his service as Research Associate of the Indian Law Institute from 19.4.1969 to 20.8.1971 in the scale at par with Lecturers. He also participated in teaching of Courses conducted by the Law Institute recognised by the Central Government.

- (v) Shri. L K. Pandit, Lecturer in Hindustani Music (Vocal) was promoted as Reader on the basis of his experience as Music Teacher in Shankar Gandhari Maha Vidyalaya, Gwalior from 3.3.1951 to 9.11.61. The Maha Vidyalaya is affiliated to the Indian Kala Sangeet Vishva Vidyalaya, Kharagarh and recognised by the Govt of Madhya Pradesh for awarding Degree and Diploma. The Degrees and the Diplomas awarded by this Institution during 1950-60 have been recognised as equivalent to Degree in Music.

(c) According to the Delhi University the teaching experience acquired during studentship of LLM in one case and as Research Fellow in another case from 1.1.76 to 29.9.77 was not counted as teaching experience to determine eligibility for promotion as Reader as the same was not covered under the Modalities laid down by the Executive Council for the Purpose.

[Translation]

Late running of Saryu Express

5082 SHRI NIRMAL KHATRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the newly started Saryu Express between Faizabad and Allahabad has been running three-four hours behind its scheduled time

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the remedial action proposed to be

taken for the timely running of the train?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The train often ran late during May and June 1987, as its rake was linked with Faizabad-Barwadih Passenger.

(c) The train has been given an independent rake from 1-7-1987 and is now running satisfactorily.

Encroachment of Railway Land

5083 SHRI K N PRADHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the number of encroachments of the land belonging to Railways has increased substantially; and

(b) if so, whether there is any scheme under consideration for the removal of such encroachments and to utilize that land properly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Of late the number of encroachments have been contained and during the year 1986-87 numbers of encroachments have come down compared to previous period.

(b) The following measures have been taken for prevention and removal of encroachments and for utilisation of railway land:

- (i) The incidence of encroachments on Railways is being closely monitored at Railway Headquarters and at Railway Board and suitable instructions have been issued from time to time to the Railways.
- (ii) Provision of fencing along the railway lands at selected vulnerable locations to prevent trespass and encroachments.

- (iii) Building railway quarters and other structures along the railway boundaries to check encroachments.
- (iv) Vigorous actions under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 and clearing encroachments and forestalling attempts of unauthorised occupation of railway land.
- (v) Fixing responsibility at field levels for fresh cases of encroachments.
- (vi) Plantation of trees in vacant lands not required for developmental works in the near future.

States during 1985 are as follows.—

States	IMR
U.P.	140
Assam	111
Bihar	105
M.P.	122
Rajasthan	108
Gujarat	98
Tamil Nadu	80
Kerala	32

[English]

Steps to bring down Infant Mortality Rate in States

5084 SHRI A. JAYAMOHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the infant mortality rate in the country is more than 10 per cent;

(b) the detailed figures for infant mortality in the State of Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and Kerala; and

(c) the steps being taken to bring down the infant mortality rate to the minimum, if not completely brought to zero percentage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) No Sir. As per latest estimate of Sample Registration System of Registrar General of India, the number of infants death per thousand live birth in India for 1985 is 95 i.e. 9.5%

(b) The infant mortality rate in these

(c) Steps taken by the Government to reduce infant mortality include expansion of the existing health infrastructure, training of manpower, health education, universal immunisation of children, control of diarrhoeal diseases, prophylaxis against nutritional anemia and supplementary nutrition under ICDS Scheme.

Railway Yatri Niwas in Delhi

5085. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rail Yatri Niwas in Delhi has been constructed in violation of the Delhi Urban Arts Commission Act, 1973 and a notice has been served for its demolition;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the circumstances under which the Rail Yatri Niwas was constructed without proper approval of the Delhi Urban Arts Commission; and

(c) the estimated loss likely to be suffered in the event of its demolition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) It is true that a

notice was served by Delhi Municipal Corporation on 13.3.87 to stop construction of Rail Yatri Niwas and to show cause why the construction made till then should not be demolished.

(b) As the Rail Yatri Niwas was an 'operational' building, prior approval of the Delhi Urban Arts Commission was not thought necessary.

(c) The estimated cost of the building is Rs. 205 lakhs. It is unlikely that the building will have to be demolished since, on receipt of Delhi Development Authority's clearance, Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reconsidered this issue and approved the lay out plan of the building

Conversion of Quilon-Madras Railway Line

5086 SHRI K KUNJAMBU Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal to convert Quilon-Punalur-Madras railway line into broad gauge; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

Railway lines to Jaipur, Tonk, Bundi, Kota and Jhalawar Districts of Rajasthan

5087 SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to connect Jaipur, Tonk, Bundi, Kota, Jaiselmer and Jhalawar districts of Rajasthan by metre/ broad gauge lines,

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the survey work is

expected to be taken up in hand, if not already taken up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c). These Districts are served by existing Railways lines. In addition, construction of Kota-Chittaurgarh-Neemuch B.G. railway line is in progress. Survey has also been recently completed for B.G. line from Agra to Barmer/Jaiselmer

Survey for the following rail lines, partly covering these districts, has been taken up —

- (i) B G line from Kota/Bundi to Devgarh Madariya, with M G spur from Lambiya to Beawar
- (ii) M G line from Nathdwara to Todaraisingh

Hindi Translation of Codes/Manual/Forms of Steel and Mines Departments

5088 SHRI V TULSIRAM Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) the number of Code/Manual/Forms of the Departments of Steel and Mines separately which have not so far been translated into Hindi, and

(b) the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M L FOTEDAR): (a) None, Sir, no Code/Manual/Form is prescribed by either the Department of Steel or Department of Mines. Both the Departments use standard forms, which are common to all Ministries. Departments of the Government of India. All such standard forms being used currently in both the Departments are bilingual. In addition, Department of Mines uses 41 forms incorporated in the Rules under the Mines & Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, which have all been translated in Hindi

(b) Does not arise.

Time frame given to HSCL for Construction of Blast furnace at VSP

5089. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA-MURTHY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited has undertaken the contract for blast furnace zone II of Visakhapatnam Steel Plant;

(b) what is the value of work entrusted to various sub contractors by HSCL, and on what terms and at what rates;

(c) when was the above work expected to be completed by HSCL as per the time frame given by VSP;

(d) what is the actual slippage of time or delay on the part of either HSCL or the sub contractors on each such work entrusted to them; and

(e) what portion of work referred to above is being done directly by HSCL and what part of it is entrusted to sub-contractors?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) M/s Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited have been given contract for the Civil Engineering Works and Equipment erection jobs in Group 'B' of Blast Furnace II of the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant.

(b) and (e) The Value of Civil Engineering work relating to part of Blast Furnace I and Blast Furnace II awarded to a sub contractor, viz., M/s Tarapore & Company, is Rs. 19.22 crores. The underground communication work and laying of railway track are being done directly by HSCL. No sub contractor has so far been appointed for Equipment Erection work.

(c) and (d). The Civil Engineering Work is to be completed by October, 1989 and the Equipment Erection by November,

1989. The question of any delay on the part of HSCL or the sub contractor does not, therefore, arise at this stage.

School Text Book for class XI Containing Excerpts from Anti Indian Pakistani Writers

5090. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a school text book for class XI prepared by the NCERT contains excerpts by noted anti-Indian Pakistani writers;

(b) whether the book also contains linguistic hawkers;

(c) whether any complaints have been received against the book; and

(d) if so, the action contemplated in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) and (d). One complaint was received by National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT). It was found to be baseless.

Suggestion of Task Force to Reduce Maternal Mortality

5091. SHRI NARSING SURYAWANSHI: SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH: SHRI R.M. BHOYE: SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a National Task Force was

set up by Government to reduce maternal mortality;

(b) if so, whether this Task Force has suggested an action plan to reduce maternal mortality;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the decision taken by Government on these suggestions; and

(e) whether any guideline has been issued to the Task Force and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHA-PARDE) (a) to (e) Yes, Sir To reduce maternal mortality, a National level Task Force has been constituted with the following objectives:

1. To develop a functional model of minimum perinatal care with a judicious blend of risk approach and technology appropriate to the local milieu and the health needs
2. To evolve a task oriented curriculum for the training of first contact workers
3. To work out the logistics of a simple referral system in the context of the minimum perinatal care model referred above and suggest appropriate intentions
4. To identify the critical indicators of the related MCH services and develop a feasible procedure for effective monitoring, supervision and evaluation of the MCH services related to child birth.
5. To evolve a strategy for appropriate nutritional interventions for combating maternal under nutrition in pregnant and non-pregnant states.

6. To develop a framework of an area specific strategy for educating the public for improving their ability to recognise the beneficial health priorities, life-styles and behaviours leading to an informed surveillance of health of the mothers and their Children.

The action plan prepared by the Task Force has to be approved, and, thereafter it will be circulated to all States for preparing suitable action plans of their own, suited to the local conditions.

Promotion to Junior Administrative Grade

5092 SHRI GANGA RAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officers considered by Departmental Promotion Committees and recommended for promotion to the Junior Administrative Grade (Including Non-functional Selection Grades) during 1986 and 1987 in the Central Health Service;

(b) the criteria and attributes for selection of such officers for being placed in the non-functional selection grade;

(c) whether there has been any change in the criteria for selection in the year 1987 as compared to the year 1986 and earlier;

(d) if so, the salient features of the change in the criteria

(e) the reasons for changing the criteria; and

(f) the number of officers considered and included in the promotion lists of the two grades during the last five years, year-wise in the above service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHA-PARDE): (a) During the year 1986, 175

Officers of the Central Health Service were considered by the Departmental Promotion Committee for promotion to the post of Chief Medical Officer (Junior Administrative Grade). The Committee recommended 42 Officers for appointment to the said post. Another meeting of the Departmental Promotion Committee has been held recently and the recommendations of the Committee are still awaited. No promotions to the Non-functional selection grade were made during the year 1986 and 1987 (so far) for non-availability of eligible officers.

(b) According to CHS Rules, 1982 and

Govt. instructions, an Officer holding the post of Chief Medical Officer becomes eligible for non-functional selection grade after he has reached the maximum of the scale of the post of Chief Medical Officer and has stagnated at the maximum of the scale for a period to two years. The selection is made on the basis of seniority-cum-fitness.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

(f) A Statement is given below.

STATEMENT

	Year	No of officer considered	No. of officer recommended for promotion
Chief Medical Officer	1983	319	134
	1984	—	—
	1985	—	—
	1986	175	42
	1987	100	Recommendations are awaited.
Non-functional selection Grade	1983	20	20
	1984	—	No Officer was eligible as per CHS Rules, 1982
	1985	3	3
	1986	—	No Officer was eligible as per CHS Rules, 1982
	1987	—	No Officer is eligible as per CHS Rules, 1982

Foreign flag Vessels for Scrapping

5093. DR. B.L. SHAIKESH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the availability of foreign flag

vessels for scrapping has shrunk and at the same time there has been an upsurge in price thereof;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) how far this situation has affected the

Metal Scrap Trade Corporation's (MSTC's) programmed import of foreign flag vessels in the first four months of this fiscal year; and

(d) the percentage of re-rollable scrap, steel melting scrap, cast iron scrap and the non-ferrous scrap and other miscellaneous items of the total scrap recovered in the process of breaking these vessels?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR): (a) and (b) The general improvement in the freight market for all kinds of ships has adversely affected the availability of ship for scrapping and has resulted in an increase in their price

(c) As against the target of purchase of 1.50 lakh LDT of foreign flag vessels during first four months of 1987-88 MSTC has been able to purchase only 0.45 lakh LDT at suitable prices

(d) The percentage of recovery of various items from demolition of ships depends on size of vessels age of ship etc, but the average recovery of various items for a 5000 LDT ships is as given below —

Item	% of total weight
Re-rollable scrap	65
Melting scrap	7
C.I Scrap	6
Non-ferrous scrap	1
Wod	1
Miscellaneous	5
Non-recoverable/waste	15

[Translation]

Provision of Trolley to Railway Colle

5094 SMT USHA VERMA Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Labour Organisation has submitted any scheme to the Government under which every licensed porter of Railway is to be provided with a trolley (hand-driven trolley);

(b) if so, the details of the scheme;

(c) whether Government propose to implement this scheme; and

(d) if so, by what time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) (a) to (c) In pursuance of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) convention, a pilot project for giving loans by Nationalised Banks to railway licensed porters for purchase of trolleys for carriage of passengers luggage has been planned by the Ministry of Labour. It is proposed to introduce this scheme at a few selected railway stations

(d) No time frame has been laid down.

[English]

Compensation to Tribals for acquiring land property for Bokaro Steel Plant

5095. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the tribals whose land property was acquired for the establishment of Bokaro Steel Plant were compensated with a very small sum of money and forced to vacate;

(b) the amount given per acre and whether these families were rehabilitated; and

(c) the number of evicted family members who have been given employment in the industry?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR): (a) to (c). Informa-

tion is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Demands of Bombay residents for Railway facilities

5096. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any action has been taken by Government on the demands of the residents of Bombay raised by their representatives, like the development of Sixth Corridor Project, removal of the congestion on the platforms of Bombay Suburban stations and the provision of more booking windows for suburban traffic;

(b) if so, the action taken on each one of the demands; and

(c) if no action has been taken so far, the likely date by which the problem would be tackled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). To improve suburban services in Bombay Area, following works have been taken up:

- (i) Provision of an additional pair of lines between Bandra-Andheri, as part of the Sixth Corridor Project.
- (ii) Extension of rail link from Mankhurd to Belapur for running of commuter services.
- (iii) Provision of double discharge platform at Bombay VT.
- (iv) Provision of an island platform at Dadar.
- (v) Running, on an experimental basis, 12-coach rakes one each in Western & Central Railways.
- (vi) During 1987, 7 additional booking windows have been opened.

(vii) Regarding congestion on platforms, a ban has been imposed on the increase in the number of stalls at suburban stations.

(c) Does not arise.

Acquisition of land for Nangal-Talwara Railway Line

5097. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether instructions have been issued to the Northern Railway Administration for the acquisition of land between Una-AMB section of Nangal-Talwara Railway line;

(b) if so, the date when the instructions were issued alongwith the latest progress in this regard;

(c) if not, the reasons for delay and the likely date by which the necessary steps would be taken and the land acquired for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Instructions were issued in 1st week of May, 1987. Railways has already demarcated the land for 5 Kms. beyond Una and has requested State Government officials for joint inspection.

(c) Does not arise.

Implementation of Recommendations of expert Group on Archaeology

5098. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9384 on 7th May, 1987 regarding implementation of recommendations of Expert Group on Archaeology and state whether the proposed study has been started, if so, the reasons thereof; and when it is likely to be completed and recommendations

made by the Expert Group of Archaeology implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI-MATI KRISHNA SAHI): While the recommendations of the Expert Group on Archaeology have been accepted in principle and 64 out of 81 recommendations have been implemented, the question of staffing, deployment and financial requirements has been assigned to Indian Institute of Public Administration which has to proceed with the assignment.

Setting up of all India Port Service

5099. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:
SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Major Ports Reforms Committee has recommended to Union Government for setting up of an All India Port Services so that the experience and expertise in handling of ports could be pooled together and uniformity of approach in the administration of ports was achieved; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) The Major Ports Reforms Committee in their report have stated that while it may be desirable to set up an All India Ports Service, time is not opportune to constitute this service at this stage.

(b) Does not arise.

Wages to workers at Rupsa (South Eastern Railway)

5100. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will

the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the transit workers and parcel handling workers at Rupsa Railway Station under the South Eastern Railway, Kharagpur Division are getting only Rs. 60 per month;

(b) whether Government have received any memorandum in this respect from the Rupsa Railway Junction Transmit Workers Union;

(c) if so, the minimum wages being paid in Railways; and

(d) whether Government propose to consider the problem and arrange to make the payment as prescribed under Minimum Wages Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Persons engaged directly by the Railway on daily wages basis, are paid daily wages at the rate fixed by the concerned Civil Authorities of the area.

(d) No minimum wages have been prescribed under the Minimum Wages Act for loading and unloading work on the Railways. However, the South Eastern Railway has been asked to review the handling rates.

A.C. Chair Car Coaches in Express Trains on South Eastern Railway

5101. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is persistent demand for providing A.C. Chair Car coaches in 915/916, 175/176, 77/78 and express trains on South Eastern Railway; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The demand has been noted.

Modernisation of Railways

5102. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up any long term programme for the modernisation of railways; and

(b) if so, the details of the amount earmarked and the schemes included in that long term programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). Indian Railways' Corporate Plan for the period 1985-2000 has been finalised. The Plan envisages rehabilitation of all the overaged rolling stock and substantially modernising the infrastructure at an estimated cost of Rs. 46,000 crores (at 1985 prices).

Buyers for sponge iron

5103. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are no buyers for sponge iron made in the country and if so, the reasons thereof;

(b) whether this is due to reasons of quality and prices; and

(c) what corrective steps are proposed to remedy this situation?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR): (a) and (b). No, Sir. By and large the sponge iron being produced in the country is being pur-

chased by mini steel plants. However, reports have been received that the sponge iron industry faced some marketing problems in the recent past due to quality and price together with reduced demand for inputs for steel making by Electric Arc Furnaces due to power shortage.

“(c) Does not arise at present.

Chengannore - Trivandrum Railway Line

5104. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that an engineering-cum-traffic survey has been conducted to examine the feasibility of a new railway line from Chengannore to Trivandrum via Kottarakkara and Nedumangad; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). Survey for doubling between Chengannur/Kayankulam and Trivandrum or alternatively a new line via Kottarakkara and Nedumangad has been taken up. Report with details is yet to be finalised.

Comparative operating costs of locos

5105. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the cost of operating 1,000 Gross Tonne Kilometre (GTKM) in passenger services for the broad-gauge steam loco is much higher than the cost of diesel and electric locos;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the years 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87;

(c) whether any study has been made to know the causes for the same;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the cost of operating goods services by steam, diesel and electric locos on broad-gauge track during the above period; and

(f) whether the operating cost of steam traction is much more than that of the diesel and electric locos?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement showing the cost of operating 1,000 Gross Tonne Kilometres (GTKM) in passenger services for the

broad gauge steam, diesel and electric locos for the years 1984-85, 1985-86 (actuals) and 1986-87 (estimated) is attached.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) A statement showing the cost of operating goods services by steam locos, diesel locos and electric locos on broad gauge during the period 1984-85, 1985-86 (actuals) and 1986-87 (estimated) is attached

(f) Yes, Sir.

STATEMENT

1984-85 (Actuals)	passenger Services Rs	Broad Gauge Goods Services Rs
Steam	90 71	186 69
Diesel	30 08	18 35
Electric	30 86	15.06
1985-86 (Actuals)		
Steam	109 89	260 30
Diesel	32 34	19 02
Electric	34 11	16.08
1986-87 (Estimated)		
Steam	125.89	290.29
Diesel	37 05	21 21
Electric	39 08	17 93

Instructions to States to Achieve Goal of 'Health for all by 2000 A.D.'

5106 SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of instructions which have been issued to the State Governments and Union Territories to achieve the goal 'Health for All by 2000 AD';

(b) whether a Conference of Health Min-

isters of States and Union Territories was held in New Delhi recently in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details of discussions held and the suggestions made to achieve the said goal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHA-PARDE): (a) The following steps have

been initiated to achieve this goal:

- (i) A scheme for providing one Health Guide for an average of 1000 rural population.
- (ii) A Scheme for providing a Sub-Centre with one male and one female Multipurpose worker for every 5000 rural population in general and for every 3000 population in tribal and hilly areas;
- (iii) A scheme for providing at least one trained dai in every village;
- (iv) A Scheme for upgrading existing rural dispensaries into Primary Health Centres and establishing new Primary Health Centres so as to ultimately have one Primary Health Centre for every 30,000 rural population in general areas and for every 20,000 population in tribal and hilly areas;
- (v) Creating facilities for treatment in basic specialities at upgraded Primary Health Centre/Community Health Centres to be established in a phased manner for every one lakh population, serving as a referral institution for 4 Primary Health Centres;
- (vi) Scheme for integrated health services covering among other things, maternal and child health, immunization, family welfare services, control of malaria, blindness, tuberculosis, leprosy and other communicable diseases, prophylaxis against Vitamin 'A' deficiency and anaemia, health education and patient care.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Conference recommended to the States and Union Territories as follows:—

- (1) to ensure timely achievement of

targets in respect of establishment of Primary Health Centres and sub-Centres;

- (2) to ensure that the essential institutional and residential facilities are provided for the medical and para-medical staff, especially in remote and peripheral areas;
- (3) to ensure that the required staff at Primary Health Centres and sub-Centres level is placed in position promptly and is not changed too frequently;
- (4) to lay emphasis on the preventive and promotive aspects of Primary Health Care Services;
- (5) to provide adequate facilities for basic training and continuing education for all personnel;
- (6) to closely involve the medical colleges and the training institutions of para-medical workers in the primary health care delivery system; and
- (7) to ensure availability of essential drugs in all rural institutions particularly for weaker sections of the population.

Disparity regarding break in Service of Doctors of CGHS and other Central Health services on account of strike

5107. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the case of Central Health Service Doctors working under CGHS, the service of monthly wage doctors were terminated during the period of recent strike and they have been re-appointed after strike in a new scale starting from Rs. 2000/-;

(b) whether in the case of doctors initially appointed on similar terms work-

ing in other Central Health Services like the ESI their termination order has since been cancelled to give them continuity in service and to give the start from Rs. 2200/-;

(c) if so, the reasons for the said disparity; and

(d) the steps being taken to remove the disparity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHA-PARDE) (a) and (b). Yes, Sir

(c) and (d) The disparity has arisen because the Central Administrative Tribunal while interpreting the provisions relating to recruitment in the Employees State Insurance Act has held that intermittent breaks in service are unwarranted and no discrimination can be made in the matter of pay and allowances merely on the ground that some Insurance Medical Officers are temporary or ad-hoc or officiating and other are appointed on regular basis

Disparity in terms and conditions of Doctors appointed on Temporary Basis in ESI and CGHS

5108. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether medical officers initially appointed on similar terms terminable after 90 days in ESI and CGHS are subjected in later stages to sharp disparities in terms and conditions of service;

(b) if so, what are the comparative terms of such purely temporary doctors in ESI and CGHS presently and those prevailing a year before;

(c) in what circumstances these disparities have arisen; and

(d) what steps are being taken to remove the disparities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHA-PARDE) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) A year ago both the Medical Officer appointed on monthly wage basis under CGHS and the ESIC were drawing a fixed salary of Rs 650/- per month plus other admissible allowances. Presently, the doctors under the CGHS are drawing fixed salary of Rs 2000/- plus admissible allowances while the doctors appointed under ESIC are drawing a fixed salary of Rs 2200/- plus admissible allowances

(c) and (d) The disparity has arisen because the Central Admn Tribunal while interpreting the provisions relating to recruitment in the Employees State Insurance Act has held that intermittent breaks in service are unwarranted and no discrimination can be made in the pay and allowances merely on the ground that some Insurance Medical Officers are temporary or ad-hoc or officiating and are paid a fixed salary of Rs 2000/- plus admissible allowances while other appointed on regular basis are paid a fixed salary Rs 2200/- plus admissible allowances

Selection of persons for Festival of India held in USSR

5109 SHRI PRAKASH V PATIL Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that wives of two senior officers of Government had gone to Moscow to attend the Festival of India as Managers,

(b) if so, the details thereof and the qualifications laid down for Managers and whether these two ladies fulfilled them

(c) whether the wife of the Programme Director of the Festival also had a free visit as an accompanist in Sitar and if so what is her distinction in Sitar;

(d) how such selections were made; and

(e) whether any firm norms are proposed to be laid down to ensure selection on merit?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The wife of one of the Programme Directors has gone but not as a Sitar accompanist.

(e) Selections are done on merit.

Ticket Agents in Calcutta

5110. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Eastern Railway, Calcutta has given appointments to a few service agents in Calcutta to facilitate the ticket service etc. to the passengers during the year;

(b) whether there are demands from a few more such service agents for necessary permission;

(c) if so, the facts thereof; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken to appoint more such service agents to enable the passengers to get their tickets without much loss of time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). There are some more demands for grant of licences under the Authorisation of Rail Travellers' Service Agents Rules, 1985. However, it is not proposed to issue more licences as the number already issued is considered adequate especially in view of the fact that the

work of computerisation of reservations in Calcutta area is under progress.

Incentive to Government Employees for Family Planning

5111. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether incentives are given to Central Government employees who follow the terminal methods of family planning or do not increase their family by adopting other methods;

(b) whether incentives are also given to those Central Government employees who do not marry and lead their life as bachelor;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(e) the reasons for not giving any incentive to those Central Government employees who though married but do not have any child?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Central Government employees who accept terminal methods of family planning after three or less number of children are entitled to one incentive increment and 1/2% rebate in interest on House Building Advance taken by them.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e). Present policy of the Government is to promote two-child-norm families. However, States/U.Ts. have been advised to take a conscious decision in regard to providing sterilisation services to highly motivated couples who voluntarily want sterilisation after one living child keeping in view the local circumstances

and related socio-cultural conditions prevailing in these States/U.Ts. Incentives to bachelors or childless persons have not been contemplated in National Family Welfare Policy.

Mechanical ore Handling Plant at Donamali

5112. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the capacity of mechanical ore handling Plant installed at Donamali Project of the National Mineral Development Corporation Limited;

(b) whether the capacity is being fully utilised; and

(c) if not, the reasons for under-utilisation of the installed capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR): (a) The installed capacity of the mechanical ore handling plant at Donamali is 4 million tonnes per annum.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) This is due to non-availability of adequate long-term contracts for the ore.

Ranjitpur Stock Yard

5113. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) how many tons of Iron Ore are stocked at Ranjitpur Stock Yard of Donimalai Project of the National Mineral Development Corporation Limited;

(b) what is the quantity of Iron Ore added every day to the stockpile;

(c) how long the stockpile will last or feed the export to Japan;

(d) whether there is any necessity to have a standby mine to add to stockpile; and

(e) if so, whether any mine has been identified near Donimalai?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR): (a) The current stock of iron Ore at Ranjitpura stock yard of Donimalai is around 1.6 lakh tonnes.

(b) Approximately 9,000-10,000 tonnes are added to the stockpile everyday and despatches from it are of the same order each day.

(c) The current stock is sufficient for 16 days of despatches.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Dilapidated conditions of Private buses Plying under D.T.C.

5114. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether many private buses plying under the Delhi Transport Corporation are in a dilapidated condition and devoid of proper facilities as a result of which passengers are facing a lot of inconvenience; and

(b) if so, the reasons for placing such private buses under the Delhi Transport Corporation operation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). In order to ensure that the buses engaged from private operators are in good condition during its operation under DTC, the Traffic Supervisory Staff regularly checks these buses and if any deficiency is detected, the owner is asked to rectify the same and in case of default the operations of the bus are suspended.

Passes to Railway employees

5115. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government provide free railway passes to the Railway employees of Groups A,B,C and D after their retirement;

(b) whether it is a fact that the facility of passes provided to the employees of Group A, B and C is extended not only to their spouse but to their dependents also;

(c) whether the retired employees of Groups A and B get two sets of passes in a year and of Group C get only one set of passes in a year;

(d) whether the retired employees of Group D get alternate year passes in which

only their spouse is included and not their dependents; and

(e) if so, whether Government propose to issue two sets of passes a year to group D retired railway employees like other employees and to cover their spouse as well as their dependents and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Passes are issued to the employees, their spouse and their eligible dependant children.

(c) The retired employees of Group A, B and C are given passes at the following scale:—

	Group A & B Officers	Group C Staff
Less than 20 years	Nil	Nil
Between 20 and 25 years of Railway service	2 sets	1 set
Over 25 years of Railway service	3 sets	2 sets

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) No, Sir. This liberalisation in the existing pass facility to the Railway employees is not feasible at present.

[English]

Computerised Reservation at Rajahmundry, Kakinada and Waltair Stations

5116. SHRI T. BALA GAUD:
DR. (MRS). T. KALPANA DEVI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to

develop and introduce computerised rail reservation at the Rajahmundry, Kakinada and Waltair railway stations in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount allocated for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Regional Meeting on AIDS

5117. DR. B. L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Regional Meeting on AIDS was held in New Delhi recently under the WHO's special programme DN. AIDS;

(b) if so, the important decisions taken at this Meeting

(c) whether screening of international travellers is not considered effective means of retarding or controlling the spread of AIDS; and

(d) if so, what preventive programmes are being initiated in accordance with the WHO's global strategy to combat this disease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHA-PARDE) (a) and (b) Yes, The Group recommended that the member countries in the region should act in a concerted manner to control/prevent the spread of HIV infection as a part of a global strategy on AIDS

Three major modes of transmission of HIV infection are (i) sexual transmission (ii) transmission through transfusion of infected blood or the use of contaminated syringes and needles and (iii) transmission from mother to infant during perinatal period. There is, at present, no drugs to cure AIDS or vaccine to protect from infection. Health education of the public through mass media and through health personnel is the single most important step in the control of AIDS infection. The Group recommended that health education should be accorded high priority. Recommendations have also been made about the safe use of blood and blood products. Training of clinicians, paramedical and nursing staff and other health personnel has also been strongly emphasised. Clinical, epidemiological and laboratory surveillance have been recommended.

(c) The Group has recommended that individual countries may adopt appropriate mandatory screening procedures for selective screening of special groups of

international travellers provided the decision is based on sound logic. In general, however, routine screening of all international travellers is neither feasible nor productive.

(d) A National AIDS Control Programme is already being implemented in India. The present AIDS Control strategy in the country is a part of the current WHO global strategy on AIDS control. Under the Programme, the following specific measures are being undertaken:

1. A Cell has been established in the Directorate General of Health Services to coordinate AIDS control activity in the country
2. 35 Surveillance centres have been established in the country to screen high risk groups
3. All these centres have been provided with diagnostic reagents and equipment package have also been provided to most of them
4. Restrictions have been imposed for import of blood and blood products without AIDS clearance certificate.
5. All the State Health authorities/hospitals/STD clinics have been alerted to be vigilant.
6. All the blood banks have been instructed to screen the professional blood donors.
7. All the State Health authorities have been advised to ensure strict sterilisation practices in hospitals and clinics and to use pre-sterilised disposable syringes and needles as far as possible.
8. Guidelines have been sent to all the State health authorities for health care personnel.

9. All the mass media channels have been involved in educating the people on AIDS, its nature, transmission and prevention.
10. Foreigners other than those working in Missions including foreign students likely to stay in India for more than one year, will be required to undergo AIDS test on arrival. However, foreign students who are already in India when admission is sought, will not be required to undergo AIDS test.

Construction of dam on Subarnrekha

5118. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal had envisaged a plan to construct a dam on the Subarnrekha in Midnapore district for the purpose of irrigation; if so, in which year this plan was sent to the centre for approval;

(b) what will be the cost of this scheme and from what sources Government propose to get capital for the purpose;

(c) the areas of Midnapur district likely to get irrigation facilities from this scheme and what percentage of land of these areas enjoys irrigation facility at present;

(d) how many hectares of land in the said area will have irrigation facilities after the completion of the said scheme; and

(e) whether the said scheme has been approved by the Planning Commission; if not, the constraints for which approval could not be given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). The prop-

osal costing Rs. 158.55 crores to be funded out of Plan resources was received in 1981 for approval. The scheme is also in the pipeline for World Bank Assistance.

(c) and (d). The new area to be irrigated is 1.3 lakh hectares in Midnapur District.

(e) No, Sir. The project needs modification to provide for protection of the command area from floods.

Expansion of Bokaro and Bhilai Plants

5119. DR. A. K. PATEL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the expansion plans for Bokaro and Bhilai Steel Plants, there have been cost escalations by about Rs. 1122 crores and Rs. 1207 crores and over-runs of about 5 years and 7 years respectively;

(b) whether accountability and completion responsibility within the original estimates were entrusted to some definite authority/agency;

(c) if so, who is accountable for the huge over-runs;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the estimated impact on costs of production of steel items in these plants of the above mentioned cost escalations?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Both the expansion schemes at Bokaro and Bhilai Steel Plants are being implemented by the respective Project Divisions of the Plants.

(c) and (d). As the delays have been due to factors which have mostly been beyond the control of the project authorities and on account of the performance of various manufacturers and suppliers and executing agencies, total responsibility cannot be fixed on any single authority/agency. However, SAIL has been asked to take

action to fix responsibility for time and cost over-run. The main reasons for the over-runs in execution have been as follows:—

- (i) Delay in supply of plant and equipment by major manufacturers' suppliers;
- (ii) Inadequate mobilisation of resources of manpower and input materials by the major executing agencies at site;
- (iii) Defective equipment supplied by manufacturers/suppliers requiring extensive rectification work at site;
- (iv) Increase in quantum of work and provision of additional facilities during the course of implementation as a result of detailed engineering;
- (v) Increase in interest, duties and taxes in addition to escalation in the price of plant and equipment and other items of work during the life of the Project;

(e) The impact on cost of production of steel items due to capital cost escalation has been as follows:—

Bokaro Steel Plant - Rs. 386 per tonne approx

Bhilai Steel Plant - Rs. 438 per tonne approx.

Movement of Food grains

5120. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the target for the movement of foodgrains has been surpassed by the Railways during 1986-87;

(b) if so, to what extent;

(c) which region has contributed the most to this increase; and

(d) whether the increase in freight is expected to affect the movement of food-grains during 1987-88, if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) By nearly 7 million tonnes, i.e. 31.7 per cent.

(c) Northern region.

(d) No.

Kakkadavu Project

5121. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state

(a) whether any proposal for clearance of Kakkadavu irrigation project in Cannanore district of Kerala is pending before the Central Water Commission, and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The project was deleted from the list of pending projects due to non-compliance of the comments by the State Government within the prescribed period.

Central Authority for Ports Development

5122. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Central Authority for Ports Development is proposed to be constituted; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) The proposal is under consideration.

(b) The details have not yet been finalized.

Shortage of Electric Locomotives

5123. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the units in which electric locomotives are being manufactured and the annual production of electric locomotives in each unit; and

(b) whether the electric locomotives produced in these units would be sufficient to meet the needs of Railways at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Electric locomotives are being manufactured at Chittaranjan Locomotive Works (CLW), Chittaranjan. The production of electric locomotives at CLW during the last five years is as under:

1983-84	47
1984-85	50
1985-86	54
1986-87	71
1987-88	81
(Target)	

(b) At present a marginal mismatch may occur between availability of electric locomotives and the energisation of newly electrified sections.

Demand for Reducing Running time of Girnar Express

5124. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand to reduce running time of Girnar Express between Veraval and Ahmedabad; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal has not been found feasible at present.

Expired drugs in Hospitals

5125. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether during a check of the hospitals in the recent past, some of the hospitals in Delhi were found having expired drugs;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps which have been taken to safeguard the interests of the patients?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). No, Sir. This is not correct in so far as Government Hospitals are concerned.

(c) Does not arise.

Non-Payment of Wages to the crew of Scindia Ship Jala Murugan

5126. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that crew including officers on board a Scindia ship "Jala Murugan" had not been paid salaries for the past four to five months;

(b) whether the Director General of Shipping has been approached to ensure the payment of wages and salaries of the seafarers; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT
(SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). Yes Sir.

(c) While wages and salaries of the seafarers constitute a maritime lien on the vessel which are first charge on the ship, Director General of Shipping has sanctioned certain amounts from Seafarers Welfare Fund/Seamen's Provident Fund for meeting basic necessities.

[Translation]

Germ of Diarrhoea in Meals served to Patients in Major Hospitals

5127. SHRI MADAN PANDEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the meals served to patients in major hospitals in Delhi was tested during the last two months;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the meals served to patients in major hospitals has been found to have the germs of diarrhoea;

(c) if so, the names of hospitals and whether Government have taken any action so far against the persons responsible for this, and

(d) if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) As a routine matter all meals before being served to the patients are tested both regarding its quality and quantity.

(b) No., Sir

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) Question does not arise.

[English]

Proposal to ban drugs of Companies whose Shares are owned by foreign Nationals

5128. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to ban the drugs manufactured by drug companies of whose shares are owned by foreign nationals; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). Information regarding withdrawal of drugs in other countries on the ground of ineffectiveness or harmfulness is obtained by the Government from W.H.O. On receipt of such information, if such a drug is available in the country, the action to withdraw the drug or its continued marketing is taken by the Government in consultation with the medical experts and expert bodies. Similarly, a sub-committee of experts from time to time screen formulations moving in the market manufactured by both, multi-nationals and national companies from the angle of safety, effectiveness and rationality and recommend prohibition of import or manufacture as the case may be for formulations considered either harmful or in-effective or irrational. However, before weeding out a drug, Government enquires the matter in details and consults technical bodies. This procedure is followed in all cases whether or not the drugs are manufactured by companies in which foreign nationals have equities.

[Translation]

Proposal to amend drug Rules

5129. SHRI MADAN PANDEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to amend the drug rules;

(b) if so, whether draft of the new rules has been prepared; and

(c) if so, the outlines thereof and the time by which these are likely to be enforced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHA-PARDE): (a) to (c) Amendments to the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules are made on the basis of the experience gained in enforcing these rules. Draft amendments are published in the Gazette of India for eliciting public comments

Draft amendments to the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules on "registration of new drugs", "Good Manufacturing Practices" and "Schedule R" have recently been published in the Gazette of India vide GSR No 602(E) dated 26-6-87, 589(E) dated 22-5-87 and 603 (E) dated 26-6-87 respectively for eliciting public comments. These draft amendments will be finalised on the basis of the comments received from public.

[English]

Check on sale of Spurious Homoeopathic Drugs

5130. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the growing popularity of homoeopathic system of medicine;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to regulate and control homoeopathic drugs;

(c) whether many bogus organisations are selling dubious quality of homoeopathic drugs; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to rectify the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHA-PARDE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The steps taken to regulate and control homoeopathic medicines are given in the Statement below.

(c) and (d). The Government have no information in this regard.

STATEMENT

The following specific steps have been taken by the Government of India with a view to regulating and controlling the manufacture and sale of Homoeopathic Drugs:

- (i) The manufacture and sale of homoeopathic medicines have been brought within the purview of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940. By virtue of this, each State Government/U T Administration is to appoint a Licensing Authority for the regulation and control of the manufacture and sale of homoeopathic medicines. The control on the import and export of homoeopathic medicine is exercised by the Drug Controller (India) under the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and rules made thereunder.
- (ii) The manufacturers of homoeopathic medicines are to adhere strictly to the standards drawn up/prescribed by the Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia Committee (HPC) constituted by the Government of India in 1962 for the purpose and published as Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia of India for the various drugs whose standards have been finalised by the HPC.
- (iii) The Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia Laboratory (HPL) set up by the Government of India in 1975 has been declared as a drug testing laboratory for the purpose of quality control of homoeopathic medicines under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940. The Director of the HPL has been designated as Government Analyst.

- (iv) The Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy (CCRH), an autonomous body under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is also actively engaged in drawing up standards for Homoeopathic medicines and finished products.
- (v) The Government of India is also arranging periodic re-orientation programmes and training through the HPL for Drug Inspectors and the other staff engaged in quality control in the different States

With the above checks aimed at ensuring quality standard of Homoeopathic medicines adequate safeguards have been built up into the process of manufacture and sale of such medicines in the country

Indian Sportswomen subjected to "Femininity test"

5131 SHRI KUNWAR RAM
SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian sportswomen are subjected to "femininity test" at international sports event,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor,

(c) whether this test is done on account of their extraordinary performance as compared to men; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, including the remedial steps, if any, taken to see that our sportswomen are not subjected to such tests based on irrational presumptions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). Sportswomen, including Indian

Sportswomen like Sportswomen of other countries are subjected to "femininity test" at International sports events in accordance with the rules governing the concerned International sports event.

(c) No such complaint has been received by Government.

(d) Does not arise.

Status of Punjabi Language

5132. DR. A.K. PATEL : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the status of Punjabi language in the States of Rajasthan, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh and Union Territories of Delhi and Chandigarh,

(b) whether Punjabi language is taught in any other State/Union Territory; and

(c) the status of Hindi in Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) According to the information furnished by State Governments, in Rajasthan and Haryana students are allowed to offer Punjabi as a third language. In Himachal Pradesh, Punjabi is not taught to students under the Three Language Formula. In the U.T. of Delhi, Punjabi can be offered as third language and in Chandigarh as first language.

(b) Punjabi language can also be offered in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Andaman & Nicobar Islands according to the arrangements for language teaching prescribed in these States/UT.

(c) In Punjab Hindi is prescribed as second language from Class IV to X in Government schools.

Construction of Office and Residential Accommodation at Burla by Central Water Commission

5133. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) when the Orissa Mahanadi Division of Central Water Commission was opened and what amount was sanctioned as per the Project estimate by the Ministry of Water Resources;

(b) whether there was any provision to have two sub-divisions and construction of offices and residential accommodation at Burla Project area; and

(c) whether the allotted amount was utilised during 1983-85 or any amount has surrendered to Government because of non-utilisation, and if so, what is the amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) It was established on 5.9.1983. The amount sanctioned was about Rs. 1.50 crores.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir.

Kuttiadi Irrigation Project, Kerala

5134. DR. K.G. ADIYODI : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the reservoir of Kuttiadi Irrigation Project in Kerala is not storing water to the optimum level for the past few years and this has led to dearth of drinking water and irrigation; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to store water to the optimum level of the reservoir?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). Water is

presently being stored only upto the crest level of the dam. The strengthening measures to be taken have been identified for implementation.

Facilities to Working Women in Delhi

5135. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the facilities provided to the working women to look after their children in Delhi;

(b) the number of creches with locations which are already functioning in Delhi; and

(c) the number of additional creches which are proposed to be opened and in which areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILDREN DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) Under the Scheme of Assistance to voluntary organisations for Working and Ailing Women's Children, Government extend financial Assistance to voluntary Organisations through the Central Social Welfare Board for running Creches and Day Care Centres, all over India including Delhi.

(b) The names of the institutions and the number of Creche units they have been sanctioned for continued operation in 1987-88 are given in the Statement below.

(c) The schemes of creches for the children 0-6 years is implemented with the help of voluntary agencies. As such the additional number of Creche Units that will be opened depends on the demand and requirement, as assessed by the voluntary agencies.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Names of the institutions	No. of Units
1	2	3
1.	Rajan Babu T.B. Hospital Welfare Society Kingsway Camp, New Delhi.	3
2.	Gandhi Samarak Harijan Shiksha Samity, 179, Harijan Colony, Mandir Marg, New Delhi.	10
3.	C.P.W.D. Wives Association, 47-S.F.S.—I, Munirka Enclave, New Delhi.	3
4.	Shri Mahavir Education Society, B-27, Mangolpuri, Delhi-41.	5
5.	Mahila Mangal, Arya Samaj Bhavan, Jhor Bagh, New Delhi.	1
6.	Women Welfare & Self Employment Society, 285-Laxmi Bai Nagar, New Delhi-23.	3
7.	Vardhaman Shiksha Samiti, F-1, 98-Laxmi Nagar, Delhi.	7
8.	Welfare Society for Women, 1521, Okhala Industrial Area, New Delhi	4
9.	Association of Sisters of the Destitute for Social Welfare, F-Block, Dispensary Jhangirpuri, Delhi-110033	2
10.	Shishu Shiksha Kendra, Plot No. 40-42, Jain Park, Uttam Nagar, Delhi.	2
11.	Jeevan Jyoti Sangh, Nehru Vihar, Dayalpur, Main Karwal Nagar Road, Delhi-110094	2
12.	Gujarati Nav Nirman Samaj, H-Block, 2 Jhangirpuri, New Delhi-33	2
13.	Shri Anand Education Society, J-124, Vishnu Garden, New Delhi.	2
14.	Nagrik Kalyan Samiti, T-1/1, Mangolpuri, New Delhi.	5
15.	Summer Field Education Society, N-31, Gali Tagore, No. 13-14, Brahampuri, Seelampuri, Delhi.	6
16.	Dalit Uthan Shiksha Samity, A-24, Shastri Nagar, New Delhi.	4
17.	Sharda Mehila Samiti, 10 Janpath, New Delhi.	6
18.	Bhartiya Kalyan Samiti, A-436, Shastri Nagar, Delhi.	5
19.	Karuna, 123, Safdarjung Road, New Delhi.	2
20.	Nehru Bal Samity, F-63, N.D.S.E. Part-I, New Delhi.	3
21.	Mahila Sewa Samity, 34/49, West Patel Nagar, New Delhi.	4

1	2	3
22.	Grameen Shiksha Samity, Block No. H-1152, New Delhi.	2
23.	Arya Educational and Welfare Society, Nangloi-2, Delhi.	8
24.	Delhi Bharatiya Grameen Mahila Sangh, B-14, Sujan Singh Park, New Delhi.	18
25.	Hospital Welfare Society, New Flat No. 4, Modern School, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi.	2
26.	Arjun Mahila Shilp Kala Kendra, DB/82-B, Hari Nagar, New Delhi.	13
27.	Chetnna, 9, Teen Murti Lane, New Delhi.	3
28.	Mahila Pratiraksha Mandal, 1-B/58, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi.	6
29.	Mamta Modern Education Society 15/1, Tilak Nagar, New Delhi.	4
30.	Delhi Women's League (New Delhi Constitue Branch) 6, Bhagawan Das Road, New Delhi.	1
31.	Streebal Shishu Kender, B-5/19, Safdarjung, Enclave, New Delhi.	1
32.	Konark Shikshan Sangthan, 2416/182, Ganeshpura, Tri Nagar, Delhi.	2
33.	Nagrik Shiksha Samiti WZ-2, L. Sham Nagar, Khyala Road, New Delhi.	3
34.	All India Pariwar Kalyan R-12, Mahavir Enclave, New Delhi.	6
35.	Dharam Nirpakshan Samjuthan Samity, Samajuthan Samity, NA-58, Vishnu Garden, New Delhi.	4
36.	Servants of the people Society, Lajpat Bhavan, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi,	6
37.	Indian Council for Child Welfare, 4-Deen Dayal Uppadhyaya Marg, New Delhi	50
38.	Bhartiya Adim Jati Sevak Sangh, Thakkar Bapa Smarak Sadan, Dr. Ambedkar Road, New Delhi.	36
39.	Indian Women Voluntary Service Plat No. 1, West Kidwai Nagar, New Delhi.	4
40.	Bharatiya Samaj Unnati Mandal Bhiwandi, Thane, Maharashtra	7
41.	All India Women's Conference Sarojini House, 6-Bhagwan Das Road, New Delhi-110001.	7
42.	Harijan Sevak Sangh, Kingsway Camp, New Delhi.	5
43.	Mobile Creche for Working Mothers Children, 5-B, Telegraph Lane, New Delhi.	54

1	2	3
44.	Arjun Mahila Shilp Kala Kendra H.No. 2690, Sector 37/C, Chandigarh	14
45.	Jigansu Tribal Research Centre, Mayur Vihar (Phase-II) New Delhi.	10
46.	Council for Tribal Education of His Holiness, The Dalai Lama, Gangchen Khyishong, Dharamshala, Himachal Pradesh	1
47.	Community Welfare Organisation, A-65, Banti Bhavan, Gokalpuri, Delhi.	2
48.	Education and Welfare Society, RZ-38-A, Dashrathpuri, Dabri, Palam Road, New Delhi.	2
49.	Parish Shishu Vikas Parishad, 36/232, Himatpuri, Trilokpuri, Delhi.	1

Reduction in supply of Irrigation Water by BBMB

5136. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to the steep fall in the water level of Pong and unprecedented low inflows into Yamuna have assumed an alarming situation and the Bhakra Beas Management Board has warned to curtail further release of water;

(b) if so, whether such curtailment of water supply is likely to affect cereal and oilseeds crops;

(c) to what extent the water in the Bhakra System has reduced; and

(d) what steps are being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The concerned States have been advised to harness the ground water potential in the area to make up the deficiency in surface water availability.

(c) The live storage on 25.8.1987 in the

Pong reservoir was 1.36 Mat and that in Bhakra reservoir 4.03 Maf against 5.25 Maf and 4.85 Maf respectively on the same day last year.

(d) The Bhakra Beas Management Board has apprised the representatives of the State Governments of the situation in the Technical Committee meetings of the Board and member States have been asked to optimise the use of available waters.

[Translation]

Land for College near Madipur, New Delhi

5137. SHRI BHARAT SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether land for a college has been allocated between J.J. Colony, Madipur and Paschim Vihar opposite Ordnance Depot; and

(b) if so, the time by which the construction work on it will be started?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). The Delhi Administration has not

made any request for allotment of a site for a college in the area. However, DDA has earmarked a site for this purpose.

[English]

Production of Washed China Clay

5138. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Orissa Mining Corporation has applied to the Union Government to set up Rs. 53.30 lakhs project to beneficiate China Clay to produce washed China Clay by a mechanised process;

(b) if so, the annual production capacity of that plant;

(c) the date by which the above plant is expected to start commercial production; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA): (a) to (d). No fresh proposal for setting up a project to beneficiate china clay has been received from the Government of Orissa. M/s. Orissa Mining Corporation has already an existing china clay washery at Dumria in Mayurbhanj district. The Corporation has

decided to improve the existing washery and to introduce mechanised process to beneficiate china clay. The washery after mechanisation will have annual capacity of production of 7,500 tonnes of washed china clay. Commercial production after mechanisation is expected to be started in April, 1989. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 53.30 lakhs.

Production of Aluminium

5139. DR. V. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether power shortage has hit the aluminium industry badly;

(b) if so, whether the phenomenal increase in the power tariffs is also responsible for this industry which was unable to produce aluminium economically; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). During the last ten years, the increase in the power tariff charged by the State Electricity Boards for aluminium smelters has been as under:-

(Paise/KWH)

Year	M P.	Tamil Nadu	Karnataka	Orissa	Kerala
1976-77	12 40	10.70	7.00	8.00	7.00
1986-87	67.0	66.4	67.9	51.1	55.4
% increase over 1976-77	440	521	871	539	691

Aluminium is a power intensive industry. One paise/Kwh increase in the power rate increases the cost of aluminium metal by about Rs. 170/- per tonne. Aluminium produced from cheap hydro based power,

therefore, finds its way in the international market, where the price has been fluctuating widely. The present London Metal Exchange price of aluminium ingot is about £ 1150/- tonne or Rs. 24,150 (£1 =

Rs. 215), which is comparable with the average ex-factory sale price of rs. 23,928/- per tonne in India

New Institutes by ICSSR

5140. SHRI BHADRESHWAR TANTI:
DR. V. VENKATESH:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council of Social Science is in the process of setting up new institutes in certain areas;

(b) if so, whether these areas will be those where the research tradition has remained weak;

(c) whether the Council is also engaged in the task of working for social science research to understand the working of the forces of transformation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). In accordance with its general policy to promote building up of research capabilities in different regions of the country, particularly in those areas where social science research is not well developed, the Indian Council of Social Science Research have also established research institutes in Rajasthan, Orissa and Chandigarh in consultation with the respective State Government. The proposals for establishment of institutes in Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir and Madhya Pradesh are being pursued by the Council with the respective State Governments.

(c) and (d). The Council has been funding research projects and awarding fellowships on the various aspects of social transformation. 71 such research projects have been sanctioned and 10 such fellow-

ships awarded by the Council to various scholars.

Improvement In Intergrated Child Development Services

5141. SHRI H. B. PATIL:
SHRI MULLAPPALLYRAMA-
CHANDRAN

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any recommendations for improvement of the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) with regard to children under three years;

(b) whether any survey has been conducted by Planning Commission in this regard,

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to improve better implementation of the Integrated Child Development Services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (c). The National Institute for Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD) organised a workshop in May, 1987, on "Strategies for improving the coverage of Under Threes in Child Development". A formal report of this workshop is yet to be received by Government. No survey has been conducted by the Planning Commission specifically on this subject.

(d) The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is reviewed from time to time and based on such reviews steps are taken to improve the implementation of the Scheme.

Realisation of Losses due to non-supply of cranes to Kandla Port Trust

5142. SHRI BANWARI LAL
PUROHIT:
SHRI ATISH CHANDRA
SINHA:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kandla Port Trust suffered heavy losses due to non-supply of cranes by the supplier firm;

(b) if so, whether the amount of losses were claimed and realised from the supplier firm;

(c) if not, the total amount involved and the reasons for non-realisation thereof;

(d) whether the company has been blacklisted for various failures of contract with different port authorities; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof and the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) According to the information supplied by Kandla Port Trust the Port suffered a loss of Rs. 6.00 lakhs approx. due to delay in supply of cranes by the firm.

(b) and (c). As per terms of the contract, liquidated damages amounting to Rs. 5.84 lakhs have been realised by the Port Trust from the firm.

(d) and (e). The question relating to blacklisting (banning of business) of the company is under examination of the Government.

Train Actuated warning Devices to Avoid Rail Accidents

5143. SHRI BANWARI LAL
PUROHIT:

SHRI BHADRESHWAR TANTI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are examining the feasibility of introducing train-actuated warning devices at the un-manned railway crossings to avoid rail accidents;

(b) whether Government have examined the efficacy of these devices at the manned railways crossings; and

(c) the new devices to be introduced and the time frame chalked out for their introduction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The devices are in stage of trials.

(c) The new devices using wireless communication would be first tried at manned gates. The time frame would be formulated after their development and successful trials.

Indian Delegation to Mexico to study Methods of Population Control

5144. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Central delegation had visited Mexico during June 1987 to study the latest methods of family planning and population control programmes;

(b) if so, the details of the latest methods pursued there;

(c) whether Government propose to adopt similar methods in the country; and

(d) if so, to what extent the proposed methods would be effective in this country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHA-PARDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The methods of family planning in Mexico are: Surgical methods, pills, injections, IUD, Condoms, Local methods and traditional methods.

(c) and (d). The methods promoted in our Family Welfare Programme are. Sterilisation, IUD, Oral Pills and Conventional Contraceptives. It is not proposed to add any other method in the Family Welfare Programme at present.

Proposal for Daily Running and Diversion of Delhi-Howrah Rajdhani Express

5145. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to run Delhi-Howrah Rajdhani Express daily;

(b) if so, whether it is also proposed to be diverted *via* Patna twice a week; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The route *via* Patna will be longer and more time consuming.

Under-Utilisation of Irrigation Projects

5146. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether major irrigation projects continue to be unremunerative;

(b) whether this is due to under utilisation of their potential;

(c) whether water rates are also too low to pay for costs of maintenance and amortisation of capital; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (d). Major irrigation projects, in general, have been unremunerative to the Government from a purely financial angle, chiefly because of inadequate water rates and their poor recoveries by the States. Under-utilisation of potential created is also a contributing factor. The State Governments have been urged to review the water rates, taking into consideration the capital, operation and maintenance costs, to improve recoveries and to reduce the gap between potential created and its utilisation.

Proposal for Daily Running of 103/104 A.C. Express

5147. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to run 103/104 A.C. Express daily to facilitate timely and convenient connection for passengers to and from Patna, Delhi and Howrah;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether running time of other trains connecting Delhi and Patna is proposed to be reduced to provide overnight connection between the national capital and other State capitals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Shortage of coaches and locomotives and inadequate line capacity do not permit increase in frequency.

(c) There is no scope of reducing their journey time at present.

Satellite survey for Flood Water Flow

5148. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN
SINHA;
SHRI P. PENCHALIAIH:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether satellite imaginary technique is to be used to make a survey of seasonal flood water flow in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether data from this survey is to be computerised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) There is no such proposal.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Infant Mortality Among Gas Affected Families In Bhopal

5149. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ :
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether rate of infant mortality among the gas affected families in Bhopal is still high;

(b) if so, whether any survey has been done and its outcome; and

(c) the remedial steps Government have taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Coastal Shipping

5150. DR. K. G. ADIYODI : Will the Minis-

ter of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the coastal shipping, which has for long continued to play a vital role in the transport set up of the country, is in a bad shape;

(b) if so, the extent to which this has affected the coastal trade;

(c) the Committees constituted to study the problems of coastal trade and their recommendations; and

(d) the details of the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). The traffic handled by Coastal Shipping over the years has not shown any marked improvement, mainly due to competition from rail and road transport, imbalance in traffic in two directions of Indian Coast, congestion at ports, Custom Law Constraints, higher costs at ports due to double/multiple handling, heavy investment on ships, increasing operating costs, etc. Besides the Coastal Shipping has cost advantages only on long leads and for bulk haulage where cargo traffic is available for both directions and movement is along the coast. The traffic handled by Coastal Ships dropped from 3.75 million tonnes in 1963 to 0.94 million tonnes in 1979. There has been increase thereafter mainly due to increased quantity of coal transported for T.N.E.B. Power Plant at Tuticorin. The traffic handled by coastal shipping during 1986-87 was about 4.30 million tonnes of dry cargo and 2.50 million tonnes of wet cargo.

(c) and (d). An in-depth study of the problems of Coastal Shipping was made by the Coastal Shipping Committee headed by Shri R.D. Pradhan (August, 1981). The recommendations of this Committee mainly related to development of ports facilities, constitution of Shipping Rates Advisory Board to advise the Government

on matters relating to freight rates, delegation of powers for fixation/revision of freight rates and levying of specific surcharges from time to time to compensate shipowners for increased fuel prices and trimming charges, continuation of concessional port dues, priority berthing for coastal ships, rationalisation of custom procedures, location of industrial units around coast, acquisition of coastal ships and financial arrangements required during the Seventh Plan, etc.

Coordination of coastal operations, modernisation of coast fleet, wherever required/possible, improvement of ports facilities priority berthing for coastal vessels bringing specific commodities required for the community, rationalisation of custom procedures, constitution of Shipping Rates Advisory Board, delegation of powers to Director General of Shipping for fixation of freight rates where no subsidy by Government is involved and for fixation of bunker surcharges on coal or salt, concessional port dues, reduction in transportation charges at Tuticorin and Calcutta ports for salt, issue of instructions to various Ministries/Departments and Maritime State Governments to undertake feasibility study on the role coastal shipping can play while setting up new industrial units on the coast etc., are some of the steps taken to develop coastal shipping.

Extension of Break-Water wall of Ratnagiri Port

5151. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have sanctioned substantial amount for the extension of break-water wall of Ratnagiri Port;

(b) if so, the exact amount sanctioned for the project;

(c) if not, the proposal that has been recommended by the Government of

Maharashtra to the Union Government; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Maharashtra Government had recommended Rs. 15.5 crores for development of Bhagwati Bunder at Ratnagiri.

(d) A provision of Rs. 20 crores has been made in the 7th Five Year Plan for improvement/development of two minor ports one each on the West Coast and East Coast. The Ports of Redi in Maharashtra on the West Coast and Kakinada in Andhra Pradesh on East Coast have been selected on the basis of traffic for providing financial assistance out of the provision of Rs. 20 crores in the 7th Plan.

Indian Proposal to UNESCO for Massive Programme of Family Planning

5152. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have any proposal pending before UNESCO for encouraging massive programme of family planning and population control;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what financial aid Union Government expect from UNESCO for effective implementation of family planning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c). No such proposal is pending before UNESCO.

Mineral Survey

5153. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Geological Surveys have been completed with a view to locate rich mineral deposits that are available in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the results thereof;

(c) whether the Mineral Corporation of India has prepared any master plan for such surveys of mineral deposits in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). Geological Survey to locate mineral deposits is a continuous process and is being carried out every year in different parts of the Country. As a result of such surveys carried out so far, substantial resources of iron-ore, manganese, chromite, copper-lead-zinc ore, bauxite, rock-phosphate, Limestone, dolomite, barytes, kyanite, magnesite, lignite etc. have been proved/estimated in many areas of the country.

(c) and (d). There is no Mineral Corporation of India, as such under the Department of Mines. However, Geological Survey of India, an Organisation under the Department of Mines carries out survey of mineral deposits in the country in accordance with their Annual Programme duly approved by the Central Geological Programming Board every year. Detailed exploration of minerals is being carried out by the Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited a Public Sector Undertaking under the Department of Mines.

Upper Kolab, Indravati and Subernarekha Projects

5154. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are making efforts for the completion of Upper Kolab, Indravati and Subernarekha multipurpose projects;

(b) if so, the expected time of the completion of these projects;

(c) how many acres of additional land can be brought under irrigation in Orissa on completion of these projects; and

(d) the progress made so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The projects are likely to spill over into the VIII Plan.

(c) Kharif - 2.48 lakh hectares; Rabi- 1.89 lakh hectares.

(d) About 1 thousand hectares was irrigated during kharif from the Upper Indravati Project.

Assistance to Odissi Research Centre, Orissa

5155. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the works being undertaken by Odissi Research Centre, Orissa for popularising the Odissi music and dance form and conducting research on the subject;

(b) if so, what assistance has been given by Union Government or Sangeet Natak Academy to the Odissi Research Centre in the last three years; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND

CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI-MATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Odissi Research Centre Orissa has been set up by the Department of Culture, Government of Orissa. This institution has not received any financial assistance either from the Central Government or from the Sangeet Natak Akademi during the last 3 years.

Grants to Berhampur University, Orissa

5156. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) the amount sanctioned by the University Grants Commission to the Berhampur University (Orissa) in the Sixth Five-year Plan;

(b) whether the sanctioned amount has been spent and if not, how much amount remains unutilised;

(c) whether the sanctioned amount had been utilised by the University for the purposes for which it was sanctioned; and

(d) if not, the details of such cases?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) The amount sanctioned by the University Grants Commission to Berhampur University (Orissa) under Sixth Five-year Plan is Rs. 62.24 lakhs.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Navodaya Vidyalaya at Bhanjanagar, District Ganjam (Orissa)

5157. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any demand for establishing a Navodaya Vidyalaya near Bhanjanagar District Ganjam (Orissa); and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal received from the hon Member for the establishment of Navodaya Vidyalaya at Bhanjanagar, District Ganjam (Orissa) was forwarded to the State Government for their consideration. An Inspection Team comprising of the representatives of the Central and State Government inspected the various places offered in the district including Bhanjanagar proposed for the location of the Vidyalaya. After taking into consideration the suitability of different offers of land/buildings, the inspection team recommended the establishment of the Vidyalaya at Village Surangi. The establishment of a Navodaya Vidyalaya at Village Surangi, District Ganjam (Orissa) during 1987-88 was accordingly sanctioned.

Implementation of New Education Policy in Orissa

5158. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have been pursuing with the Government of Orissa about the progress of steps taken by the State Government so far in the direction of implementation of the New Education Policy at the level of higher education; and

(b) if so, the details of the progress made?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MIN-

ISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Central Government and the UGC have been pursuing the question of implementation of the National Policy on Education and the Programme of Action with all the State Governments including that of Orissa. The UGC has had discussions with the Vice-Chancellors of Berhampur, Sambalpur and Utkal Universities on the implementation of the salient features of the NEP during the VII Plan. An allocation of Rs. 110 lakhs to Berhampur University, Rs. 105.95 lakhs to Sambalpur University, and Rs. 1.25 lakhs to Utkal University has been made in the VII Plan for their development. All the three Universities and the State Government have been requested to identify colleges for autonomous status. However, no proposals have so far been received for this purpose. An Academic Staff College for orientation and refresher courses for teachers had been located in Utkal University.

Widening of Over-bridge at Patna Railway Station

5159. SHRI LALITESHWAR PRASAD SHAHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the over-bridge at Patna Railway Station is outdated and narrow in view of increasing traffic pressure on it;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal for its widening;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (d). There are two foot-over-bridges at Patna Junction - one 12 ft. wide at Delhi-end connecting platforms 4,5,2,3, and 1 and the other 6 ft. wide in the Central portion connecting South side with North side and all platforms. In addition, another 16 ft. wide foot-

over-bridge at Howrah-end is under construction. This is adequate for the present level of traffic.

Declaration of Muzaffarpur-Patna Road as National Highway

5160. SHRI LALITESHWAR PRASAD SHAHI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether three National highways are connecting at Muzaffarpur and Patna in Bihar;

(b) whether the direct road connecting Muzaffarpur and Patna has not been declared as National highway;

(c) if so, whether any survey has been conducted to find out the possibility of declaring the road between Muzaffarpur and Patna as National highway;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Muzaffarpur and Patna in Bihar are connected through National Highway Nos. 28, 31 and 30.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e). Owing to financial stringency and other priority considerations, it is not possible at present to declare the road between Muzaffarpur and Patna as a National Highway.

Demand for daily Train Service between Muzaffarpur and Bombay

5161. SHRI LALITESHWAR PRASAD SHAHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a persistent demand for starting daily train service between Muzaffarpur and Bombay; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This is not feasible at present.

A.C. 2-Tier Coaches in Patna-Ranchi, Patna-Dhanbad and Patna-Tatanagar Trains

5162. SHRI LALITESHWAR PRASAD SHAHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether A.C. 2-Tier coaches are not available on trains running between Patna-Ranchi, Patna-Dhanbad and Patna-Tatanagar;

(b) whether there is any proposal to provide A.C. 2-Tier coaches in these trains; and

(c) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Not at present due to limited availability of air-conditioned coaches.

[Translation]

Research in Ayurvedic Medicines

5163. DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether research is being conducted on the Ayurvedic medicines used in the diseases like cancer;

(b) if so, the diseases in which indigenous medicines are being found more suitable;

(c) the extent to which their use has proved effective; and

(d) whether such type of reasearch work is being largely encouraged?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHA-PARDE): (a) and (b). Ayurvedic research is being conducted in diseases like Vishmajwara (Malaria), Medoroga (Obesity), Pakshaghata (Hemiplegia), Hridroga (Cardiac disorders), Svasaroga (Bronchial Asthama), Amlapitta (Hyper-acidity) and Parinamasula (Peptic ulcer) etc.

(c) While studies have been completed on some of the drugs, these are being continued in many other cases. The proven remedies are given in the Statement below.

(d) Yes, Sir

STATEMENT*A list of some proven remedies***AYURVEDA**

S. No.	Diseases	Single Herbs	Simple Combinations	Formulations/Procedures	Coded/ Drugs/ Isolates
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Amavata (Rheumatoid arthritis)	Yastimadhu —Bhallataka	—Sunthi Guduel —Sunthi— Guggulu —Nirgundi— Guggulu	—Yogaraja Guggulu —Maha Rasnadi Kavtha —Balukasveda	
2.	Amlapitta (Hyper-acidity)	—Satavari —Amalki	—Satavari— Yoga	—Avipattikara— Cuma —Suta Sekhara Rasa	
3.	Parinamasula (Peptic Ulcer)	—Satavari —Amalaki —Yastimadhu	—Pippali— Haritaki —Satavari Yoga	—Suta Sekhara Rusa —Snehana- Mahatikkaka Ghrta —Indukanta, Ghrta —Amasava Sodhana Varua, Apamarga	Nimbatiktam
4.	Svasa (Bronchial Asthma)	—Haridra —Sirsa —Kantakari	—Svas —Keaari	—Svas Kuthara Rasa —Naradiya Lakshmi Vilas Rasa —Tallaadi Curna	

11.	Paksaghata (Hemiplegia)	—	—Hingu Triguna Taila	—Arogyavardhini —Gandhaka Rasayana —Bhadra Darvadi Kvatha —Ksira Bala Taila —Snahana, Svedana —Sirobasti	CRIA
12.	Gridhrasi (Sciatica)	—Nirgundi Prasarini	—Hingu Triguna Taila	—Yoga Raja Guggulu —Maharasnadi Kvatha	
13.	Medoroga (Lipid disorders)	—Guggulu	—	—	AYUSH-55
14.	Apasmara (Epilepsy)	—	—	—Brahmi Grita	AYUSH-56
15.	Unmada (Schizophrenia)	—	—Brahmayedi Yoga	—	—
16.	Visama Jvara (Malarial fever)	—	—	—	—
17.	Kamala (Jaundice)	—Katuki	—	—Arogya vardhini	—
18.	Bhagandara (Fistulainano)	—	—	—Ksara Sutra	—

[*Translation*]

Bilaspur Mandla Rail Line

5164. DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the survey for Bilaspur-Mandla railway line in Madhya Pradesh has been completed;

(b) if so, the details of the report, and

(c) the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No, Sir. The survey is in progress.

(b) and (c) Do not arise

[*English*]

News Item Captioned "New AIDS Detection Method by Soviets"

5165. DR. V. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news appearing in the Times of India dated 17 June 1987 captioned "New AIDS detection method by Soviets".

(b) if so, whether Government have given any instructions to the health authorities to make use of this new method for AIDS detection;

(c) if so the details thereof; and

(d) what steps have been taken for its publicity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Yes, Government has seen the news item.

(b) to (d). Newer test and diagnostic techniques are evaluated by the referral/surveillance centres under the guidance of the ICMR as and when it is considered necessary. Evaluation is made with regard to specificity and sensitivity of the test, availability, cost and shelf-life of the kits and its technical use. The decisions regarding the use of the kits in the national surveillance programme is taken on the basis of this evaluation and opinion of the experts in the field. No steps are taken to publicise use of any test kit as the same is not considered necessary.

Mental Health Programme

5166. DR. V. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether Union Government have recognised that mental illness should be intergrated with health care,

(b) if so, whether any allocation has been made in the Seventh Plan for this purpose,

(c) if so, the total allocation made, and

(d) what specific steps have so far been taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (d) The Government of India has decided to launch the National Mental Health Programme during 7th Five Year Plan period with the following objectives -

- (i) to ensure availability and accessibility of minimum mental Health Care for all, in the foreseeable future particularly to the most Vulnerable and under - privileged sections of population;
- (ii) to encourage application of mental health knowledge in general

health care and in social development; and

- (iii) to promote community participation in the mental health service development, and to stimulate efforts towards self help in the Community.

The Planning Commission have tentatively allocated a sum of Rs. 1.00 crore for implementing the programme during the 7th Five Year Plan period.

Financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 75000/- against the available funds during the year 1986-87 was released to the National Institute of Mental Health and Neure Sciences, Bangalore for preparation of manuals for use of doctors, multipurpose workers, maintenance of records etc., in the context of the development of this programme.

Medical council of India without President and Vice-President

5167. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK:

SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:
SHRI MANIK REDDY:
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Medical Council of India has been functioning without its President and Vice-President;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether any steps are being taken to fill up these posts for the normal working of this organisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c). On account of an interim order of the High Court of Bombay, the President of the Medical Council was res-

trained from performing his duties. Further, due to some dispute about holding of the office of Vice-President by the present incumbent during his extended term of membership of the Council, the matter was considered by the Government and instructions have since been issued to the Vice-President to take necessary action for the normal working of the Council.

Proposed Bridge over River Sone in Bihar

5168. DR. C.P. THAKUR: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state the position of the proposed bridge over River Sone at Koilwar in Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): An estimate for the Survey and Investigation and preparation of project report has already been sanctioned. This work is in progress.

Over Bridge on Ganga at Patna

5169. DR. C. P. THAKUR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present position of the proposed railway over bridge across river Ganga at Patna, and

(b) the steps taken to expedite the work on this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). Engineering-cum-Traffic survey for a railway bridge across river Ganga near Patna has been taken up. Further action would be considered on completion of the survey and examination of the report.

Irrigation Projects under Execution in Bihar

5170. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the brief particulars, names, location and target capacity and estimated cost of major and medium irrigation projects in Bihar currently under execution with the year of clearance and the expected year of completion; and

(b) the names, location and target capacity of major and medium irrigation projects of Bihar pending central clearance with the year of submission of the proposals by the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) 17 major and 41 medium irrigation projects, with an estimated cost of Rs. 2852 crores and target capacity of 1357 thousand ha., are currently under execution. 38 projects have so far been cleared by Planning Commission. Out of 58 projects, work on 35 projects is likely to be completed in the VII Plan and remaining will spill over to the VIII Plan

(b) 10 major and 12 medium irrigation projects have been received since 1974. These are estimated to cost in all Rs 2200 crores with an overall target capacity of 1427 thousand ha.

Reserved Seats for Girls in Navodaya Vidyalayas

5171. SHRI D. B. PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:—

(a) whether 30 percent seats reserved for girl students in 'Navodaya Vidyalayas' have been filled in the Vidyalayas started in 1986-87 and 1987-88; and

(b) if so, the total number of girl students admitted in these Navodaya Vidyalayas from urban and rural areas separately?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). The Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme envisages that the Vidyalayas will be co-

educational and efforts will be made to ensure that at least one-third of the students in each Vidyalaya are girls. It does not provide for a reservation for girl students. However, during 1986-87 the percentage of girl students admitted in Navodaya Vidyalayas is 20. Admissions for 1987-88 are yet to be finalised. Separate figures in respect of girls from rural and urban areas are not maintained by the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti.

Open Universities in States and Union Territories

5172. SHRI D. B. PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Open Universities started in 1986-87 State-wise and Union Territories-wise;

(b) the number of Universities so started in rural areas;

(c) the percentage of enrolment in these Universities from rural areas vis-a-vis urban areas; and

(d) the budget provision for 1986-87 and actual expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) The Central Government have no proposal to establish any Open University in any State or Union Territory. The Indira Gandhi National Open University established in 1985 is expected to enrol students from all parts of the country. The State Governments, if they so wish, can establish Open Universities in their respective States.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Primary School enrolment of Females

5173. SHRI D. B. PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

be pleased to state the primary school enrolment ratio of females in 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 vis-a-vis percentage of females of primary school-age?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): The enrolment ratio for girls for the primary school age group (i.e. the percentage of girls enrolled in primary schools vis-a-vis the estimated female population in the 6-11 years age group) for 1984-85 and 1985-86 was 74.6% and 77.1% respectively. Information for the year 1986-87 is not yet available in the Ministry.

Performance Norms under New Education Policy

5174. SHRI D. B. PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether norms of performance for teachers, administration and students have been prescribed as envisaged in New Education Policy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). The National Policy on Education envisages that a system of teacher evaluation - open participative and data base - will be created and norms of accountability laid down, with incentive for good performance and disincentives for non-performance. The University Grants Commission has been requested to look into this matter. Authorities responsible for establishing norms of performance for administrative personnel lay down such norms from time to time. These agencies include the Central Government, State Governments, UT Administrations, universities, etc. The Education Policy and the Programme of Action for its implementation also envisage reform of the system of

examination of students, and all agencies concerned with the examination system are expected to take action in this behalf.

Proposal to set up All India cadre for Medical Officers

5175. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up an All India Cadre for Medical Officers; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to come into force?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Registration of Auto-Rickshaws in Delhi

5176. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of auto-rickshaws registered in Delhi;

(b) whether Government are considering to put a stop on further registration of auto-rickshaws in Delhi; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) 42854 auto-rickshaws were registered in Delhi upto 31-7-87.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

General Nursing and Midwifery Course

5177. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to restrict General Nursing and Midwifery Course to three years;

(b) whether candidates who complete three year course will be given Diploma of 'A' Grade Staff Nurse; and

(c) if so, whether this is a move to restrict Staff Nurses from seeking employment abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). The duration of General Nursing and Midwifery syllabus has been revised by the Indian Nursing Council from 3 1/2 years to 3 years. Even after reducing the period of training to 3 years, the trainees will be awarded 'A' Grade Diploma.

(c) No.

Serving of substandard food at railway platforms etc.

5178. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI:
SHRI U.H. PATEL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have received complaints regarding supply of substandard and adulterated food stuff and eatables at pantry cars, railway platforms and refreshment rooms;

(b) if so, the details of such complaints received during 1-1-1987 to 4-8-1987;

(c) the action taken thereon; and

(d) the steps taken to improve the quality of food stuff supplied by Railways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(d) Some of the steps taken to improve the catering service includes introduction of casserole service, modernisation of base kitchens, use of standard raw materials, intensification of base kitchens, use of standard raw materials, intensification of inspections, provision of modern kitchen equipment and suitable action against the contractors/ staff responsible for selling substandard food.

National Committee on Quality of Steel

5179. SHRI BIMALKANTI GHOSH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a National Committee on quality of steel has been set up headed by the Chairman of Steel Authority of India?

(b) if so, whether the Committee proposes to provide overall guidance to the Confederation of Engineering Industry in the area of quality; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Committee's objective is to create an environment for and awareness about quality culture in Industry and improve the quality standard of the Indian Engineering Industry. The Committee is essentially a policy Group setting broad directions for CEI work in the area of total quality management.

Use of Helicopters in Rail Route Electrification

5180] SHRI BIMALKANTI GHOSH:
SHRI BANWARI LAL
PUROHIT:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether helicopters were used in electrification of Nagpur-Wardha railway route;

(b) if so, whether the output from this route has increased after the completion of electrification; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes Sir, as a trial measure.

(b) Electrification works have not yet been completed on this section.

(c) Does not arise.

Ban on Durgs

5181. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will The Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have banned some drugs in the country;

(b) if so, the names of companies whose drugs have been banned during the last three years; and

(c) whether Government propose to further ban some drugs and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHA-PARDE): (a) and (b). Government have issued notifications prohibiting manufacture and sale of 26 categories of drugs and combinations of drugs. Products of many companies are covered by the ban.

(c) The process of screening formulations moving in the market from the angle of safety, efficacy, rationality is a continuous process. However no further list of drugs for banning has yet been finalised.

Correspondence by Departments of Education and Culture

5182. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that almost all the letters, even the letters to all the Central Government offices and State Governments in Hindi speaking areas, are issued by the Departments of Education & Culture in English;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, what is the percentage of letters issued by both the Departments in Hindi?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The percentage of letters issued in Hindi by the Departments of Education and Culture is:

Located in Hindi speaking areas

Department	Central Government Offices	State Government Offices
Education	67.8%	57.13.%
Culture	20.5%	28.38%

Passenger Amenities at Railway Stations in Visakhapatnam and Vijayawada

5183 SHRI T. BALA GAUD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken to improve railway stations in Visakhapatnam and Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the reasons for the in-sanitary conditions prevailing at these stations;

(c) whether Government are aware that there is no arrangement for supervision of these stations so as to maintain a high quality of passenger and other facilities;

(d) whether any inspection is proposed to be carried out by the Railways to suggest immediate improvements with respect to facilities and hygienic conditions at these stations; and

(e) the existing schemes for widening the exist points and over-bridges and gates at these stations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Both these stations have been included in the list of Model Stations for improving their present condition

(b) Sanitary conditions of these stations are satisfactory.

(c) Necessary supervision of these stations is being done.

(d) Regular periodical inspections are being carried out to ensure proper maintenance and for planning necessary improvements at these stations.

(e) Exit points, over bridges and gates are adequate for the present volume of traffic. Further improvements as required for future traffic have been planned under proposed 'Model Station' schemes.

Contraceptive Vaccine

5184. SHRI P. PENCHALLAIH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre for Advanced Research in Re-productive Biology has developed a contraceptive vaccine for both sexes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) (a) and (b) Attempts are being made to develop vaccine for both sexes at the Advanced Research Centre in Reproductive Biology at Indian Institute of Sciences, Bangalore. No such vaccine has been developed so far

Demands of "National Coordination Committee of Young Scientists and Research Fellows"

5185 PROF MADHU DANDAVATE. Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether a delegation of 'National Coordination Committee of Young Scientists and Research Fellows' met the Prime Minister on 16 April, 1987 and presented a memorandum of Charter of demands to him;

(b) if so, the salient features of the memorandum and the charter of demands;

(c) the reaction of Government thereto; and

(d) the steps taken to implement the assurances given in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main demands of the Young Scientists as contained in the memorandum are as under:

- (1) Upward revision of fellowships.
- (2) Implementation of revised pay scales for Research Scientists.
- (3) Improvement in service terms & conditions.
- (4) Instituting an organised service.
- (5) Representation of Young Scientists in national policy and Plan formulation.

(c) and (d) The Government appointed a high level Committee headed by Prof. Yash Pal, Chairman, University Grants Commission to look into the matter in consultation with other Ministries/Departments/Organisations/Agencies. The Committee has since finalised its recommendations and submitted the same to the Government. The recommendations are under active consideration of the Government.

[Translation]

Navodaya Vidyalayas in Madhya Pradesh

5186. SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the number of Navodaya Vidyalayas proposed to be opened in Madhya Pradesh during the year 1987 alongwith their locations?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : 13 new Navodaya Vidyalayas have been sanctioned to be opened during 1987-88 in Madhya Pradesh at the following places:

- (i) Village Amarkantak, Distt. Shahdol
- (ii) Village Manpur, Distt. Indore

- (iii) Village Chandrakesher, Distt. Dewas
- (iv) Village Mohni Sagar. Distt. Shivpuri
- (v) Village Khurai, Distt. Sagar
- (vi) Village Churhat, Distt. Sidhi
- (vii) Village Badia Tola, Distt. Rajnandgaon
- (viii) Village Hatta, Distt. Damoh
- (ix) Rampura, Distt. Mandsaur
- (x) Bhirkhodi, Distt. Bhind
- (xi) Malhar, Distt. Bilaspur
- (xii) Kanchivada, Distt. Seoni
- (xiii) Borai, Distt. Durg.

[English]

Setting up of Port Security Force

5187. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the rise in piracy, smuggling and robbery on anchored ships in various ports;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to check such activities;

(c) whether Government propose to set up port security force; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) to (b). The matter was considered in Government and a Committee was set up under the chairmanship of Director General (Shipping) to check boarding of ships by unauthorised persons at certain ports. The Government will initiate action on receipt of the recommendations of this committee.

[*Translation*]

Registration of Nursing Homes in Delhi

5188. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRI SARFARZ AHMAD

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Nursing Homes functioning at present in Delhi and how many of these are registered;

(b) the number of Nursing Homes in Delhi four years ago and the reasons for sudden increase in their number;

(c) whether Government propose to make the registration compulsory for Nursing Homes; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHA-PARDE) : (a) and (b). The Delhi Administration have informed that there are 134 Nursing Homes functioning in Delhi, out of which 121 Nursing Home have been registered with the Administration. There were 95 Nursing Homes functioning in Delhi four years ago. The increase is due to increasing population of Delhi

(c) and (d) There is already a provision in Delhi Nursing Homes Registration Act/Rules, which required registration of Nursing Homes functioning in Delhi

Cat Scan for Nagpur Medical College

5189. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the Nagpur Medical College there is no cat scan machine due to which there is a difficulty in the treatment of patients;

(b) whether the local bodies and the representatives of the people have made a

demand for installation of the cat scan machine; and

(c) if so, the time by which this machine will be made available and the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHA-PARDE) : (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Possibilities of obtaining C.T. Scanners through bilateral assistance programme are being explored by the Government.

[*English*]

Schemes in Operation for Eradication of Elephantiasis in Kerala

5190. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE to pleased to state:

(a) what are the schemes in operation for eradication of elephantiasis in Kerala; and

(b) the progress achieved in eradication of this disease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHA-PARDE) : (a) Under National Filaria Control Programme, 16 Control Units, 1 Survey Unit, and 12 Clinics are functioning in Kerala to control the incidence of Filaria. In addition, one Research Unit is also in operation in Shertallai (Alleppy District) for undertaking research projects.

(b) Approximately 3.2 million urban population are under protection in the State through anti-larval and anti-parasitin measures undertaken under the Programme. There is declining trend reported both in micro-filariasis rate and in disease positivity rate as per reports received from the State health authorities.

Medical Council of India

5191. SHRI BHADRESHWAR TANTI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that trouble is brewing in the Medical Council of India as reported in the Times of India dated 22 June, 1987;

(b) if so, the reasons for this situation; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHA-PARDE) : (a) to (c). The Government are aware of the newspaper report in the Times of India dated 22nd June, 1987 regarding trouble brewing in Medical Council. It is a fact that the Bombay High Court had passed an interim order restraining the President of the Medical Council to act as a member and President of the Council w. e. f. 23rd April, 1987. The matter is still pending with the High Court of Bombay and is sub-judice. As regards the Vice-President of the Council, there was a complaint that Dr.P.Narasimha Rao cannot function as Vice-President during his extended period of membership beyond the original term of five years. The matter has already been considered by the Government and the Vice-President has been requested to take immediate action to convene the meetings of the Executive Committee as well as the Medical Council for considering the various issues pending before the Council. The Government have also taken up with the State Government of Andhra Pradesh to take immediate action for holding election under the relevant provision of the Indian Medical Council Act, under which Dr. Narasimha Rao was elected as a member in 1972.

[Translation]

Sub-Standard Drugs

5192. SHRI KUNWAR RAM : Will the

Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in 1986 the medicines manufactured by 15 per cent of the drug manufacturing companies proved to be substandard;

(b) the names of those companies;

(c) the names of the medicines found substandard;

(d) the action taken against those negligent companies; and

(e) whether it is proposed to strengthen the machinery for detection and testing of sub-standard drugs, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHA-PARDE) : (a) to (c). No, Sir. It is not a fact that in 1986 the medicines manufactured by 15 percent of the drug manufacturing companies proved to be sub-standard. The fact is that during the year 1985-86, 14.20% of samples of drugs drawn by various Drugs Inspectors of States and Central were found to be sub-standard. During this period 19035 samples of drugs were tested. Out of which 2705 samples were found to be sub-standard.

(d) and (e). Under the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules whenever any sample of drug is found to be not of standard quality, action like withdrawal of the batch from the market, cancellation/suspension of Licences and prosecution of firm depending upon the nature of test report are taken by the State Drugs Controllers who are the Licensing Authorities. The States Government have been advised from time to time to strengthen the Drugs Control Organisation.

[English]

Computerisation of Railway Reservations

5193. SHRI D. P. JADEJA :

SHRI R.S.MANE :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of railway stations proposed to be provided with facility of computerised reservations in the Seventh Plan period; and

(b) whether the Railways propose to expedite such modernisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) The passenger reservation system in Delhi has already been computerised. Reservations on a few trains at Bombay and Calcutta have also been computerised. The system will be extended to cover all the trains in these two cities by December 1987. Plans for computerisation of reservations at Bangalore, Secunderabad, Ahmedabad, Bhopal and Lucknow have also been finalised. These projects are expected to be completed during 1988 and 1989.

Mushroom Growth of Pharmaceutical and Drug Manufacturing Units and Purchase of Sub-Standard Drugs for CGHS

5194. DR. B. L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has lately been a mushroom growth of small pharmaceutical and drug manufacturing units in Delhi, Faridabad and in other places, which do not have any modern and sophisticated Research and Development Organisation of their own,

(b) the agency which conducts the pharmacological tests of such drugs

(c) whether the CGHS Wing has lately introduced some sub-standard, less effective and cheap medicines locally manufactured like the Paracetamol, B.C. Forte, sleeping tablets and host of other medicines as substitutes for well-tried drugs; and

(d) if so, which is the authority charged with the responsibility for selecting such cheap and ineffective substitutes and what is the yardstick followed by it apart from cheapness in cost in buying such drugs for supply to CGHS beneficiaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHA-PARDE) : (a) Licences to manufacture drugs under the Drug and Cosmetics Act 1940 and the Rules thereunder are granted by the Licensing Authorities appointed by the State Government in their respective States. Procedure to be followed by the Licensing Authorities while granting licence is laid down in the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945. The conditions which are required to be satisfied by an applicant before a licence to manufacture drugs are also laid down in the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules.

(b) Every manufacture is required to test drug before releasing it for sale in the market. Samples for drugs are also drawn by the Drugs Inspectors from manufacturing/sale premises, for getting them tested by the Government Analysts.

(c) and (d) Central Government Health Services is procuring the medicines listed in the formulary as approved by the duly constituted formulary committee and placing indent to Medical Stores Organisation (D.G.H.S.) which in turn procures these medicines either placing the indent with the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals if the indent is more than Rs. 100 lakh or through firms registered with Medical Store Organisation. Each batch is tested before acceptance.

New Method of Treatment of Drug Addicts by Apollo Hospital

5195. SHRI R. M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new method for treatment of drug addicts has been developed by Apollo Hospital (Madras); and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHA-PARDE) : (a) According to information available, Apollo Hospital, Madras has not developed any new method for treatment of drug addicts.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Increasing number of unmarried Women

5196. SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of unmarried women is increasing in the country;

(b) whether any survey has been conducted to ascertain the reasons for their increasing number; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). No occasion ever arose for the Ministry of Human Resource Development to conduct a survey to determine the number of unmarried women in the country nor to ascertain the reasons for their increase, if any, in their number.

(c) The question does not arise.

Export of Aluminium

5197. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to export aluminium;

(b) the quantity to be exported countries of export and by when export will start; and

(c) the foreign exchange likely to be earned therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b). There is no proposal at present to export primary aluminium metal, except small quantity to Nepal under the Indo-Nepal Treaty on Trade.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Crime Committed under SITA

5198. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of crimes reported to have been committed under Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act during last three years, State-wise Union Territories-wise; and

(b) the number of persons arrested and convicted in this regard during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) A statement giving the available information is given below.

(b) The information is not available with the Department.

STATEMENT

Sl No	Name of the States/ Union Territories	1984	1985	1986
1	2	3	4	5
States				
1	Andhra Pradesh	1810	4650	4780
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil
3	Assam	Nil	8	3
4	Bihar	2	4	19
5	Gujarat	12	10	7
6	Haryana	6	8	1
7	Himachal Pradesh	1	Nil	Nil
8	Jammu & Kashmir	4	10	1
9	Karnataka	2369	2175	1871
10	Kerala	62	42	47
11	Madhya Pradesh	3	2	1
12	Maharashtra	1107	981	987
13	Manipur	Nil	N A	6
14	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil	Nil
15	Mizoram	Nil	Nil	Nil
16	Nagaland	N A	Nil	Nil
17	Orissa	2	3	4
18	Punjab	2	Nil	Nil
19	Rajasthan	35	13	28
20	Sikkim	Nil	Nil	Nil
21	Tamil Nadu	8314	14631	8982
22	Tripura	2	2	Nil
23	Uttar Pradesh	325	555	570
24	West Bengal	34	55	85

1	2	3	4	5
<i>Union Territories</i>				
25.	A & N Islands	Nil	1	Nil
26.	Chandigarh	Nil	Nil	1
27.	D & N Haveli	Nil	Nil	Nil
28.	Delhi	62	31	38 upto No. 1986
29.	Goa, Daman & Diu	56	86	67
30.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil
31.	Pondicherry	13	6	1

Note (1): Figures are based on monthly crime statistics and may be treated as provisional.

(2): Excluding month of August & Sept. of 1985 in the Bihar State.

(3): N.A. Stand for Not Available.

[Translation]

Pig Iron Export

5199. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI:
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be
pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been decline in the
export of pig iron in the recent years; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES
(SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) There has
been no export of pig iron in recent years.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

**Pension benefits to Primary School teachers
of Delhi Cantonment Board and NDMC**

5199-A. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: Will the
Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE
DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Primary School teachers

who retire from schools aided by the New
Delhi Municipal Committee and Delhi
Cantonment Board have not been given
pension even after ten years of their retire-
ment, while teachers from schools aided
by Municipal Corporation of Delhi have
been given pension;

(b) if so, the reasons for denial of pen-
sionary benefits due to them under the
Delhi Education Act 1973; and

(c) measures proposed to remove the
disparity and provide pensionary relief to
them at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN
RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND THE
MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA
RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). In the absence of pension
scheme, there is provision for Contributory
Provident Fund Scheme in respect of
teachers working in aided schools of
NDMC and Cantonment Board. Proposal
for extending the facility of pension
scheme to these employees is under con-
sideration of the Delhi Administration.

Lentin Commission on Spurious Drugs

5199-B. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Lentin Commission has established that the menace of producing spurious drugs is not confined to smaller companies only but many big drug manufacturing companies are also affected by it;

(b) if so, the names of the big companies which the Commission found to be indulging in such malpractices;

(c) whether Union Government have powers to prosecute these companies; if so the nature of action taken in this regard; and

(d) how many drug manufacturing firms big and small were closed down under Government orders during the last three years, year-wise having been found indulging in producing spurious and sub-standard drugs with their names?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) to (d). Lentin Commission appointed by Government of Maharashtra has not yet submitted its report to the Government of Maharashtra.

12.00 hrs.

[English]

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You know my system and how I am operating. I will call every one. I will start from this side today because I started from that side yesterday.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur): Today it has come out in the papers Shri N. T. Rama Rao admits failure to eradicate corruption. He should resign as Chief

Minister because he has admitted his failure to eradicate corruption.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Giving in writing

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Dr. G. S. Rajhans.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If you are making noise, I cannot listen to him. The same problem will come to you.

DR. G. S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur): People of Indian origin are forced to leave Fiji. It is a very serious matter. The Government should come out with a statement immediately.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You give in writing. I will see.

DR. G. S. RAJHANS: I have given it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will pass it on to the Minister.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): I have given a notice of breach of privilege against Mr. Somnath Chatterjee for what he said yesterday in his speech. He said that the credibility of the parliamentary committee is zero.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will go through it.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Besides, he has made another statement against Mr. P. J. Kurien. He said he has no credibility to be elected to this Committee. These two statements he has made.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will go through it and see if at all there is anything.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: I have given

the quotations from the debate. These two statements constitute a clear breach of privilege of the House as well as of the Member.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will find out.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I never called you now. Mr Reddy.

SHRI. S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbub-nagar): A number of women's organisations yesterday held a demonstration against the price rise.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Madam also raised it yesterday here.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : They were lathi-charged by police mercilessly and they were taken into custody. The Government owes an explanation to the nation.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We will see.

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam): Now Shri.P. V. Narasimha Rao is here. Ask him to make a statement on the teacher's strike.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We will see.

(Interruptions)

SHEI SURESH KURUP: Why the Minister is so adamant despite the request from all the Members of the House?

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): We want a statement from the Home Minister.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will pass on the message to the Minister.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa): We demand a statement from the Home Minister.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): They were demonstrating against price rise and they were lathi-charged by the police.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: It is a very serious matter. We want a statement.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: The photographs are there.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Yesterday the matter was already raised by Madam.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : We demand that the Home Minister should make a statement.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : How can he make a statement immediately? Please take your seats, all of you. I will pass on this message to the Minister. He may afterwards make a statement, if he wants. That is all I can do.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : He should apologise. A lathi charge was made.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Ask him to make a statement.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I cannot direct him. You have already expressed what you feel.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are not allowing others to speak.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : What is your ruling?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That I have said. I will pass on this message to the Minister. Take your seats.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Please ask the Home Minister to make a statement.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now I cannot ask him. I will pass on the message to the Minister.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Why are you defending the Home Minister?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am not defending the Minister. Why should I defend him? I will convey to the Minister the feelings of the hon. Members.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order please.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: May I request all of you, once again, to take your seats?

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will you ask the Home Minister to make a statement?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I cannot ask him immediately. Only, I can convey your feelings. That is all. I cannot compel him. What can I do?

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUBED ACHARIA : He will have to apologise.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If he is having any information, definitely he will convey it to the House.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: They were demonstrating against the price rise. But they were lathi-charged. The Minister is here. Let him make a statement.

(Interruptions)

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY (Nalgonda): Let him clarify as to what happened.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, Shri Indrajit Gupta...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): I am not repeating the same point, though it is a very important point, nodoubt. While welcoming Mr. Narasimha Rao back after his safe return from Sweden, may I request him, through you, Sir, to pay some attention to this All-India University and College Teacher's strike which is going on nearly for one month. Before he left, he said: "I am not going to meet them". Why should he not meet them? The representatives of the teachers want to discuss with him their grievances and their demands. I think this kind of attitude is not proper. He should send for their representatives and have a discussion with them and atleast try to understand why they have gone on strike. All the Colleges and Universities are closed throughout the country. That shows the depth of their feelings. I hope you will do something about it. Mr. Minister, can we take it from you that you will have some dialogue with them - 'Yes' or 'No' ?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Already, you have conveyed what you wanted to say.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajpur): From the nodding of his head, we can make out neither head nor tail.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have already finished that. That is all. Now, we go to Papers to be Laid.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA (Sangrur): Sir, from the beginning, I have been standing.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You never raised your hand.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: I raised my hand. Will you call me?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will come to you.

SHRIMATI. GEETA MUKHERJEE Sir, what about the Minister's statement on the lathi-charge on the women demonstrators yesterday? He should make a statement Yesterday, Bhagat-jī gave an assurance

(Interruptions)

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER The Minister has the right to lay Papers on the Table I have allowed him If you have got anything, you can give it in writing

(Interruptions)

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER About the Papers Laid, if you have anything, you can give reference to the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table They will look into it

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA We want a statement from the Home Minister Is the Home Minister laying a statement on the Table of the House?

(Interruptions)

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Now, Shri Ramoowalia

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA Sir, Punjab is under the President's rule The point is that 13 Sarpanches and Panches of my constituency have been arrested under false allegations of being terrorists, in Faridkot and Sangrur Districts Now, in Punjab, there is President's rule

(Interruptions)

This is a very serious matter When I visited my constituency in every village people protested against this 13 Sarpanches have been arrested - all are peace-loving people and law-abiding people. What is the remedy?

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER You give it in writing I will pass it on to the Minister

12.10 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

(English)

Report of C.A.G. of India for 1986— Union Government (Commercial)—Part VI

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1986—Union Government (Commercial)—Part VI—Biecco Lawrie, under article 151(1) of the Constitution [Placed in Library See No LT-4857/87]

Notifications under Major Port Trusts Act

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 124 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963 —

- (1) G S R 659(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th July, 1987 approving the Kandla Port Employees (Grant of Advances for Building of Houses) Amendment Regulations, 1987
- (2) G S R 676(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th July, 1987 approving the Cochin Port Employees (Class III and Class IV) Special Contribution Second Amendment Regulations, 1987
- (3) G S R 676(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th July 1987 approving the New Mangalore Port Trust Employees (Conduct) First Amendment Regulations, 1987

- (4) G.S.R. 584(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th June, 1987 approving the New Mangalore Port Trust Employees (Family Security) Regulations, 1987.

[Placed in Library See No LT-4858/87]

Notifications under Inter-States Water Disputes Act

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Narmada Water (Amendment) Scheme, 1987 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 554(E) in Gazette of India dated the 3rd June, 1987 under sub-section(7) of section 6A of the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 4859/87]

Notifications under Customs Act

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962—

- (1) G.S.R. 711(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th August, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to extend the benefit of Notification No. 157/76-Customs dated the 2nd August, 1976, as amended from time to time to furnace oil retained on board the vessel at the time of its reversion from foreign run to coastal run and consumed during its coastal run.
- (2) G S R. 715(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th August, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No 345/86-Customs dated the 16th June, 1986 so as to pres-

cribe concessional rate of import duty (30 per cent) on specified raw materials required for specified electronic components so as to amend the specification of purity of iron and copper in the notification and restrict the scope to imports of these items by manufacturers of cast alloy permanent magnets.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-4860/87]

Report of the National Commission on Teachers-Part I and II Annual Report etc. and Review on University Grants Commission, New Delhi for 1985-86. Annual Report etc. of and review of National School of Drama, New Delhi, 1985-86 etc.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) On behalf of (SRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Report of the National Commission on Teachers—Parts I and II (Hindi and English versions) [Placed in Library. See No LT-4861/87]
- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the University Grants Commission, New Delhi, for the year 1985-86 under section 18 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956
 (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the University Grants Commission, New Delhi, for the year 1985-86 together with Audit Report thereon.
 (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the University Grants Commission, New Delhi, for the year 1985-86.

- (3) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4862/87]
- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National School of Drama, New Delhi, for the year 1985-86.
- (ii) A copy of Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National School of Drama, New Delhi, for the year 1985-86 together with Audit Report thereon
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National School of Drama, New Delhi, for the year 1985-86.
- (5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4863/87]
- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, for the year 1985-86.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, for the year 1985-86.
- (7) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (6) above [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4864/87]
- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Varanasi, for the year 1985-86.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Varanasi, for the year 1985-86 together with the Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Varanasi, for the year 1985-86.

- (9) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (8) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4865/87]

Notification under Essential Commodities Act

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENKAL RAO). Sir, on behalf of Shri R.K. Jaichandra Singh, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1987 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 794 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th August, 1987 under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4866/87]

Annual Report of and Review on Vishwayatan Yogashram, New Delhi for 1983-84, of National Institute of Homoeopathy, Calcutta for 1985-86, and of the Dr. B. Barooah Cancer Institute Guwahati for 1985-86 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Vishwayatan Yogashram, New Delhi, for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the

Government on the working of the Vishwayatan Yogashram, New Delhi, for the year 1983-84.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4867/87]
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Homoeopathy, Calcutta, for the year 1985-86.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Institute of Homoeopathy, Calcutta, for the year 1985-86.
- (4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Audited Accounts of the National Institute of Homoeopathy Calcutta, for the year 1985-86 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting Year. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4868/87]
- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Dr. B. Barooah Cancer Institute, Guwahati for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Dr. B. Barooah Cancer Institute, Guwahati for the year 1985-86
[Placed in Library See No LT-4869/87]
- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Centre for Cancer

Research and Treatment Society, Cuttack for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Regional Centre for Cancer Research and Treatment Society, Cuttack, for the year 1985-86.
[Placed in Library See No. LT-4870/87]
- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy, New Delhi, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy, New Delhi, for the year 1985-86
- (8) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4871/87]

12.12 hrs

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha—

- (i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha. I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at

its sitting held on the 26th August, 1987, agreed without any amendment to the National Security (Amendment) Bill, 1987, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 20th August, 1987."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 26th August, 1987 agreed without any amendment to the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Bill, 1987, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 24th August, 1987."

12.12½ hrs.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON OFFICES OF
PROFIT

[English]

FIFTH REPORT

KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI (Palaman): Sir, I beg to present the Fifth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the joint Committee on Offices of Profit.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI ASUTOSH LAW (Dum Dum): The WIMCO factory is the only mechanised factory. It is of national importance. It is closed and 4,000 employees are out of job....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will look into it.

The Minister wants to make some statement.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): Sir, I have a submission to make for your kind consideration. In the Revised List of Business for today, at item No. 8 papers were to be laid on the Table by 'Kumari Saroj Khaparde', and when it comes to item No. 22 the Bill is to be moved by 'Shrimati Saroj Khaparde'. I do not know whether it is the same person or the same person has become something else....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Madam has not raised it. Madam is not bothered. Why is the Minister bothered?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Is something going to happen between item No 8 and item No. 22?

(Interruptions)

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati): The hon. Minister should respond at least to the points raised by the Members here...

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Why is the Minister not responding? What steps have they taken to end the strike?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: I have stated in this House that there has never been a gap in communication between us and the teachers. I assure the House that efforts are being made and I hope that the efforts will succeed.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Why are you not meeting them?

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Bhagat-ji has come now. He gave an assurance yesterday.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, please.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Yesterday we demanded a statement regarding the lathi charge on women demonstrators. Bhagat-ji gave an assurance that a statement would be made. What happened to that?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : I have communicated this to the Home Minister. Later, today, at 2 O' Clock he will make a statement.

(Interruptions)

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : I brought your observations to the notice of the Home Minister. He will give you information about the same today.

12.14 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. PROCUREMENT PRICES OF PADDY AND KHARIF COARSE CEREALS FOR 1987-88 SEASON

[English]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR G.S. DHILLON) : Sir, The Government have fixed the procurement prices for paddy and kharif coarse cereals for the 1987-88 marketing season. The procurement price of all varieties of paddy in common group of fair average quality has been raised from Rs. 146 per quintal during the 1986-87 marketing season to Rs. 150 per quintal for the 1987-88 marketing season.

For fine variety of paddy, the price will be Rs. 154 per quintal and for super fine variety of paddy Rs. 158 per quintal during the 1987-88 marketing season.

The Government have also fixed the procurement prices for jowar, bajra, maize and ragi each of fair average quality at Rs. 135 per quintal for the 1987-88 marketing season.

12.15 hrs.

ELECTION LAWS (RESERVATION OF SEATS FOR THE SCHEDULED TRIBES IN CERTAIN NORTH-EASTERN STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES) AMENDMENT BILL

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : I beg to move for leave to withdraw a Bill to provide for the reservation of seats in the House of the People and in the Legislative Assemblies of the States of Meghalaya and Nagaland for the Scheduled Tribes in pursuance of the amendments made in articles 330 and 332 of the Constitution by the Constitution (Fifty-first Amendment) Act, 1984 and for matters connected thereto.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is—

"That leave be granted to withdraw a Bill to provide for the reservation of seats in the House of the People and in the Legislative Assemblies of the States of Meghalaya and Nagaland for the Scheduled Tribes in pursuance of the amendments made in articles 330 and 332 of the Constitution by the Constitution (Fifty-first Amendment) Act, 1984 and for matters connected thereto."

The motion was adopted

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ : I withdraw the Bill

12.16 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[English]

(i) Steps to promote girls' education in Navodaya Schools.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cut-tack) : The Government of India have laid

great emphasis on the promotion of women's education in the New Education Policy. As a part of the programme to promote education among the boys and girls, Navodaya Schools are being set up in different States and one Navodaya School is proposed to be set up in every district. Students are taking keen interest in getting education in such schools. But it is observed that the girl students are proportionately less than the boy students in such schools. There are many factors responsible for the low rate of enrolment of girl students in Navodaya Schools. Firstly, the seats are not reserved for girl students. Secondly all the Navodaya Schools do not have hostel facility for girl students. In the absence of hostel facility they do not want to take admission in Navodaya Schools. This is the situation throughout the country. So, the girl students will be deprived of getting education in Navodaya Schools if the present situation continues. As such, I urge upon the Govt to take the following steps in order to promote girls education in Navodaya Schools:-

- (1) Every Navodaya School should reserve 50% of total seats for girl students
- (2) Girl's hostel should be constructed in each Navodaya School
- (3) Staff quarters or hostel accommodation should be provided to the lady teachers employed in Navodaya Schools

[Translation]

(II) Demand for abolishing cess on hand-made blankets

SHRI AKHTAR HASAN (Kairana) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I give the following notice under Rule 377.

I want to draw the attention of the Government to the plight of poor blanket weavers of Gangeru town in my constituency. These poor weavers get raw wool from nearby State. Their families convert it into threads and weave it into rough blankets which are very cheap and mostly purchased by the poor. It is sad that thousands of rupees are collected from them by way of tax on the border for that raw wool. I think there is no such tax on raw cotton.

Therefore, I urge the Government that the cess being charged from the poor weavers should be abolished so that they can make their both ends meet.

(III) Demand for Central Government's directive to all State Governments to discontinue 'Zero Budget' system.

SHRI S.S. BHOYE (Melegaon): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to raise the following matter under Rule 377.

The Central Government has directed all the State Governments to follow 'Zero Budget' system so that cut in Government expenditure could be effected and more development of States could be ensured. Many States particularly the Maharashtra Government, have taken a lead in the matter and it has banned all new recruitment in Government offices. Besides, orders have been issued to retrench the employees who have been working for the last 3-4 years. The Agriculture Ministry has closed down many departments like Soil Conservation Department which has rendered thousands of employees jobless. Services of many PWD engineers have been terminated.

If this continues an army of educated unemployed will be created and it will become a constant headache for the Government. I therefore, urge the Government to instruct the State to discontinue 'Zero Budget' system and also to reinstate the retrenched employees. Besides, the new recruitment should also continue.

[English]

- (iv) Demand for paying attention to the miseries of the circus artistes and for discovering new sports talent from among them to be groomed as future sportsmen.

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN (Cannanore): The state of Kerala in general and the District of Cannanore in particular has produced the largest number of circus artistes in the country

The outstanding performance and the unique acrobatic skill of the circus artistes from Kerala have left a deep imprint in the minds of millions in and outside our country.

One often forgets that behind the glitter and glamour there are pathetic stories of poverty and want. More often than not, it is sheer poverty that leads most artistes to the circus tents. Age and ill health drive the artistes away from the tents and they are left to feed for themselves. Life of a circus artistes is therefore often tragic

The circus is one of our skillful arts which involves rigorous practice, strenuous work and heavy risk. This art is unfortunately dying for want of proper encouragement and help from the Government. It is for the Government to see that this art is revived. The initial step should be to provide insurance coverage to the artistes. The Ministry for Human Resource Development should discover new sports talent especially acrobats from among the circus artistes, to give them due encouragement, and to groom them as future sports promises of our country.

I, therefore, urge upon the Union Government to pay special attention to Indian circus which will enable us to reach new heights in Indian and International sports.

[Translation]

- (v) Demand for a Scheme for diverting to Kanpur the Ganga water flowing towards Unnao.

SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI (Bilhaur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Kanpur, one of the major industrial and populated cities of North India, is situated on the banks of the holy Ganga. But for the past many years, the Ganga has changed its course and the main stream has shifted from the Ghats of Kanpur to the other side in Unnao district. Consequently, thousands of pilgrims, have to walk about 9 kms. in the sand to have a holy dip in the river. Besides, the Kanpur Electric Power House and water works are facing great difficulty in supplying power and water to the citizens.

Therefore, I request the Centre that for solving the above mentioned problems it should get a survey conducted with the help of the State Government with a view to chalking out a programme for construction of a 20 km. long canal from Brahmavart Bithur, the point from where the main stream has shifted its course towards Unnao district, to divert water towards the Kanpur Ghats. This should be done in a planned manner and the work should be started immediately so that the long standing demand of the people is met.

[English]

- (vi) Steps to increase production of pulses.

SHRI A. JAYAMOHAN (Tiruppattur): In recent months, prices of pulses have shot up ranging from Rs. 8/- to Rs. 11/- per kg. in the retail markets. The sudden spurt in the prices of pulses is mainly due to the stagnant domestic production for the past two decades or more. According to estimates, it is expected that the production of pulses would be about 13 million tonnes in 1986-87. In view of the prevailing weak monsoon conditions, the current year's production is expected to be well below 12.

million tonnes. This would result in fall in per capita availability of pulses in the country.

Sir, it is contended that the 'Green Revolution' which brought about increase in the productivity of wheat and other cereals, has affected the productivity of rich protein content pulses. It can be seen that the production of pulses suffered most in the major wheat producing States like Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh. Similarly production of cotton and sugarcane has been affected greatly due to drought and poor monsoon conditions.

It is, therefore, requested that the Government should take immediate steps to encourage the cultivation of pulses, encourage use of short-term varieties of pulses for cultivation as also for distribution of improved seeds, so that production of pulses is stepped up and import of this item is minimised, thus saving valuable foreign exchange.

(vii) Demand for looking into the inconvenience being experienced by passenger in trains running between North Bengal and Calcutta.

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK (Darjeeling): Sir, the most vital train, Darjeeling Mail, linking North Bengal with the capital of West Bengal, Calcutta is always running late causing much inconvenience to the passengers. This train never reaches its destination either Sealdah or New Jalpaiguri at the scheduled time. Its coaches are in very bad condition. Even the first class compartments are without proper lights and fans, doors and windows are damaged, lavatories and bath rooms are always dirty. Condition of second class coaches is horrible. Even the 3 tier reserved coaches are packed with unre-served ticket holders or ticketless persons. Outsiders always create nuisance in the train. Similar is the case with other trains like Tinsukia Mail, North East Express, Janata, Kamrup and other trains originat-

ing from Guwahati and passing through New Jalpaiguri. People are very much disgusted and make serious complaints about these anomalies.

I urge upon the Government to look into these complaints seriously and take appropriate and prompt action to improve the services.

(viii) Demand for providing financial assistance to Government of Sikkim to meet the situation created by flash floods in the State.

SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI (Sikkim): The Government are aware that the monsoon was very active in Sikkim from the middle of May, 1987 and it rained heavily and incessantly for weeks which caused considerable damage throughout Sikkim to public property viz. power and water supply installation, Government buildings and network of State Highways linking South and West Districts of Sikkim. The agricultural holdings in the four districts of Sikkim have suffered heavy damages and the crops of Maize, Cardamom, Ginger and Orange were also damaged by flash floods and land slides. In this way, total loss has been calculated worth several crores of rupees. The State Government has provided relief to victims of this heavy damages from its marginal resources available with them. The Central Government should sanction *ad hoc* grant of Rs. 10 crores to Sikkim immediately to enable the State Government to meet urgent expenditure till such time the actual damages are assessed by the Government. I understand that keeping in view of seriousness of situation the State Government has also requested for immediate financial assistance.

12.26 hrs.

[English]

ATOMIC ENERGY (AMENDMENT) BILL

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

now take up item No. 12, Bill further to amend the Atomic Energy Act, 1962 as passed by Rajya Sabha.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Atomic Energy Act, 1962 as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The Atomic Energy Act, 1962 provides for the development control and use of atomic energy for the welfare of the people of India and for other peaceful purposes and matters connected therewith. Under the Act, only the Central Government has the power to produce and supply electricity from atomic energy.

Section 3 of the Atomic Energy Act details the general powers of the Central Government with regard to the production, development and use of atomic energy including the production and supply of electricity from atomic energy. This Section is being amended to enable a body other than the Central Government to take up the work of production, development and use of atomic energy including the production and development of electricity from atomic energy. The powers to undertake research and development in atomic energy will still vest with the Government.

Section 22 of the Act is being amended to allow such a body to fix tariffs on lines similar to that adopted by the purpose of generating electricity from nuclear energy, to implement schemes for the generation of electricity in pursuance of national policy and to operate atomic power stations in consultation with the State Electricity

Boards, to enter into agreements regarding the supply of such electricity and to fix rates for and regulate the supply of electricity from atomic power stations.

Section 22(1) (b) of the Act is being amended to allow such a body to fix tariffs on lines similar to that adopted by the generating companies like NTPC.

Section 23 of the Atomic Energy Act vests in the Central Government the authority to administer the Factories Act, 1948 in relation to factories owned by the Central Government and engaged in carrying out the purposes by the Atomic Energy Act. The Section is being amended to extend the provisions of this Section to a body other than the Central Government set up for the purposes of generation of electricity from atomic energy.

The Bill will come into force from the date of receipt of assent of the President.

The proposed amendments are purely of enabling nature, made with the intention of creating a wholly owned Government company for the purposes of speedy execution of the goal of 10,000 MW by 2000 A.D. It is proposed to call the Corporation the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited. It will be our endeavour to ensure that the new Corporation functions as a self-sufficient viable organisation.

Safety has always been a major consideration with the Government; this will continue to be a major concern of the new body and the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board will continue to regulate and supervise all requirements relating to safety of nuclear power stations.

I commend the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"that the Bill further to amend the Atomic Energy Act, 1962, as passed

by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

SHRI B. B. RAMAIAH (Eluru): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is mainly intended for generation of power. Instead of atomic energy commission, they would like to have it done under the Indian Companies Act. The idea is probably they will have to raise more resources by bonds and also to give them more special concentration on the generation of power. There is also an alternative system to have a statutory corporation under an Act of Parliament like the ONGC. But I don't know whatever the Hon'ble Minister examined both the feasibility and the merits to find out which is the best out of the two.

The main thing I would like to bring to your notice is that in 1969 we started atomic power generation plan. Till today, we are not able to reach even 1500 MW. By 2000 A.D., we are aiming to generate about 10,000 MW. The idea is good. The ambition is always better. But what is the time it takes for implementation of these projects? We have implemented four projects at Tarapur, Kota, Kalpakkam and Narora. The two objects that we must look into are about location and safety. There are some observations regarding the location of Narora plants. The seismic zone point of view is one of the important things. Of course, you can do it. There is no difficulty. But cost-wise, other factors should also be taken into consideration. The second factor, I mentioned, is about safety. The first accident that happened at Three-Mile island in the United States of America had brought to the world's notice the atomic energy power generation and the possibility of nuclear radio-activity leaks and how to reduce the effects of radio-activity. So, cooling system should be improved even by the additional safety measures like molten sodium cooling system. Recently another accident took place at Chernobyl in USSR. It created much more fear in the minds of the people. We don't have the real facts about the number of people affected. But in the West European countries -

hundreds of miles away from that place - the people are really worried even to use milk because of the radio-activity effect on the grazing cattle, vegetables, foodstuffs and water. The contamination of the radio-activity is one of the greatest dangers.

Another question to be considered is about the cost of generation of power. We have some data available on the 1983—cost basis. So far, we have taken up 235 MW generation units as the basis at each location. We are planning to have at least four. The second alternative is 500 MW generation capacity up to two units in each place. In the first case, the estimated cost is Rs. 11,000 per KW for installation. In the second case, it is Rs. 10,000 per KW for installation. In both the cases, if you want to have 10,000 MW power generation capacity by 2000 A.D.—you have not even reached, 1,500 MW now - on the basis of 1983 costs, we require a minimum of Rs. 8,500 crores. And on the escalation basis, if we take into consideration the present cost, it will come to about Rs. 12,500 crores. At the same time this requires a huge quantity of heavy water. So far we have developed Ammonia exchange process and the Sulphide exchange process. For 2,000 tonnes of heavy water we require at least Rs. 5,000 crores of investment. We need at least Rs. 17,500 crores excluding the fuel and re-processing cost. On this basis about Rs. 14,00 to Rs. 15,00 crore investment is required for every year. I think this calls for the alternate resources for power generation process. The other alternative which we can think is the thermal power generation. We can go on producing more in view of the resources available, but there also is the resource constraint. Of course countries like Japan and West Germany have to take up atomic power because they have very limited alternative resources. But do we have to follow all what other countries are doing. With the hydel resources that we have, we can generate about 80,000 M.W. energy. By using hydel resource for power generation you can derive other benefits also like you can minimise the damages caused due to floods, droughts and improve the food pro-

[Shri B.B. Ramaiah]

duction and thus in turn provide employment.

Then the solar energy is the other alternative. Unlike other Western countries we have tremendous amount of solar energy. This is a non conventional resource which never gets exhausted I hope the Minister will examine these alternative resources. About 50 crores is involved in the power generation every year. This is a very substantial amount. We are short of fund and we also do not have much resources. The damage due to floods in this country also costs about thousand crores. So, I hope that the Minister will examine these alternatives in great detail. We can also think to go ahead under the Indian Companies Act or Statutory Corporation under the Act of Parliament like the ONGC. I am sure the Hon. Minister will examine all these things and take appropriate decision. With these words, I thank you very much, Sir.

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN (Cannanore): Sir, I welcome this Bill being introduced by the Hon. Minister to further amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1962. I hope that the hon. Members from both sides will wholeheartedly support this Bill. Sir, the original Act of 1962 provides for the development, control and use of atomic energy for the overall welfare of the mankind. We had made it amply clear while formulating the Act in 1962 that the atomic energy will be used only for peaceful purposes. Under this present amendment, we have once again proved and we have reiterated our stand which we took in 1962. As per the 1962 Act the Central Government alone has the power to produce and supply electricity from atomic energy. This new amendment seeks to set up Nuclear Power Corporation or a Company which would design, construct and operate Nuclear Power Stations so as to meet the envisaged target of 12,000 M.W. of installed generating capacity by the year 2000 A.D. Moreover, Sir, this Company would be in a position to mobilise resources other than what is actually made avail-

able by the Government for the setting up of this Corporation.

Sir, no doubt, it is a Commendable programme. The decision taken by the Government is correct especially when we are moving towards the 21st century. It is well known that our country is lagging behind in the production of electricity. Of course, we cannot afford to depend on hydel power or any other source of energy except atomic energy to ensure adequate production and supply of energy to meet the requirements of our industrialists, agriculturists and also consumers. The per capita consumption of electricity in our country is around 180 KW only, while in the developed countries, the per capita consumption is around 7,000 KW. Not only that, even in our neighbouring countries like China and Pakistan, the per capita consumption of electricity is much higher than that of our own country. With the setting up of this Corporation, our target of producing a little over 10,000 KW of electricity by 2,000 AD could be achieved.

As we are all aware, financial constraints are the main impediment in developmental activities. And of course, here also financial constraints exist. Anyway, after the setting up of this Corporation, funds can be mobilised and raised with the help of debentures, bonds, etc. In this way, we can have money from the public. By the end of the century, the Corporation will be able to function on its own as a self-sufficient entity.

However, there is a widespread panic as well as fear in the mind of the common man that these atomic energy producing centres pose serious safety threats. After the Chernobyl disaster, these doubts and fears have doubled. Therefore, it will only be fair on the part of the Government to enlighten and prepare people to accept the unavoidable changes that a developing society demands. The entire world is conscious of the inherent dangers involved in nuclear reactors. Nevertheless, the world has not been deterred by such fears. It may be recalled that the General Secretary of

the Soviet Communist Party, Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev made it amply clear, soon after the Chernobyl disaster that he could not conceive of a world without atomic energy. This statement of Mr. Gorbachev is a source of inspiration for developing countries like India also. The Ministry must take adequate steps to meet the inherent dangers that may come out of these nuclear plants. We must be prepared, at all costs, to meet any eventuality.

Sir, I happened to read in some science magazines that the plant we are going to set up in Narora is in seismic zone and setting up a nuclear plant in a seismic zone is dangerous according to certain sections of the scientists. There are two theories on this issue. We have the example of a country like Japan, which has many nuclear reactors. And we know that the whole of Japan is situated in seismic zone. Whatever may be the conflicting theories, our Government should ensure fool-proof safety measures while setting up atomic plants.

We have to bear in mind that safety also requires proper decommissioning of the nuclear plants. The decommissioning process involves billions of rupees and requires a major effort on the part of the Government. My humble request is that the Government must bear in mind that safety measures will be taken by them at appropriate time before it is too late. So, once we go in for more atomic energy plants, we should bear in mind this aspect also.

Sir, I just would like to make a reference to my State of Kerala. The hon. Minister also hails from Kerala. Kerala is facing unprecedented shortage of electricity, this time. Of course, we solely depend on hydel power stations for generation of energy in our State. Since the monsoon did not favour us this time, we are facing acute shortage of power. And the vagaries of monsoon often deceive the people of Kerala also. So, it is my humble request that once the Minister takes a decision to set up new nuclear plants, the uppermost thing

which he should keep in mind is the acute power shortage of Kerala.

Before I wind up, I make use of this opportunity to compliment our great Scientists who have made it possible for us to look forward to a more scientifically advanced India.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Ulaberia): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this Atomic Energy (Amendment) Bill which is being discussed now is a very important Bill. The Amendment which has been proposed is just to constitute a company—the Atomic Energy Corporation—so that it can mobilise the resources. To the extent of generating more power and for further advancement, it is an appropriate Amendment. In this respect I support this Amendment. But at the same time I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to some of the points which come to my mind regarding this.

Today, the world is attracted by this growing Atomic Energy because of certain compelling reasons. The problem which forced every country to go in for atomic energy is mainly due to the limited long term reserves like coal etc which are not evenly distributed and are getting exhausted. This is equally important for the future generation also. We have to think on those lines also.

Secondly, there is a problem concerning the oil reserves also. Oil is not widely and proportionately distributed all over the world. This is also a problem. The cost of other resources is also increasing. The other methods which are being followed now, are also increasing the environmental pollution. So in that context, the attraction towards this atomic energy is growing day by day. Naturally, as a part of the journey, our country is also going in for the generation of atomic energy. Anyway we are still lagging behind many countries. They have achieved a lot. France is able to produce 64.8 per cent energy through this method. Belgium, 59.8 per cent. FRG 31.2 per cent. Japan 22.7 per cent. USA 15.5 per cent. And India is generating only 3 per cent.

[Shri Hannan Mollah]

These are the main reasons for which we are going in for atomic energy. I would say we should go in for that. But there are some negative sides also. When we are going in for an increase in the generation of atomic energy, we should keep in mind the problems which we will have to face. My friends from both sides have already mentioned some of these problems. The major concern is the growing number of accidents and the possibility of accidents when generating energy through these methods. In that respect, I want to know from you what are the steps the Government is going to take to strengthen the safety aspect, protection of environment and also other health hazards? What is the long term plan of the Government to look into these aspects?

Many experts also opine that we should have a Centrally constituted Safety Control Authority. What are the safety control measures that we have so far? How are we monitoring these activities? Can we form such an Authority to look into that aspect, because in future if we go in more and more for atomic energy generation, we have to coordinate the safety aspect; and that Authority also will be needed very much.

Recently, we have seen many reports saying that USSR also develops some new safe nuclear reactors. I congratulate our scientists and technologists who are developing things indigenously in this field. Still I want to know, for my own knowledge on the subject: What stage have we reached in our research, and how far will we go in the near future regarding this aspect?

There is another aspect regarding nuclear wastes from these atomic energy plants. It is also a big hazard. What is our plan to face that problem? I hope the Minister will clarify this.

My friend mentioned the de-commissioning costs. After 20 or 30 years we will have to spend a large amount of our

resources on this. What is our idea on this? In the future when we de-commission them, will there be any danger or risk to health and environment? I will be happy if the Minister kindly explains that also.

The next point is generation. Already, regarding the Narora plant, a lot of discussion we have seen in the papers. It was delayed in implementation. In which stage is it? What is the total spending of the Government? How can we overcome the problems there? What is Government's plan - I would like to know from the hon. Minister.

The hon. Minister had mentioned that at the end of the century, we would be generating 10,000 MW. It means that within 12 to 13 years we have to increase our present production six to seven-fold. From 1962 till date, we have reached only around 1500 MW; then, within 12 years how can we increase it six to seven fold? What is our perspective planning? How much fund are you expecting to raise through this Corporation? Will we be able to fund that project for the future? One plant takes 6 or 7 years. How many plants are you going to establish and commission; by which year, and what will be the capacity of those plants? What is your perspective plan? If you let the House know these things, we will be benefited.

My last question to the hon. Minister is this: Already, four plants are there, and you have in mind the establishment of new plants. During the last few years, we have seen that the experts from this Department have visited the Midnapore district of West Bengal.

We want to preserve our other resources and do not want to exhaust all the resources. So, in West Bengal, there are other resources, coal and other things. But as a part of the Central Government programme, they visited that District and selected some places; they also rejected some places; some new places were also selected. What is the present position of

that project and what the government is going to do on that project? It will be for the benefit of all if these points are clarified by the hon. Minister.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

DR. PHULRENU GUHA (Contai): I support the Bill. The Atomic Energy Act 1962 provides for the development and use of atomic energy for the welfare of the people and for peaceful purposes. Under Act of 1962, the Government of India had only the power to produce electricity from atomic energy. Section 3 now is being amended. According to the amendment, a body other than the Governments of India can take up production, development and use of atomic energy and development of electricity from atomic energy. The research is also being permitted. I wholeheartedly support this amendment.

It appears to me that this is a simple Bill. I welcome this Bill because it is a right step in the direction of the growth of atomic energy. In 1947 we were—subject to correction—producing only 1700 MW of electricity. We have the target of 72,000 MW of electricity production by the end of the 7th Plan. In our country per capita consumption is only 190 KW. In many developing countries the consumption is about 7000 KW per person. So, we have taken a right step and it is a constructive and progressive measure. I feel unless this new Board is established soon and is headed by a competent person along with capable staff, we will be able to achieve the target. When we discuss about the development of atomic energy we should not forget about the countries around us and even our neighbours, who are contemplating of production of atomic bombs. But India do not believe in destruction; we believe that the atomic energy should be used only for peaceful purposes and for the benefit of the humanity. At the moment, we are on the limited use of the atomic energy. We are going to organise the production of electricity only. India do not believe in destruction. So, we firmly

should follow our firm belief that India will not use atomic energy for anything else but for the benefit of people and for the benefit of the humanity. I further suggest that our scientists should do research to find out and more and more usefulness of the atomic energy for the benefit of the humanity

I would like to point out that many people even in many States are in doubt whether the atomic power plants can cause any danger. Therefore, I would like to point out that government should educate people before a plant is established in any area.

13.00 hrs.

When we are discussing about atomic energy I remember Dr Bhabha. I remember the great day when the institution for atomic energy was inaugurated at Bombay where a large number of scientists came from different parts of the world. It is a pity that he died in tragic circumstances so early in life.

At the end, I would like to say that - what my previous speaker has mentioned—there was an inquiry by the Department concerned about establishing an atomic energy unit in Medinipur district. They have enquired about Dantan and they have rejected Dantan for various reasons. But they have also gone through certain places of Contai sub-division. I had asked a question. They never say that they have rejected it, nor do they say that they have accepted it. We would like to know the position.

I again say that India should lead - not only in India but throughout the world - the idea that atomic energy should be used for peaceful purposes and for the benefit of the humanity.

With these words I support the Bill. At the end I would like to know from the Minister what the position of setting up of an atomic energy unit in West Bengal is.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, my heart still surges with pride when I recall the day and the moment when the first experimental reactor Apsara became critical. That was the result of a pioneering effort of our scientists. We had entered a new world, because nuclear power does represent a quantum jump in the history of mankind.

We know that development depends on energy. In fact, energy is an index of the level of development. And, we know that conventional sources of energy are slowly drying up, getting depleted. We have to tap other sources of energy, not only nuclear but other non-conventional sources like solar energy, wind power, tide power and now the new concept of tapping energy from the space itself through the application of laser technology funnelling the enormous energy that pervades from space, down to the earth to be used for our purposes, for transforming this world into a better place for mankind to live in.

But we must also take into account the growing hesitation, the growing dilemmas, the murmurs of protest against the unregulated and unrestricted expansion of nuclear power. Subject to correction, I would like to state that perhaps the peak in terms of installation of additional nuclear power capacity in the world as a whole, has been passed. If we talk in terms of the additional capacities being put up every year, then the annual rate of installation of additional nuclear capacity is slowly going down. The curve is flattening. The curve previously was very sharply upward. This, we have to take into account not only because of the high production costs, but also because of a greater sensitivity to the question of nuclear hazard.

As mankind comes to face more and more the question of disposal of nuclear waste and the de-commissioning of spent nuclear reactors as well as and not the least, the question of nuclear accidents, I am absolutely certain that we shall also introduce more safety measures, that we shall refine our technique of controlling

these hazards. Perhaps, we shall also take the preventive measures so that the impact of it on civilian life and on the economy and ecology of a country is minimised. We have to keep this aspect in mind. One reason why I welcome this Bill is exactly this. We have been demanding for a long time that there should be a separation between these two functions. The production, the running of nuclear reactors which may constitute a nuclear hazard and the authority which should regulate it from the point of view of safety. Now, if you are going to separate these two functions as has been envisaged under this Bill, perhaps that might lead to greater effectiveness of the safety procedures that we have initiated or that we might introduce tomorrow.

13.00 hrs.

[SHRI ZAINUL BASHER *in the Chair*]

Sir, the Bill as it is, is a very technical Bill. It merely seeks to authorise the Government not to retain monopoly on the production of nuclear power, in a sense to dilute the monopoly and in stages, through the establishment of authorities or corporations or Government companies for the production or generation of nuclear power. To this extent, it is indeed welcome.

Permit me to say that for a long time, the entire spectrum of our activities in regard to atomic energy, even those which are very mundane, very down to earth, very routine, have been shrouded in a sort of mystery. In my opinion, the Department is functioning with a lot of unnecessary secrecy. In certain aspects, technological secrecy is essential. I fully grant that. But there are many activities which all over the world are carried out practically in the open. Here, they are shrouded in a mystery, not because of any functional reasons, but if I may say so, primarily to shield the Department to insulate the Department from due accountability. Our politicians and our administrators have been in a sense mesmerised by the charm of nuclear energy. Therefore, I do not think we have paid in due attention to the efficiency aspect,

to the productivity aspect, to the accountability aspect of this scientific department.

Sir, perhaps by conceding the point that the monopoly need not exist, we are paying a little more attention towards these aspects. Monopoly always conceals inefficiency, makes for waste and inflates the unit cost for the consumer. The consumer here are the people of India and we know how the costs have been inflated. We know that the cost per unit generated by atomic power in our country as compared to the other sources is still very high. We are aware of the high cost over-run in all our nuclear power projects and if I may say so, long delays in the achievements of the national targets.

I would be very happy if the present achievement the total installed capacity as well as the capacity under installation which comes to only 3,000 MW can reach the national target figure of 10,000 MW by the end of the century. This means that we not only have to complete the nuclear power projects that we have undertaken, but also, roughly speaking, fourteen more nuclear power stations with a capacity of 500 MW each have to be planned and delivered by the year 2000. I have already pointed out the enormous cost. But I am more concerned with efficiency of performance. Are we in a position to guarantee to the nation that this target shall be filled and if so at what cost? Unless we tap other sources of energy, this nuclear power alone - if I am not wrong, shall amount to about five or ten per cent of the total energy availability in the country by the year 2000. Therefore, on the one hand, we cannot put all our eggs in one basket. On the other hand, we have got to see that each project that we take up is efficient and costwise it is competitive.

As I look at this Act, permit me to make a general remark on the conceptual scheme of this Act. I would call it a scheme of vertical integration. We have deposits of atomic mineral. So, from the time of survey of those deposits to the stage of proper exploration, installation of those deposits,

beneficiation of those deposits to the stage of extraction of the atomic mineral to its concentration and to its application in the reactors, it is all vertically integrated. Now, basically we are making two peaceful uses. One is for generation of power and the other is for the production of radioactive isotopes which are useful for mankind in many ways - for alleviation of disease as well as for increasing and promoting agricultural production. I know that there are also research reactors and they have undertaken and are undertaking up a lot of very valuable research activity. I do not mind the Department carrying on this research activity. That must be carried on. We must always be on the frontiers of knowledge. Yet, at the same time, I do not see any reason why there should be this concentration or centralisation in one Department. This is vertical integration. Why can't survey be handed over to the Geological Survey of India? Why can the exploitation of the deposits be handed over to the Mining Department? Why can't the extraction of the ore be purely an industrial activity? And of course, now we are envisaging that the generation of power can also be a commercial activity as it is in many parts of the world. Therefore, I welcome this as a step in the right direction. This sort of concentration also involves the Department in a lot of accessory activity. For example, even the electronic equipment which is needed for the Department is manufactured by the Department itself. All these linkages create, in my view, a lot of waste. Therefore, I would appeal to the hon. Minister, now that he is having a second look at the Bill, a time has come after 25 years - we passed this Act in 1962 - to review the concept, the concept of this vertical integration. I would suggest that there should be focus on the research aspect and that focus today is diffused, disturbed by all these additional accessory activities. Let the Department give us new technology, new ideas, new knowledge. Let these activities, which can be separated into industrial or commercial channels and can give rise to other industries for providing support to the field of nuclear technology, be passed

[Shri Syed Shahabuddin]

on to other departments. I am all for horizontal coordination. I see that this vertical integration that is there is somehow proving to be counter-productive.

With these words, I would request the hon. Minister to kindly take the reform that he has initiated to its logical conclusion and come back to us with a more comprehensive Bill. In the meantime, I support this Bill.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar): I support the Atomic Energy (Amendment) Bill, 1987 and I hope, by inducting these amendments in the Act the hon. Minister will be able to achieve the objective to make a rapid development in the nuclear field.

Here I may narrate that in Rajasthan in the year 1973 one Canadian built reactor was installed and the power generation capacity of that reactor was 220 MW. But since 1981 the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station-I has been crippled.

In August, 1986 Mr. Srinivasan gave a statement to the newspaper 'The Statesman'. He expressed that the worst fears about the Rajasthan atomic power station's crippled first unit have now been confirmed with the Nuclear Power Board Chairman, Dr. M.R. Srinivasan, declaring that "we have found it is not possible to solve the problem with existing technology". These are the two units which were installed in Rajasthan, at Rawatbhata in district Kota - the first unit with the capacity of generating nuclear power of 220 MW, and the second also with the same capacity, that is, 220MW. The first unit is not working since March 1981. I have read in the paper just now that on 9th of August 1987 the first unit has been commissioned and it has started generating power. This is the statement of Mr. Kati published in Times of India dated 12th August 1987. I quote:

"The Canadian-designed reactor,

which has been posing problems ever since its commissioning in the early 70s resumed power generation last Sunday (that is, on 9th of August, 1987) and is now operating at 85 MW level, the Chairman of the nuclear power board, Mr. S. L. Kati said today."

Now, not only myself but even the people of Rajasthan State are still under the apprehension whether this first unit will be able to function satisfactorily and efficiently because our experience is that during the last six years the unit is not generating to the level which was expected, and for the last three years it has not been generating at all. No power was generated through this unit. Therefore, this Canadian-built reactor has proved that the technology or the reactor which was purchased from Canada was not on the sound basis. Even it has been expressed in some of the papers that this sort of reactor was not experimented even in the country in which it was built, that is, even in Canada itself. The prototype reactor which is installed in Rajasthan is the same type of reactor that has been demolished in Canada at Douglas. This is the report about that: "However the performance of our other power reactors has not been very encouraging either. Canada's own prototype CANDAU reactor at Douglas Point, Ontario was closed down in 1984 after it spewed 2,700 litres of heavy water into Lake Huron. The unit is being decommissioned to 'static state' because Canadian nuclear authorities say it is not worth spending the 100 million dollars required to replace the reactor's heat exchange system. India, of course, has not sought any Canadian help on the RAPS-I problem because of Ottawa's embargo on nuclear relations with New Delhi, the embargo was imposed following the 1974 Pokharan detonation. As a result of the Canadian pullout, the twin RAPS-II reactor was left half-complete and later completed by Indian engineers." So, in view of the fact that this installation of RAPS-I has caused a great concern to the people of Rajasthan, and we have been put

to a great loss in the field of electricity, because for the last three or four years, the farmers, the industrialists and the general public have suffered a lot, the question is whether the hon. Minister will make it very clear expressly in the House that he is confident that unit No. 1 will function efficiently and to the satisfaction of nuclear scientists, or he will have to demolish the unit No. 1 because the earlier report was that the only solution now left with the Atomic Energy Department is to decommission the unit No. one. So, will the hon. Minister explain what is the real position today as regards Units No. 1?

Now I come to unit No. 2. Similar is the case with this unit. This unit No. 2 is also equally erring. Today, the unit No. 2 is also closed. No generation of power is being made from unit No. 2. So, the experience shows that these two Canadian reactors in our State, RAPS No. 1 and RAPS No. 2 are not trustworthy, they are not reliable and not generating power to the extent to which they are expected. The people were expecting that there would be developments in the field of energy with the help of these two generators, but the result is otherwise.

Sir, in the Seventh Five Year Plan, Rajasthan has been allocated two more units based on indigenous technology, which is a parallel one available at Kalpakkam, near Madras. I would request the hon. Minister whether the Government will give assurance to the State and to the representatives of the States that these two units which are expected during the period of Seventh Five Year Plan will be commissioned at Kota in Rajasthan, in due time and the State of Rajasthan which is deficient in power supply will be able to recoup the power shortage by way of these two atomic reactors. Not only this, but the question is that these sort of technologies are causing a sort of doubt in the minds of the general public as well as in the minds of the scientists. In regard to the Unit No. 1, it is stated—

"A light water leak in RAPS-I's south

end-shield was first discovered in September 1981 during a scheduled shutdown. A series of engineering attempts followed to repair the 120-ton end-shield, fastened to the reactor vessel. After a chemical plugging method was tried out unsuccessfully, the cracks were sought to be covered with specially-fabricated seals."

Now, the question is that during the past six or seven years, engineers could not identify the defect and could not repair it and even today although the department is planning that they will be able to overcome the difficulty in RAPS-I. We are under an apprehension whether the Department, the nuclear scientists, will successfully be able to commission it so that the power may be generated to Unit No. 1. I may also add here that in regard to these nuclear power projects which are being installed in the Seventh Five Year Plan, I have come to know through the press reports that there was an offer of the Soviet Union and the Government of India has turned down that offer of nuclear plant. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether this news which has appeared on 21st August 1986 is correct. I will quote the news item—

"India turns down Soviet N plant offer.

"The Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) has turned down a Soviet offer of nuclear reactors to India, according to official sources.

The offer of two reactors each of 440 MW electrical capacity, had been evaluated by DAE after the visit of a technical team to the USSR in 1983".

So, I would request the hon. Minister to clarify the position of the Atomic Energy Department in this respect also and whether we can utilise the technology offered by the Russian Scientists or not and whether the Government is willing to accept it or not. With these words I support the Bill.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA (Aurangabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support this Bill. It is a step in the right direction. Sir, this Corporation has been set up to run numerous power plants planned for the future as well as the three operating ones and two under construction. The Government by giving effect to the proposal to set up this Corporation has only renewed its commitment to nuclear energy. Sir, at this moment, we recall the foresight of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who had made the commitment to nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. Panditji and Dr. Bhabha thought of utilising this energy for peaceful purposes at a time when it was only in the minds of perspective scientists starting from the great nuclear scientist, Mr. Enrico Fermi. Now, Sir, we are talking of looking ahead. Panditji looked ahead in 1960s in to 1980s and 1990s and as a result thereof, we are today firmly established in the field of nuclear energy and almost we have a leadership in this respect and the fact that we have decided or we have planned for 10,000 megawatt by the year 1990 is a proof of our positive affirmation of leadership.

Sir, some doubts have been expressed as to whether it will be possible for us to achieve this anticipated power of 10,000 megawatt, whether it is possible for us to increase our capacity 10 times from 1000 megawatt to 10,000 megawatt. This doubt has been expressed because it has been stated that there has been a long delay in setting up the plants, the plants that are functioning had an uneven manner of performance and there has been a high cost overrun in Kalpakkam and Kotah nuclear power plants. We had encountered the difficulties at the heavy water plants. But I think we have overcome all this and we are set to achieve our commitment of nuclear power of the magnitude of 10,000 megawatt and I am confident that our scientists and engineers would be able to build 12 new nuclear reactors in the country for achieving this and the standard designs of 235 megawatts and 500 megawatts reactors and associated power equipments are ready. We have also the backing of the

industrial houses in the form of expertise, which are prepared to build various components of the nuclear reactors. All that is necessary is to place timely orders. Now, if we place the orders, we need allocation of funds and exactly that is what was worrying our Government and they have come up with the proposal to set up Corporation which will not be in a position to raise additional resources because it will be possible for the Government to increase this budgetary support due to resource constraint. Now, this 10,000 megawatt plant will cost us about Rs. 13,500 crores and I do hope that the Corporation will be able to raise this resource. Going by the experience that we have recently of the various Corporations which went into the field for raising loans which were all over-subscribed, we have no doubt that the Corporation will be able to raise the requisite amount and we will be able to fulfil our targets.

Now, Sir, some points have been raised that the nuclear energy is very expensive, costly compared to others. But if you go into this whole question, in the ultimate analysis it is the nuclear energy with which we have to live and which can help us raise the standard of living of the people. If you go by rate of cost of conversion of solar energy into chemical or vegetation into any other energy, it is not more than 4% but with regard to Solar cell the conversion rate is about 8%. If you want to produce 1,000 megawatt of electricity from thermal power, you need 1.18 million tonnes of coal. Whereas for producing the same amount of energy, you will be requiring only 20 grams of enriched uranium. It is therefore easy to go in for nuclear energy in which we have made a lot of progress. Actually, we have gone ahead of many other countries. We have gone from second generation to third generation. Today we have got a working small reactor using thorium which no other country is having. We have the experimental reactor at Dhruva which is a wonderful achievement and a tribute to capabilities of our young scientists. Even the Americans are anxious to inspect our reactor and learn

about it. It is considered to be a marvellous achievement of Indian scientists.

In regard to the question of safety measures, I am sure, the hon. Minister will be able to dispel the anxiety or apprehension of the people. All that I can say is that we have been using our reactors in our country at Trombay for 25 years, another for 18 years at Tarapur, then another at Kota for 15 years and the one at Kalpakkam for 4 years. They are working satisfactorily. We have been told that our reactors are using liquid sodium, which remains liquid even at a temperature of 500 degree. centigrades and is circulating through the reactor to take away the heat and deliver it to the boilers. This is supposed to be a very dangerous material, if it gets into contact with moisture or air as it would explode in a fraction of second. But the fact that it has been there without any mishap, is a great tribute to our scientists. I am told that the plant is so designed that if there is a chance of getting this liquid sodium coming into contact with moisture or air, the whole reactor will stop working automatically. Besides additional safety system that we have developed in the country, we have developed double containment system which other countries have not. That is, we have two walls instead of one, which are encircling the plant.

Our scientists are also aware of the risk involved and the safety requirements. They have been assuring us that they are taking all possible care to see that our nuclear plants work satisfactorily and no mishap takes place. They are also promising us safer reactors. Reactors that are "user friendly" are being developed so that even where the human element fails, the reactors will not. This shows that our scientists are aware of the danger and, therefore, they are trying to take all possible steps to ensure those plants from any kind of leakage. Therefore, we take this opportunity to pay our tribute to them.

Now, Sir, I will come to the Corporation itself. I would like to ask some questions in this regard. What will be the relationship

between the employees who will be working in the Corporation and those who are working in the Government Department like Bhabha Atomic Research Centre or Atomic Energy Commission. Then, the Corporation is going to have about 12, nuclear power stations. Already 3 are working and 2 are under construction. So, is it going to be a giant Corporation. And naturally it will have large economic clout. Has the Government thought over the matter whether these benefits that will accrue will be only to the employees of the corporation or also for those working in the Government offices? Whether a proper nexus will be established between them? And at the same time, a nexus between the engineers and scientists has also to be established because, as you might know, the cooperative spirit has been built up over the years. The scientists and engineers are acting and consulting each other and they have actually given us this pride of place in the field of nuclear energy. They are in a way the leaders in this respect. As I have told you that we have produced the third generation reactor by using Thorium which no country in the world has so far done.

Now, I have heard that there is some kind of discontentment among the employees after the selection of chairman and all that. The cooperation which you are receiving is rather sullen. But I am told that there is internal dissensions and discontentment among the scientists and engineers. The spirit that was built up by Dr. Bhabha is likely to be diluted which may impede our progress in this field and we may not be achieving the target that we have set before us of setting up of reactors which would generate 10,000 MW of nuclear energy.

Then Sir, I am told the salaries of our nuclear scientists who achieved this degree of self-sufficiency continues to be very low compared to other services particularly that of IAS. This is another cause for discontentment.

Then about the internal harassment of

[Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha]

the scientists. I am told that a top nuclear scientist happened to accept an award from Kerala University without obtaining prior permission or sanction of the Government and he was asked to explain why did he accept that? This should be taken as some kind of incentives to the scientists. This is also a cause of resentment. I am told those scientists who have been working in this field and have given this third generation technology do not have even basic facilities of accommodation and residence. This is another matter where there is some dissatisfaction.

If what I am saying has any truth in it, I would appeal to the Minister to sit with the scientists and engineers to find out their grievance and solve them so that once again you get all the cheerful and willing cooperation that they have been giving to the Government and the job. As already said, the links between scientists and engineers should continue to be close and it should be made further close. That should be our anxiety. I hope, the Minister will take into account this point.

Some scheme may kindly be drawn up to see that fruits of the labour of the scientists and engineers, those working in the Government or working in the corporation should be shared equally. They all be benefited equally and see that those who are working in the Government departments are not deprived of this. This will be the responsibility of the Government to see that this is done. The Minister may also kindly inform us about his idea, whether the Corporation is going to work with a greater autonomy and will not have the supervision, the control which the Government is exercising today over the research centres that are working under them - for instance the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Indira Gandhi Nuclear Research Centre at Kalpakam and the Advanced Research Centre at Indore - or whether the Government will be exercising an overall supervision and a strict control over the working of the Corporation.

In the end I would only wish that the spirit that helped us achieve this efficiency, the excellence in the field of nuclear energy would permeate in other fields of life also, so that we may achieve excellence in those fields also.

With these words, I support this Bill.

SHRI K. R. NATARAJAN (Dindigul): Mr. Chairman Sir, on behalf of AIADMK I welcome the Atomic Energy Amendment Bill 1987. The Atomic Energy Commission was set up in 1957 under the chairmanship of Dr. Homi Bhabha. The atomic energy has been developed by Rutherford. In 1962, the Atomic Energy Act was passed with a purpose of control, development and peaceful use of the atomic energy for the welfare of the people.

Now the present Bill has been brought to set up a nuclear power plant. The purpose is that the Corporation can generate money from the open market. There may not be any financial constraint on the Government to generate money. With this view the Amendment Bill has been brought. This is a laudable step. The aim of the Bill is to achieve 10000 MW by the end of 2000 AD. This should be achieved anyhow.

It is said that Pakistan is on the verge of making atom bomb. We should also be prepared to make atom bomb if necessary. The atomic power plant set up at Kalpakam in Tamil Nadu is functioning very well. There should be an expansion of two more units with 235 MW. That may be useful. Atomic plants should be set up in each and every State. Then only 10,000 MW can be achieved by the end of 2000 AD.

With these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Atomic Energy (Amendment) Bill, 1987 which has been presented in the House.

In fact, there is a need for a corporation. Without it we will not be able to mobilise resources. We need more resources in order to achieve the target of 10,000 MW of atomic power. What I mean to say is that the generation cost of atomic energy at the time of construction of Tarapur Plant, Kota Plant and Kalpakkam Plant was Rs. 1600, Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 5,000 per KW respectively. In Narora Plant now under construction, the generation cost will come to Rs. 8500 per KW. The cost is going on increasing and that is why we require more resources. In order to mobilise more resources, setting up of a corporation is a right step. I want that the corporation be set up soon and thereafter arrangements be made to mobilise more resources from the public by floating loans. This should be done in such a way that the corporation runs in profit and not in loss like other public undertakings. More efforts are required to be made to achieve this end.

I take this opportunity to make one more submission. As Shri Ram Singh Yadav has also stated, the first plant established in Kota in Rajasthan has started functioning from 9th August and as per information received, out of an installed capacity of 210 MW only 90 MW energy is being generated. Therefore, I want to know whether the Kota Atomic Plant will be able to function smoothly or not? Since after a gap of 5 years it has now started working after repairs, whether it will remain in working order to produce 150 to 200 MW energy instead of 90 MW being generated at present. The hon. Minister is requested to furnish this information in his reply.

The second plant at Kota is functioning very well. My colleague Shri Yadav has said that its condition is miserable, but it is not so. At present, the plant load factor is 60 to 70 per cent which is required to be further improved. Sometimes it takes one week or a month to set right a plant when it has to be shut out or closed. I would like to know the situation under which we have to shut out any plant. If the plants function regularly, the acute shortage of power could be met. Therefore, it should be

ensured that these plants do not go out of order for at least one year after repairs. The power position in Rajasthan becomes very acute when both the plants remain closed. I, therefore, want that at such a juncture, the Central Government should provide electricity to Rajasthan either from Singrauli or from some other places to compensate us. The electricity department concerned should also be directed to supply us power at the time of such a crisis.

I would like to mention that it was due to the foresight of Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru, the architect of modern India, and Shri H.J. Bhabha that India entered the nuclear world. Even after entering the nuclear world, India is at the 7th position among the seven nuclear powers. France, Germany and Japan have, in fact, made very good progress in this field. It cannot be said if we will be able to achieve the target of 10,000 MW set for this purpose. The future appears to be uncertain. You have decided to set up another Atomic Energy Plant in Kota. I want to know when it will be set up? It has not so far been commissioned. What is the scheme for this? Will it be completed by the end of Eighth Five Year Plan? The country is facing a crisis in the matter of electricity. By now we have been able to generate 51,000 MW of power and a target of 72,000 MW has been set in the Seventh Five Year Plan. If we are able to generate 10,000 MW nuclear power, it will be a great success. Now the per capita consumption of power in our country is 180 KW whereas in the developed countries it is 7,000 KW. We wish very much to supply power for 10 hours a day to the farmers in Rajasthan, but we are not in a position to do so. The modern age calls for making development in the fields of power and energy. Without it, we will not be able to make any progress both in the agricultural and industrial fields. If we want to brighten our future, we will have to make progress in the field of energy and power. We should well remember that our nuclear power is meant for peaceful purposes. If Pakistan makes a nuclear bomb, then we will also have to go for it. When countries like Pakistan are advancing in the field of

[Shri Virdhi Chander Jain]

nuclear power, India will also have to acquire the necessary capability in this field. If neighbouring countries are able to acquire the capability to make a nuclear bomb, it will be a weakness of our country if we remain behind in this field. With these words, I support this Bill.

13.54 hrs.

[SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI *in the Chair*]

[English]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support this Bill. This is a very simple Bill. It seeks to amend the Atomic Energy Act, 1962. Although quite simple in nature it has lot of significance. In fact, it is of an enabling nature. This amendment is intended to vest authority with the Government of India to establish a corporation as a Government company to be entrusted with the work of generation, distribution and management of nuclear power.

Madam, Mr. Gorbachev, the Russian leader, has remarked very recently that: I can't conceive of the world without nuclear power - without nuclear electricity. Such is the importance that nuclear power has assumed.

While supporting the Bill, at the outset, I would like to pay glowing tributes to Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, the chief architect of independent India and also to Dr. Homi Bhaba with whose efforts the nuclear programme started in India. By now, India has been placed well on the nuclear map of the world. My salute to them.

Madam, as I said, the purpose of this Bill is very limited, that is to establish an independent organisation to work in the field of power generation, management, distribution of nuclear plants and all that. This means that the Atomic Energy Commission will be completely free to devote itself

to research and development of atomic energy. Of course, our intention is very clear that it will be for peaceful purposes.

We have a programme of producing 10,000 MW of nuclear power by 2000 A.D. We have, at present, four nuclear power stations. Some more are coming up. All these things require good management. It is good on the part of the Government of India to think of a corporation to manage the nuclear power stations. But I would request the Hon'ble Minister to ensure proper management of this corporation. As you know, Madam, in the public sector because of mismanagement, several units are incurring losses. Let it not be added to that list. This new corporation, yet to be born, should not have the misfortune of sustaining loss and become a liability.

Madam, we are short of finance for this programme. Naturally an independent organisation like this will be free to go to the people for raising resources by way of floating bonds. That is quite welcome.

14.00 hrs.

Now, I will come to the power position of our country. What is the power position? Of course, we have made a lot of stride in this direction. When India achieved Independence, only 1,700 MW of power was being generated in this country. But what is the progress over the years? Now, we are generating more than 50,000 MW of power. Although much we have achieved, there is no room for contentment. Still our per capita power consumption is as low as 180 KW as against 7,000 KW in developed countries. Madam, see the difference, 180 K.W. of power for consumption per head in India as against 7,000 K.W. in developed countries. Even in China and Pakistan, our neighbouring countries, it is higher than that of India. Therefore, we should take it as a challenge and should take steps to generate more and more power. As you know, in several States power crisis is there. And again, this year due to the drought, the hydel power stations are running into difficulties and because of this the power crisis

will be further intensified. So, Madam, by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan the shortfall will be of the order of 10,000 M.W. We will be adding about 22,000 M.W. of power during the Seventh Five Year Plan, that means we will be running short of another 10,000 M.W. of power. So, naturally, we will have to step up our activities in the field of power generation. The Scientists claim that the nuclear power generation is cheaper than the thermal power. Immediately we are reminded of the Chernobyl explosion that took place last year. Therefore, I would say that necessary safety measures are required to be provided in our Reactors. In fact this should go into the system of the reactor so that there will be absolutely no danger of such explosions.

Now, in Orissa there is no nuclear power station. As you know, Sir hon. Members from Orissa have been agitating both inside and outside the House. Orissa is passing through the power crisis. In fact it is passing through power famine for the last several years. In order to fight the backwardness in Orissa, a proposal should be made to set up nuclear power station there. I would request the Hon. Minister to give personal attention to this and this proposal should materialise as early as possible.

Now, when we are discussing about this atomic energy, we should look around the world. Country after country is going nuclear. As you know, our immediate neighbour Pakistan is leaving no stone unturned to become nuclear. Even recently it was published in the Press that they were engaged in some act of theft in the U.S.A. in this area. So, in these circumstances it is time for the Government of India to re-consider their stand, whether

India should not go nuclear and should not possess bombs. Of course, as a non-aligned nation, we have a role to play and we have played the role of maintaining peace in the world. Of course, India is following the principles of truth and non-violence but that does not mean that when

others in our neighbourhood are going nuclear, we should not go nuclear and we should not possess bomb.

There is one heavy water plant under the Department of Atomic Energy and that is a sick plant. There is a lot of scope for improvement. It is a good plant but the sickness of the management is reflected in the working of the plant. Therefore, in order to make it healthy there should be healthy management. Right type of people should be placed. I would request the Hon. Minister to take immediate remedial measures in this direction so that this heavy water plant does not become sick.

With these words, Madam, I support the Bill. This Bill is a very simple but at the same time it is quite a significant Bill. It has far reaching consequences. With these words, I support the Bill.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): Madam, I am very grateful to the House for the unanimous and enlightened support given to this Bill. The Members who spoke recalled the vision of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru and Dr. Bhabha for conceiving this programme of atomic energy and for encouraging it. The Bill that we have brought here today is in implementation of the objectives of this noble programme, in order to implement our atomic programme in such a way that the people will have sufficient sources of energy for the economic development of this nation. The case for atomic energy needs, perhaps, no justification today, though a cautionary note has been struck by some or almost all the members that the need for safeguarding against the dangers involved in atomic energy must be taken into full account. Some of the members quoted the words of General Secretary Gorbachev after the Chernobyl disaster that 'he cannot conceive of a world economy without nuclear energy'. There are other state-

[Shri K.R. Narayanan]

ments also. The Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany said that German economy will collapse without recourse to atomic energy. Even the Conservative Minister for Energy of Britain said that we would be doing a disservice to future generations if we do not meet the challenge of atomic energy and utilise it for peaceful purposes.

We, in India, have the distribution of sources of energy in such a way that we cannot depend on any one source of energy only. The distribution of coal, of water resources and the possibilities of exploiting in the conceivable future, solar energy, wind energy, wave energy, etc. is such that we must have recourse to various sources of energy at the same time. I cannot conceive of a time when India can dispense with nuclear energy. Our reserves of coal are not unlimited. Even a country like the United States with immense reserves of coal is producing atomic energy for its needs. Our resources of water are also not unlimited. Nor are they reliable enough for production of hydro-electricity so that we can depend only on hydro-electric sources. But, as you all know, we are developing all these resources to the fullest extent possible. At the same time, we know that we must also rely on atomic energy and also the future prospects of utilising solar energy for our developmental needs. Therefore, there is no imbalance in our approach.

In fact, when we reach this 10,000 MW of nuclear electricity by 2000 AD, we would have only 10 per cent of our electricity through this source. The world average today is 16 per cent that is 16 per cent of energy produced in the world today is from nuclear sources. And countries like France have 70 per cent of their electricity through nuclear power. European countries are going ahead with exploiting this source, in spite of the dangers that are evident. Therefore, I do not wish to expatiate further on the necessity for a country like India to produce nuclear energy. This is

not only a source of energy, but if I may say so, it is also symbolic of the scientific advance that this country is making, symbolic of the capability we are achieving in the frontier areas of science, which would have not only significance for energy needs, but our national needs as a whole.

I shall now like to mention the most important points made by almost all the members about the need for safety measures. Now, we in India have been aware, right from the beginning about the need for safety while developing atomic energy. In fact it is amazing how Dr. Bhabha had thought of it long time ago when the world had an enchanted approach to atomic energy, not thinking on its ill effects at all. He had taken into account this aspect and from then on, we have been building into our own atomic reactors, all the safety measures. Today, we have achieved greater capability in the field of safety technology and we are building it almost on modern features for avoiding the ill effects of an explosion or something like that which might take place. I do not wish to enumerate all the technological features that have been incorporated into our reactors, whether they are double containment system or anti-earthquake devices, etc. Therefore, even the technological point of view, the Indian reactor is one of the safest in the world. On the top of it, those who man these reactors, those who run these reactors are not ordinary technicians. They are highly qualified people. Whether it be the Three-Mile Island accident or the Chernobyl accident, it was the human factor that was responsible for it. Actually in the Soviet Union today, those managers who have been responsible for the accident at Chernobyl reactor are being tried in the court of law. Therefore, the need for highly qualified operators in reactors is one of the most important things. We are lucky that it is highly educated and competent people who are manning these reactors. Therefore the human error coming in has been minimised to the maximum extent possible. My own feeling is that all the studies that have been conducted after Chernobyl have shown that the results of

these accidents have been highly exaggerated. They were tragic but still exaggerated. A Dam burst or the Bhopal tragedy or a gas explosion have caused in the world much greater human suffering than what Chernobyl did.

I was only a week ago, in Kiev in the Soviet Union which is just 150 kms. from Chernobyl. This was a city which was affected by radiation. I could get from them the first hand information. I mean from the authorities then. Except for evacuating the children are taking various other measures, such as looking after vegetables, water, etc. there was no panic in the city. In fact a very little trace of radiation is left. What I am saying is that the radiation effect of Chernobyl plant has been highly exaggerated. I am not talking only because of my personal visit to Kiev. There is a statement which was made by Dr. Hans Blix, the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency who had said about Chernobyl. He said "the results reveal that the radiation dose stemming from the accident during the first post accident year even for the most exposed groups, is not greater than, say the difference between the natural dose you get in Vienna and that which you get in the North of Austria, where the prevalent granite foundation produces more radiation."

He is talking about the radiation effect in Europe by Chernobyl accident. Therefore, while nuclear reactors can produce such tragic accidents, we should not exaggerate and we should not make it a reason for shrinking back from a full exploitation of those very valuable sources of energy for our economy and for the benefit of our people.

In India, apart from this, our Prime Minister has given very strict instructions that before any reactor is commissioned or built, we should first of all look into all possible safety measures and device engineering and other methods into the plants for making it a safe reactor, what they call the "fail safe system". We have also introduced organisational measures. Two

important Committees have been set up recently. One is what is called National Emergency Response Committee. This is a High Level Committee which is looking into measures for preventing the ill-effects of any accident in a reactor for the community as a whole. A similar Committee is being set up in the regions where there are atomic reactors in four of our States. Therefore from the point of view of safety, the Government are taking every possible measure in anticipation of such unlikely accident to prevent the ill-effects of such an accident for the community as a whole and for those who work in those establishments.

Now, I would like to turn to some of the issues raised here. First of all, is it possible to reach the target that we have set before us? Today we produce only 1230 MW of atomic electricity. Can we reach 10,000 MW by the end of this century? We have prepared a perspective plan for this purpose and we think that it is feasible to achieve this target provided, we have sufficient resources. We have one organisational system and management system which can take up this challenge. As you know, there are already three atomic reactors in our country. Added to them, Narora, Kakrapar, Kaiga and Rajasthan are under construction. By 1995, all these reactors—even before that, some of them will be completed the latest date is 1995—these reactors would be commissioned, and they would be functioning. We hope to get about 3110 MW of atomic power by that time. For the future we have envisaged the setting up of twelve 235 MW reactors, and ten 500 MW reactors. It is perfectly feasible for us to do this, certainly feasible technologically. The time for setting up a reactor in India is about 8 to 8½ years. In countries like USA, they take about 12 to 15 years for setting up an atomic reactor.

We have also standardized the construction of our reactors, and we are taking preliminary action well in advance for preparing the site, for ordering the heavy equipment etc. for the construction of a reactor; and, therefore, we believe that it

[Shri K.R. Narayanan]

would be possible to execute this ambitious plan within the period visualized.

What is really lacking, or what is difficult is funds. One of the reasons for setting up this Corporation is to introduce flexibility, and to give freedom to the company to raise funds from the open market. I think this is one of the important reasons for setting up this Corporation, so that the Corporation would be flexible and autonomous in its operations, and it would have access to the capital market in this country. Several Members mentioned that considering the response to many of the Bonds which have been issued by public sector companies, it would be possible for us to mobilize these resources for executing this plan. We believe that by 1995, this Corporation would be self-sufficient. It would not be necessary for the Government to give money to the Corporation. It would be able to go on its own.

I am really happy that all the Members have given their full support to this. There have been many specific issues taken. I am afraid that there is something happening in the other House; but still I will run through it as fast as I can. Rajasthan has been in the minds of many Members, especially RAPS-I reactor. I want to inform the House that this is really not a fully commercial reactor. It was a prototype reactor; it was a reactor which was not fully developed. It was established first time in Rajasthan; and, therefore, our people had to work on it, learn the technology and improve upon it. This reactor is functioning at the moment, because cracks have been repaired, and it is working at 90 MW electricity capacity.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad): Is it a fast breeder?

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN: No; it is not a fast breeder. It is what is called a heavy water pressurized reactor. It may not be possible, by this kind of sealing of the cracks, to repair it fully. We may be able to

work it at a lower capacity; but if we wish to work it at full capacity, the end-shields themselves might have to be replaced. This is a question into which a high-power technical committee is looking. The other reactor in Rajasthan which was working almost at 75% capacity, tripped day before yesterday. It is a minor thing.

I am told by the scientists and the engineers that within two or three days they would be able to correct this problem and recommission the reactor again; and Rajasthan is going to get two more reactors. Therefore, I don't think there will be any kind of a complaint from Rajasthan on this score.

Many members have talked about reactors being established whether it is in Kerala or Bengal or in Orissa. As the House knows, a Site Selection Committee has gone into this and recommended various sites. This is under the consideration of the Government. No final decision has been taken. But all the recommendations and the claims of various States are receiving the full attention of the Government.

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Did you send any team to Kerala?

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN: At the time of Site Selection Committee, it had been to Kerala also.

DR. CHINTA MOHAN (Tirupati): Have you selected Nagarjunasagar site for atomic energy sector?

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN: This is one of the sites which is in the list. So many sites have been recommended and the government have to take decision to which sites are most suitable.

SHRI HANNA MOLLAH: Have you taken into consideration the Midnapore District in West Bengal or rejected that?

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN: Nothing has been rejected; everything is under consideration.

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Narora inside the Gangetic plains will serve as a seismic zone.

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN: The whole magnetic plain is in a sense seismic zone; may be further south also. But what is important is that we have built into the Narora plant anti-earthquake devices developed at the Roorkee Institute; and it has been mentioned by some of the members that earth-quake is not necessarily a prohibiting factor. You yourself have mentioned it for the establishment of a reactor. In Japan, every day, there is an earthquake but all the reactors are safe there. So, we have taken every precaution. That is one of the reasons why the cost of the Narora Reactor is a little higher than otherwise it would have been.

Now one member has talked about efficiency and the need for the Corporation to work efficiently. I think efficiency has been one of the prime considerations for setting up this Corporation. I must say the people who go from the Atomic Energy Establishment to this new Corporation are a particularly dedicated sets of scientists and technicians, that is one of the reasons why we have been able to make this remarkable achievement in the field of atomic energy development at a time when nobody in the world was prepared to give us any technology or any other sort of assistance. Therefore, we have this tradition. In the selection of the Chairman and other officers, Government will certainly keep in mind this very prime consideration for choosing people who are efficient and dedicated. And the connection between BARC, which is a research organisation and the nuclear power corporation would be very close, intimate and dynamic. In fact, it is research that is the inspiring source of all this. Unless we continue our research vigorously and push it forward neither the reactors nor our isotopes nor other various programmes would go forward. Therefore, the Government is fully conscious of the need for providing power, a source of power, which is cost effective. I should like

to go into this a little. In fact, we have compared the relative cost of thermal hydel and atomic energy. The cost are really comparable except for hydel which in some cases is somewhat cheaper with thermal it is only comparable with the present cost of producing it. In future we might perhaps be able to reduce the cost of producing nuclear power because of standardisation, because of technological development, etc. I have no doubt that atomic energy will remain a necessary element, in fact an expanding factor in India's economic sector and this Corporation will make, with the support of the House and with the support of the Indian population, a major contribution to development of energy providing at the same time all the safeguards that are necessary.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Atomic Energy Act, 1962, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 to 5 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 5 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Question is:

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted.

Clause, 1 the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The Motion was Adopted.

14.32 hrs.

STATEMENT RE:ARREST OF SOME
WOMEN AND INJURIES TO ONE
DURING WOMEN'S DEMONSTRATION
ON 26.8.1987 AGAINST RISE IN PRICES
OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC
GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY
OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAM-
BARAM): I wish to share some information
with the honourable House, pursuant to
the request made yesterday regarding a
Morchha which took place yesterday at
about 1100 hours. According to the infor-
mation available with me, there were about
700 women participants from various
women's organisations. They took out a
procession along Jai Singh Road. Police
cordons had been placed on Ashok Road
just before Patel Chowk. CRPF lady police
and lady police from the Delhi Police had
been deployed. The demonstrators
attempted to break the police cordon and
march towards Parliament House. How-
ever, since prohibitory orders under Sec-
tion 144 Cr. P.C. were in force in that area
the Police had to arrest them and take
them to the Mandir Marg Police Station.
While attempting to break the cordon and
while being arrested a number of partici-
pants resisted the police personnel.
personnel.

According to my information, one dem-
onstrator received injuries and was dis-

charged after first aid. I may also inform
the House that a lady Sub-Inspector, two
Sub-Inspectors of Parliament Street Police
Station and 14 other lady police officers
suffered minor injuries.

Two hundred and eighty-four demon-
strators were arrested under section 188
IPC for violation of prohibitory orders.
Later on they were let off by the Court after
an admonition. Three hundred and fifteen
demonstrators were detained under the
Delhi Police Act they were released after a
short while.

I would like to assure the hon. Members
that the Government is keeping a close
watch regarding the prices of essential
commodities and will take every possible
step to keep the prices in check.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE
(Panskura): He says that only one lady was
injured. Let me tell you.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura):
That is not a fact. *(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Yes-
terday, one lady Shanti Devi was injured
and the stitches had to be made on her
head. Our leading functionary National
Federation of Indian Railways....

*(Interruptions)***

MR. CHAIRMAN: Not allowed. We will
go to the next item. Please resume your
seat.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. CHAIRMAN: I call Mr. Janardhana
Poojary and Mr. Narayan Datt Tiwari to
move that the Bill to provide for the levy of
a tax expenditure incurred in certain hotels
to be taken into consideration.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. CHAIRMAN: I heard you. Please

take your seat. I have been hearing. This will not go into the record.

*(Interruptions)***

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Please have some compassion for women.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes. I have some compassion. Why do you say that I do not have compassion?

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Because they are violating Section 144, why should they be lathi charged?

(Interruptions)

MR CHAIRMAN: I have heard enough of it. I have called upon the Minister to move the Bill. The Bill is under consideration. I have called the next item in the Agenda.

(Interruptions)

PROF.MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Have you seen the photographs of the lady?

MR.CHAIRMAN: I have heard from Mrs. Dandavate yesterday.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): This is a deliberate attempt to satisfy.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Are you satisfied with the statement?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I cannot say whether I am satisfied or not.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Since you have seen the photographs, have you seen the lathis being hurled on the head of the ladies? The photographs are there. They are caught red handed in the photographs. Unfortunately, our scientific development is such that photographs can be taken. Those photographs have appeared in the front page of the newspapers. There is not even a mention of the lathi charge in the statement. He has not even made a single reference to the lathi charge in the statement.

(Interruptions)

MR.CHAIRMAN: I cannot allow a discussion on this. I understood what you have said. I have called the next item in the Agenda. Why don't cooperate with me. The Minister has heard you patiently. Whatever you have said, he has heard. I cannot compel him now. You have told whatever you have wanted to say. He has already shared the information. I have called the next item in the Agenda. Please cooperate with me.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you please resume your seats because I have passed on to the next item?

(Interruptions)

MR.CHAIRMAN: He has not made the statement. That is what I am telling. He has only shared the information.

PROF.MADHU DANDAVATE: I want a clarification from the Minister. Was the lathi charge resorted to or not? There are a number of photographs in which the ladies are being hit with lathis and in some of the

14.43.hrs

cases, their sarees are being pulled. Photographs have appeared. He has not even had the courtesy of admitting that the police resorted to lathi charge. We expected regrets to be expressed.....(Interruptions)

MR CHAIRMAN : I have called the next time. Please resume your seats. I have heard you. Please resume your seats.... (Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Have the people of this country got the right to court arrest peacefully or not? Because in the days to come if the price situation becomes the worst there will be many such demonstrations and the house-wives are the worst affected as that is affecting their family budget. The people will go in the streets to court arrest peacefully. Are they going to be beaten up and their skull going to be broken and the sarees to be stripped....

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): They were molested there openly.....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him say what he is going to say. Why do you not sit? (Interruptions) I have heard you patiently. Let him say what he is going to say. I cannot compel him(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA Are you satisfied with the statement, Madam?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not want to say anything. I cannot give my reaction at this stage. Do not question me.... (Interruptions) This is enough. I cannot compel him. Please resume your seats. I have called the next item....(Interruptions)

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: Since we are not satisfied with the statement, we are walking out in protest.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: We are walking out

[At this stage, Prof. Madhu Dandavate and some other hon. Members left the House]

EXPENDITURE TAX BILL

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the levy of a tax on expenditure incurred in certain hotels be taken into consideration."

The Prime Minister in his Budget speech for 1987-88 had made an announcement that a separate legislation would be brought forward for levy of a tax on expenditure in certain hotels. I shall avail of this opportunity to explain the main provision of the Bill.

This short and simple Bill has the object of imposing a tax on expenditure incurred in certain hotels at the rate of 10 per cent. The tax shall be levied on any chargeable expenditure incurred in a hotel wherein the room charges for a unit of residential accommodation at the time of incurring such expenditure are Rs. 400 or more per day per individual. The expression 'chargeable expenditure' means expenditure incurred in respect of any accommodation or in connection with the provision of food or drink or any other services by way of beauty parlours, health clubs, swimming pools or other similar services. The levy will not apply to payments made in foreign exchange. This exemption will also extend to payments made in Indian currency which is obtained by conversion of foreign exchange into Indian currency by specified modes.

Person responsible for collecting the expenditure tax will be the hotel receiving such payments. The tax so collected during any calendar month will have to be credited to the Central Government by the 10th day of the immediately following calendar month. It will also be the responsibility of the hotel to furnish a return dis-

closing the aggregate of chargeable expenditure, the tax collected and the tax paid to the Central Government. In a case where food, drink or other services are provided at the hotel by any other person, then such person would be responsible for collecting the expenditure tax and for furnishing the return.

All the provisions in the Income-tax Act relating to collection, recovery, penalty and prosecution will apply, *mutatis mutandis* to the proposed expenditure tax. The tax will be administered by the Central Board of Direct Taxes through the Income-tax Department.

After the Bill receives the assent of the President, the provisions of the Act shall be brought into effect from a date which will be notified in the Official Gazette.

Madam, I trust that this Bill will receive the unanimous support of the House

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): On a point of order, Madam I am afraid that under rule 69, the motion cannot be taken up for consideration by the House. The Bill cannot be taken up for consideration for the simple reason that the Bill levies a tax and there is no Financial Memorandum with the Bill. I can quite understand that as per clause 6, the Bill is to be administered by the Income-tax Department. But then is it the contention of the Government that there would be absolutely no expenditure whatsoever in the collection of the tax and, therefore, there is no financial memorandum. That position cannot be accepted. A tax of ten per cent is being levied. It is bound to result in certain expenditure in collection of the tax, and if there is to be any expenditure whatsoever in the collection of the tax, there has to be a Financial Memorandum to the Bill and the Bill has no Financial Memorandum whatsoever.

I may also draw your attention to another point. In the year 1980, we had a similar Bill with a little change in the title and certain provisions, the amount of tax

and so on. It was the Hotel Receipt Tax Bill, 1980. That also levied a tax of 15 per cent on certain categories of hotels and then the tax was to be collected also by the Income-tax Department. Yet the Bill had a Financial Memorandum stating that there would be an administrative expenditure of Rs. eight lakhs per annum in the collection of the tax, though the collection of the tax will have to be done by the Income-tax Department. It was made clear in this House through the Financial Memorandum that the tax will be collected by properly strengthening the Income-tax Department. Now Madam, on the similar lines we are having this Bill. The collection of this tax to the tune of ten per cent would definitely requires some strengthening or whatsoever of the Income-tax Department. Therefore there is a definite expenditure and there is no Financial Memorandum whatsoever. The Bill, therefore cannot be taken up for discussion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What has the Minister to say?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Madam, I appreciate the point raised by the hon. Member. I want to submit that there is no extra expenditure. The existing Income-tax Department would collect the tax.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: There would be no expenditure whatsoever in the collection of the tax?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Yes.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Let it go on record.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the levy of a tax on expenditure incurred in certain hotels be taken into consideration".

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada): Madam, Chairman, first of all, I would like to make it clear that we

[Shri V. Sobhanadreeswara Rao]

welcome the Bill though we object to certain provisions that are incorporated in this Bill. We have some suggestions also for further curbing the conspicuous consumptions as well as levish spending by the richer sections of the society.

Madam, this Bill is brought forward with the above objective to curb the wasteful expenditure by the moneyed people, by the Company Executives, by the big business people, sometimes even the higher officials in the Government hierarchy. Madam you are aware that though our country stands second in the matter of population in the world, unfortunately, it stands at the lowest or near the last place in the countries of the world in the matter of per capita income in the world. Even now, the Government says, after 40 years of independence, nearly 48% of the population is below the poverty line and it is the common experience that in northern parts of our country every year during the winter season, a large number of people die due to their inability to have adequate cloth to protect themselves. It is a common knowledge that every year, millions of people and children are becoming blind due to mal-nutrition. So, in this background, we have to view the things. When we examine economic conditions in our country, the total outstanding public debt stands at Rs. 1,21,150 crores and the total net liabilities of the Government of India is around Rs. 1,90,590 crores which is fairly closely to the gross national product in 1985-86, which stands at Rs. 2,13,553 crores. That means our total liability is nearly equal to the net national product. It is alarming. So, our effort should be to curb, to discourage this wasteful expenditure.

Sir, the effort on the Government as well as on the public side should be to encourage savings though we have higher savings rate of nearly 24%. We should not be satisfied with that. We must make all-out efforts to further increase this rate of savings and that saving amount be invested in productive areas. It will help in more pro-

duction of goods to make available more goods to poor persons in the country and similarly the service that it will help in providing employment to millions of educated as well as uneducated unemployment youth of this country will also be useful. So, when we view from this angle, we do not object to the bringing forward of this Bill and in fact we welcome it. The present state of affairs is that the people are spending very lavishly, especially during the marriages. Very big rich people are spending a lot of money during the marriages. The other day when the Estimates Committee enquired Mr. Vinod Pandey, the Revenue Secretary, gave a statement before the committee that some instances had come to the notice of the Government that about Rs. 10 lakh were spent by a single person in wedding ceremony. There may not be a very large number of persons spending like this in a marriage, but there are instances where Rs. 10 lakhs were spent in a single marriage. It is unimaginable.

So also, Madam, in regard to the construction of houses, some people are spending a lot of money. Of course, when a person has some amount, he should have a living place. But that does not mean that he should spend crores of rupees on residential house. We ourselves do wonder when rich people from far off places like Hyderabad, Vijayawada, Madras and so on order for supply of polished white marble stone from Rajasthan, spending lakhs of rupees for construction of flooring in their newly constructed houses. We can understand when one spends for house construction Rs. 4 or 5 or Rs. 10 lakhs, but not Rs. 1 crore.

In fact, nobody should be permitted to waste money like that on a single residential house costing Rs. One crore. The other day we had the news that a very close friend of our Prime Minister has got tiles from Italy on a plane for a swimming pool in his premises, in the farm-house near Delhi. Should the country permit this type of lavish furnishing, wasteful expenditure? We should not. That is why, we welcome this Bill. In fact a similar Bill, namely the

Expenditure Tax Act was introduced way back in 1957. After it was in force for several years it was withdrawn during the year 1966-67, because at that point of time, it was able to derive only Rs. One crore, I am told, to the Government exchequer. Whereas a lot of money was required to be spent on the collecting machinery and towards administrative expenses. So, the Government thought that it was not wise enough and they had discontinued this Act in 1966-67. Now, the Government has reintroduced it, of course, in a particular sector of our economy. I feel, there is a lot of change between the circumstances which prevailed up to 1966-67 and now in the year 1987. Much water has flowed below the bridge. During these years, due to licence, permit quota, contract-raj of the Government new *crorepatis* have come up in every State in large numbers. Due to the faulty fiscal policies that is, putting very highest slab and super-tax on the income, it has led to concealment and evasion of tax. The latest estimates say that there is nearly Rs. 37,000 crores black money circulating in our country, leave alone thousands of crores of rupees which are laying outside the country. This type of black money is leading to wasteful expenditure and lavish spending. So, we congratulate the Government because it has appointed

Dr. Raja Chelliah Commission which has gone into several aspects and given some suggestions to the Government. There are many economists and many schools of thought. But there is one school of thought which says that replacing income-tax, wealth tax or gift tax by expenditure tax, may be a proper set up or device to the economy where it does not tax the savings of the people. But there may be some difficulties in the implementation of this measure and with the previous experience, the Government might have thought to restrict the expenditure to tax to lavish expenditure in the hotel. The Government has proposed Rs. 400/- per day per person. In fact, I feel, this amount is on the high side. I suggest to the Government to keep this at the level of Rs. 300. In the Bill that has been placed before the House, it has been said

that the persons who stay in the hotel are to be taxed for food and drinks consumed. But we do not know whether some people who come from outside, who are not the residents of that hotel and who happen to take food and drinks would be taxed. Provision before us is that they should also be taxed. However, I suggest that food and hot drinks like coffee and tea must be exempted. Whereas the bar or the alcohols, beverages, which may be served in those bars may not be exempted. But food fruits and hot drinks, I feel, must be exempted.

15.00 hrs.

[SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN *in the Chair*]

Because you have brought this Bill with the idea to discourage wasteful expenditure by the very rich people, my suggestion is that the present tax proposal can be increased from 10% to 20% if it should deter rich people from spending lot of money in the hotels. It may not be practicable to extend the Expenditure Tax Act to all facts and walks of life but at least there are some avenues which you can certainly take into consideration and where you can extend this Act to the field of house construction also. There should be some reasonable limit. You yourself decided that it may be different for cities like Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. It may be different for 'B' Grade cities but excluding land value, you prescribe some reasonable limit over which if the owner spends, then he should be taxed.

Similarly, for marriage also, there must be some reasonable limit. It may be Rs. 50,000/- or one lakh. There is no point in allowing Rs. 10 lakhs for a single marriage. In addition to giving so much money on ornaments or some other properties, spending Rs. 10 lakhs should not be allowed by the Government on a single marriage especially in the present circumstances where our country stands and where the fate of the poor man is still lingering in the middle. The Government is expecting some Rs. 50 crores by imple-

[Shri V Sobhanadreeswara Rao]

mentation of this Bill. With the suggestions we have made, if the Government takes steps for implementation of those suggestions, it may further bring some more revenue to the Government which may ultimately help in a positive way for development of this country and advancement of the interests of the poorer sections of the society. So, I welcome this Bill. (*Interruptions*) So, I request the Government to take into consideration the suggestions that have been made. You tax the rich people who are spending wastefully their money. But at the same time you must give a concession to the people who just go to the hotel to take food or hot drinks.

With these words, I thank you very much.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE(Jadavpur): I rise to support this Bill. It is a very simple Bill. I think that the House will support this Bill unanimously

I think that the Government is taking the right decision because the Bill seeks to impose a tax on expenditure incurred in hotels where the room charges for any unit of residential accommodation is Rs 400/- or more per day per individual.

I support this Bill and I support Mr V. Sobhanadreeswara Rao also because I heard his speech. He has said something about big business men and big industrialists. I also agree with his opinion. It is a fact that we are having a peculiar situation wherein some big businessmen, big industrialists in our country are enjoying their life with all luxurious goods and facilities. In fact, they are enjoying a luxurious life. But in our country there are crores and crores of people who are living in the areas and also working very hard to earn their livelihood. Further, it is also a well-known fact that the big industrialists are misusing the Government funds like anything. Ultimately they will either close down the industries or the unit will be declared sick. They, in turn, misuse the Government

funds for their own interests. But they close down any industry, they are not liable for this. They cite one particular reason by saying that the unit is sick because of the workers. They cite the labour troubles. So, under this pretext, these industrialists are getting the advantage and opportunity to misuse the Government money. But what is the condition of the workers? We know how hard they are fighting. What is their fate after an industry is closed? So, I would like to say that if you collect the money, collect this tax or levy, through this Bill, from the big industrialists and businessmen, it will help the poor people and weaker sections of the society in our country.

In my State, I know that in respect of big hotels etc. my State Government has introduced sales-tax and amusement tax. I hope this expenditure tax Bill is also going to be passed. After that, we have to see that there should not be any double taxation. Otherwise, it will be difficult for the common people also. In this connection, I would also like to say that our economy condition is safe, no doubt about it. Our Government is trying to fight against the Income-tax evaders and blackmarketeers. It is not only the responsibility of the Central Government but it is also the responsibility of the State Governments as well to collect the levies through by Act. There is a popular saying: "History repeats itself". Previously, the Government of India accepted the recommendation of Prof. Kaldor and levied the expenditure tax in 1958-59. He felt that a high rate of income-tax merely encouraged evasion and ostentatious spending of blackmoney. He, therefore suggested lowering the marginal rate of income-tax to a more modest level and coupled this with an expenditure tax and wealth tax, which would leave enough with the individual that would enable him honestly to declare his income and yet encourage saving while discouraging extravagance. Even, in the year 1985 when Shri V.P. Singh was the Finance Minister, he also set up one high level Committee to study the desirability and feasibility of making expenditure the base of personal

taxation. I would like to know from the Government that after Prof. Kaldor's suggestion, whether Government has accepted the recommendations of Mr. Kaldor and whether the Government has implemented the recommendations or not. If not, why it has not been done so. As I said earlier, Mr. V. P. Singh has set up a high power Committee. I would like to know whether this Committee has functioned or not. In the recent past, efforts have been made to make a study regarding this tax in other countries also like U.K., the U.S.A., Sweden.

Sir, national income is social wealth. When a person spends, he is taking a part of that wealth for his own consumption, thereby impoverishing the society. When a person earns income, he is adding to the social wealth and enriching the society as well as himself. Under the expenditure-tax a person would be taxed according to the burden of his consumption demand on the society. This is just and proper. Under the Income-tax, a person is given tax reduction according to his contribution to the social health. The expenditure tax will also help the Government in containing inflation. That is why, I support this Bill wholeheartedly.

I would like to say something more. When it is the responsibility of the Government to collect the levy through this Bill, at the same time the Government has also to see that no State Government misuses its powers, that no State Government indulges in any corruption. I would like to raise one issue which has come out in today's *Patriot*—I quote

"Yet another scandal involving the Telugu Desam government has surfaced with Chairman and other officials of the APCO apex body of weavers cooperative societies in Andhra Pradesh, swindling Rs. 23 lakhs in the name of distribution of subsidised dhoties and sarees"

"The Chief Minister said 71000 sets of dhoties and sarees were shown as

purchased and distributed to green card holders through the retail outlets. In fact, not a single piece had been purchased."

I do not know whether this is correct or not, whether the Government has any record or not. Will the Minister inquire into the matter and will the Minister tell the House whether the scandal which has been reported in the paper is correct or not.....

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: The State Government is making available dhoties and sarees at half their prices to the poor people. What is wrong in that?

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: I support your view.

Another thing that I would like to raise is also related to the Finance Ministry. On 15th July, another issue has come up in a paper. The Chief Minister of Haryana, Shri Devi Lal, has once again asserted that his Government will go ahead and write off the bank loan given to the farmers; he has given a categorical assurance on the floor of the Assembly, and the amount involved is Rs. 250 crores. I am not saying anything against Mr. Devi Lal. But I would like to know from the Government whether a Chief Minister is entitled to write off loans in this manner or whether the Reserve Bank will take that decision. We have to know the correct position in this regard. Otherwise, another State also will do the same thing. Therefore, I want to know from the hon. Minister as to what is Government's reaction to this.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: The Central Government is writing off hundreds of crores of rupees of dues of big industrialists every year. What is wrong in writing off the loan given to small and marginal farmers?

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: The Minister will reply. Why is he interrupting? I did not interrupt when he was speak-

[Kumari Mamata Banerjee]

ing. I am asking the Minister. The Minister will reply.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member may continue her speech.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: I am not going to elaborate on these things. I wholeheartedly support this Bill. I only want to know as to who will collect this levy, whether the State Government or the Central Government will collect it or whether there is any independent body which will collect it.

[Translation]

DR. G. S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the late fifties a renowned Economist, Shri Nicolas Kaldor, was invited to this country. He had pointed out that imposition of expenditure tax would prove to be a panacea for all ills. At that time the Government did not take it seriously and did not take any steps in this regard. When we look behind we find that had the expenditure tax been imposed, there would have not been so much black money in the country, there would have not been much disparity and there would have not been so much gap between the poor and the rich. Shri Kaldor was of the opinion that vulgar display of wealths conspicuous consumption and ostentatious living are the root cause of all our ailments. A section of our society has accumulated lakhs and crores of rupees by dishonest means and is spending the same shamelessly.

There is one more term in economics: 'demonstration effect'. It implies that if an engineer earns Rs. 50 lakhs through dishonest means and spends Rs. 10 lakhs on his daughter's marriage, some other engineer, in order to display his wealth, would earn Rs. 51 lakhs and would spend Rs. 11 lakhs on his daughter's marriage.

Nobody accepted Shri Kaldor's advice. But today this tax is being imposed on hotels. Had the expenditure tax been imposed well in time, the country would not have to face this miserable situation. I am distressed to find so much disparity among the people in the country.

I have just returned from the flood-affected areas. Thousands of people have died there and thousands of people are sitting on trees without food and clothes for the last 12 days. You may not believe it, but I am saying this thing with full responsibility. Here the season is hot but it is raining heavily in that area. Their land has been submerged in water.

On the other side, a section of people living in South Delhi purchase new vehicles daily and their women-folk put on heavy diamond jewellery. Earlier inhabitants of this locality used to go to Nainital and Shimla during summer days, but these days they visit Canada and U.S.A. Perhaps the Government is not aware of it. I see both heaven and hell in one day and this pains me.

It appears to me that this ailment has no remedy. If there is any remedy, it is expenditure tax. If the Government has the courage, then it should impose expenditure tax and see to it as to how this evil comes to an end. Those people, who can spend Rs. 1000 in a hotel, can also pay Rs. 1100 and those who can spend Rs. 400, can also pay Rs. 500. This tax should be imposed not only on hotels but also on ostentatious way of life and vulgar display of wealth. You are not aware that ladies here and in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras spend to the extent of Rs. 10,000 per day on kitty parties. Is such kind of extravagance justified in our society? The Government have imposed tax on Rs. 400. But practical experience shows that owners of five star and three star hotels charge Rs. 60,000 per day for one hall. The hon. Minister may ascertain it. The hotel owner himself tells the way how to evade income-tax. He advises the people to get the hall booked in 6 fictitious names so that the income-tax people

are unable to identify the real people who threw the party and to know from where the cash was deposited. The law makers are aware of its loopholes. Now people paying Rs. 60,000 will go without paying income-tax and tax will be collected from the person paying Rs. 400. It is, therefore, necessary today that the law is implemented honestly. There are no big hotels in small towns, but people install tents in small restaurants and spend Rs. 4 to 5 lakhs in day. What legal action is taken in such cases? Has any Income Tax Officer ever asked about the source of this money. It has all become a part of the system. It appears that we are helpless and we cannot remedy this situation. Ostentatious living and vulgar display of wealth will have to be curtailed. For this purpose everybody will have to work honestly. Then only we will be able to establish a welfare State. This calls for strong will power. It has been said earlier that tax will be imposed on air-conditioners, refrigerators, jewellery and on all other luxury items and thus resources will be mobilised for drought and flood relief. We had hoped that some kind of surcharge would be imposed and thereby a huge amount would be raised to extend assistance to the poor. The session is going to be over tomorrow and it does not seem to us that any Bill for imposition of surcharge will be brought forward. I would like to ask the hon. Minister that if it is not possible to bring forward any Bill for want of time, an ordinance to impose 10 per cent tax on luxury items be enforced after the session so that the hungry and helpless people could be helped who are hanging between life and death. If the poor people are not given any help well in time, they will have no other way out before them. There is a saying in Hindi, '*Marta kya na karta*'. They should not be forced to become naxalites. What will a person do who has not taken food for the last 13 days? Therefore, poor people should be helped by imposing surcharge on the rich in a real sense. At the time of Bangladesh crisis the Government had imposed a surcharge and the whole country had paid that surcharge. Today $\frac{3}{4}$ part of the country is in the grip of drought and floods. The

people here cannot imagine the dreadful sight of floods because they are facing drought here. In my opinion, surcharge should be imposed to meet the situation caused by both drought and flood and in order to check display of wealth, expenditure tax should be imposed.

[English]

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA (Vishnupur): Sir, I rise to support this Bill. The object of this Bill is to curb wasteful expenditure of the rich big businessmen, VIPs and Ministers who spend thousands of rupees in a day in a hotel. The object is, no doubt, commendable but I doubt whether we would succeed with expenditure tax when we have failed to make Income Tax Act work to unearth black-money.

Mr. Chairman, I think a person who can spend more than Rs. 400 per day on accommodation, food and drinks and I also support the hon. Member who said that this limit should be Rs. 300 and this tax you are charging, viz., 10 per cent should be raised upto 20 per cent because a person who can spend more than Rs. 400 per day can pay more tax also.

While welcoming this Bill I want to know two or three things. What would be the amount of revenue earned by the Central Government and what would be the share of the State Government in that? Also after imposing the provisions of this Bill what will be the revenue income of the Central Government and what would be the percentage of share of the State Government? In this connection I would like to remind the hon. Minister that so many workers are working in the hotels but their wages are not satisfactory.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How does it come under this Bill?

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: The poor workers are working in the hotels and nobody is thinking about their service conditions and other facilities.

Sir, I support this measure.

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA (Ahmedabad): Sir, I rise to support the Bill. I have, however, one or two questions to be posed. First is that the Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi had stated in the House at the time of placing the budget before the House that this tax will be brought but now it is being brought only as late as in the month of August, 1987. So some revenue loss must have occurred to the Central Government in the meanwhile. The reason for the delay in the implementation of this should be told to the House. Secondly I have not still followed the rationale of Clause 5. For the purpose of this Act, Chargeable expenditure" does not include—

"(a) any expenditure which is incurred, or the payment for which is made, in foreign exchange;"

As I understand, foreigners are required to make their payment of hotel bills in foreign exchange. That means, foreigners are exempted from liability of paying expenditure tax. In my respectful submission and subject to what the Hon'ble Minister has to say, this would be violative of Article 14 of the Constitution. When you are imposing a tax, you are asking Indian citizens to pay certain tax and foreigners are exempted from the liability to pay the tax. Ultimately, the purpose is not merely to prevent ostentatious expenditure but also to collect revenue. Any tax measure has always an implied purpose, that is collection of revenue for the purpose of public exchequer.

I do not know but there may be some rationale. Subject to what has been said I do not find any rationale in exempting foreign citizens from paying expenditure tax as required to be paid by the Indian citizens.

Sir, I welcome the Bill. It has a laudable purpose. I wish the Hon'ble Minister got speed and this line of action for taxing the rich so that Government can spend more on poverty alleviation programme should be further pursued. The net must be

widened. More and more luxury items and expenditure should be brought within the purview. In fact, the entire expenditure beyond a certain minimum reasonable should be brought within the network of expenditure taxation.

Sir, ultimately the Government is committed to serve the cause of underdogs. If after immense power given to the Government, we are not able to bring revenue from those who can afford to pay tax and serve the underdogs, Sir, the posterity will not pardon us.

Sir, underdogs do not bark but they bite. If the common people of India will know that there are some people who can pay taxes, Central Government has power to collect taxes from them and yet the Central Government is not exercising its powers for collecting revenue from them and not spending enough for the poor, as I submitted, we shall not be pardoned. Therefore, I wish the Government will go further in this direction and tax those who can pay.

I also take this opportunity to ask the Government to take up for consideration the distortions inducted in the economy of India in the previous two years when Mr. V. P. Singh was the Finance Minister. Sir, estate duty was abolished. The abolition was only beneficial to feudal lords. Ultimately the rich capitalists also were hardly required to pay estate duty. They don't invest in estate. They invest in business. The feudal lords had estates. Perhaps on account of kinship to the Rajas, the estate duty was abolished. Similarly, relaxation of direct taxation was introduced. MRTP was diluted. I urge respectfully that all these distortions in our economy may be examined so that they are done away with as soon as possible.

I also have come across an item. The magazine '*Prophet*' has published certain report. The heading is: "Is Wadia financing V.P. Singh?". The heading may or may not be relevant. But when V.P. Singh was Finance Minister, benefit worth several crores of rupees was given to Bombay

Dyeing during the year 1985-86. The same Wadia would help certain people in taking up their course against certain other industrialists. I am aware that this Government does not discriminate between one industrialist and another industrialist because when Wadia was arrested in Bombay, a criminal case was being filed against Reliance in Ahmedabad. Whether it is Reliance or whether it is Wadia, criminal and other actions have been taken and pursued by this Government. I congratulate the Government for the same. But I wish the Government should carry this line further.

I am quite happy that this Act has also been included in the Schedule of the "Economic Offences" in its application to Limitation Act so that the limitation under the Criminal Procedure Code is also applicable to this. But the Government and the House might have observed that like Nusli Wadia's case, Courts have very lavishly given anticipatory bail orders to economic offenders. I do not know whether the courts have powers to issue an order directing the Government not to arrest anybody. Anticipatory bail under Section 438 of the Cr. P.C. means that if arrested the person concerned should be released on bail. Some High Court somewhere gave an order not to arrest an economic offender. Now, at least the hon. Minister will kindly consider whether it is time to find out, to explore the advisability of taking out from the purview of the anticipatory bail. Section 438 of the Cr.P.C., all economic offences including the offences under the Expenditure Tax Bill, so that the courts will not interfere in the drive of the nation against the economic offenders at the stage when the person concerned is yet to be arrested.

With these observations, I welcome the Bill and congratulate the Government for initiating a set of measures. I wish, it would be pursued further.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Mr. Chariman, Sir, I rise to make a few observations. In the first place, the Bill has

a typical bureaucratic touch. We will find that very wide discretionary powers are given to the tax authorities. I would briefly say that all such wide discretionary powers to tax authorities will have very undesirable effects.

You will find this bureaucratic touch also in a particular fact that while there is rigidity with respect to matters concerning the assessee, there is, on the other hand, quite laxity as far as the tax authorities are concerned. For example, after an assessment has already been made, the Income Tax Officer concerned may reassess the chargeable expenditure at any time within as long a period as four years from the end of the assessment year concerned. For four years, therefore, the sword of Democles continues to hang on the head of the assessee. Such is the laxity given on the part of the Income Tax authorities.

On the other hand, we find that where an assessee objects to the quantum of assessment or denies his liability to pay the tax, or objects to the penalty order, in that case, he is required to file his appeal before the Commissioner within 30 days. Therefore, my first submission is that a certain balance has to be maintained in the various provisions of the Bill. This is unfortunately missing with the typical bureaucratic touch having been given to the Bill.

We find that in Clause 5, the chargeable expenditure does not include any expenditure paid for in foreign exchange. I welcome this particular provision in the Bill. In 1980 we had the Hotel Receipt Tax Bill and at that time hardly 5 per cent rebate was allowed as deduction when the bills were paid in foreign exchange. We here in this House pointed out that this will adversely affect tourism. Later on, the Industry also protested. The Tourism Department of the Ministry also protested and the Government had to retrace its steps. As it is, our share in world tourism is very negligible. I am happy that in the interest of promotion of tourism, this particular provision has been made that the chargeable expenditure does not include any expenditure paid

[Shri G.M. Banatwalla]

in foreign exchange. However, there is an explanation given in this particular Clause 5 and it says that the expenditure paid out of the Indian currency obtained from conversion of foreign exchange will also be deemed to be included for purposes of deductions. It looks very well but I am afraid its administration is going to pose a lot of difficulties. A foreign tourist comes and he exchanges money for the Indian currency. Now, he may not stay only in one hotel. He may move about from hotel to hotel and wherever he goes he will have to prove that the Indian currency that is in his possession is as a result of his exchanging the foreign exchange. He will have to prove with respect to the passport and with respect to all the memos that we get when we exchange foreign currency. This will not only result in more harassment to the people but will also open doors to black money and evasion of tax. It is rather late. We are simply rushing through Bills. Yesterday things get introduced and today we pass them. So, it is difficult to come out with appropriate amendments in time. But I hope when rules are framed under the Act, the point will be taken care of.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Act becomes applicable to hotels. The room charges are Rs. 400 per individual per day. However, there may be hotels which may provide rooms at different tariffs. There may be certain rooms with tariff of 400 or more and there may be some cheaper rooms also. Now, if there is a room for which the tariff is less than Rs. 400 but merely because it is located in that particular hotel, the person getting that room also becomes liable to attack. This is rather inconsistent with the objective of the Bill, and is rather unjust to the person concerned. I may therefore, say that this is an important lacuna and a drawback in the Bill.

Sir, it has already been pointed out and I would support the point that as far as the provision of food and alcoholic drinks are concerned, to at least those who are not staying in that hotel they should not be

subject to this particular type of taxation. I may point out here that the main source of profit for the posh hotels is the room charges and not the catering charges. This heavy rate of taxation on the catering is bound to affect the financial viability of maintaining these restaurant.

I have also to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that the imposition of these taxes may also lead to the undesirable phenomenon of double and triple taxes as we all know there is Sales tax. Then in certain States there are also luxury tax. Now, you have sales tax and then on the top of it the luxury tax also. Then you bring another tax called the Expenditure tax. Then it all leads to phenomenon of double or triple taxation which is not a healthy system of taxation to have. Therefore, I would like to submit that this particular phenomenon should also be taken care of, if it is possible, in this particular type of taxation. With these words I thank you very much, Sir.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Mr. Chariman, Sir, the Bill brought forward by the hon. Minister is quite welcome. Not only the Government wants to collect some money through this Bill, but it also wants to control luxurious living and check lavish spending by people in star hotels.

So far as the objectives of this Bill are concerned, I want to make certain points. In these Five Star Hotels two classes of people usually stay. Either they are big businessmen and their executives or they are the executives of the big Public Sector Organisations. No one spends from his own pocket to stay in these hotels. When the representatives of the Government organisations or the executives of the Public Sector Units put up there, the entire expenses including food are borne by the organisation which they represent. Besides, a number of seminars, conferences, symposia and exhibitions are also organised in these Five Star hotels with the result that there is 70 per cent occupancy

here and the whole expenditure is borne by the concerned Public Sector organisations. On the one hand, we are imposing 10 per cent tax for increasing the revenue of Government and on the other hand, money is lavishly being spent from the public exchequer. If our objective is to control such lavish spending, then Government should bring a Bill to put a ban on such type of expenditure so that the representatives of the Public Sector Organisations neither stay there nor organise various seminars, symposia etc. there. It is essential to curb this tendency which is crossing all limits. In a way a sort of competition is going on among our Public sector organisations in this regard. If you visit Ashoka, Kanishka, Oberoi and Maurya Sheraton hotels, you will find that most of the rooms in them are reserved by the Public Sector Organisations on some or the other pretext. Various seminars, symposia, conferences etc are organised there. Government should also look into this aspect because our intention is not only to collect money but also to curb such tendencies for wasteful expenditure in our society. The Government should frame some law to check such tendencies. Imposition of 10 per cent or 20 per cent expenditure tax will not make much difference because the people who occupy those hotels do not have to spend from their own pockets. The same is the case with private businessmen who also do not pay from their own pockets. They spend the money of the share-holders or the financial institutions. You may impose as much surcharge as you want, it will not make any difference because this amount will not be spent out of the pockets of the persons who are indulging in such an extravagance but it is the shareholders or the financial institutions who actually pay for it. Therefore, I want that Government should give a serious thought to this aspect as to how to curb the spending spree in the hotels and how to control such tendencies.

[English]

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): Mr. Chairman Sir, I am sorry I am not able to

agree with the observations made by my friend just now that public sector directors and other officials should be prevented from going to seminars and then spending money in five-star hotels, etc. Actually, it is high time now that the Government and the public would have to think whether they are paying enough to these people who are employed not only in public sector enterprises but in similar enterprises, when compared to other people who are employed in government services. Government service is entirely different from the public sector employment. Here temptations are much greater and the dealings are not in terms of lakhs but in crores and not for a year, but sometimes even for a month or for a week. Therefore, a time would be coming, where their scales of pay as well as allowances will have to be entirely made different and places on a higher basis than that of the ordinary civil service people. Like this there are so many other things which can be said with regard to this matter. I would leave at that. I am glad to say that the Government is coming forward at long last with this Bill. True, their expenditure on these hotels during their stay is paid back again by the Government in some way or the other but at the same time by placing this kind of tax, certain incentive is given to them not to have too many of these tenures in these hotels.

Secondly, these hotels also will have to begin to think anew in regard to the charges that they are levying. Their charges are something un-Indian. Their services also not good enough but at the same time, they are un-Indian and too costly. We have had some experience of it. Whether we liked it or not, when we have to go as a guest of the Government to different cities and we are obliged to stay in these hotels, we are staggered at the rates that they are charging for mere rice and curry. They are charging not in terms of tens of rupees, but more than Rs. 100/-. For an ordinary regular lunch, they are charging more than Rs. 100/- or sometimes even Rs. 200/- also. For dinner it may be more. What is more shocking is that when you go to these hotels, you find big bottles. You

[Prof. N.G. Ranga]

begin to wonder what is there in that bottle. Some people, of course may like to have a drink, but those who have been Gandhian like us, are take a back at the very thought of it. Yet these bottles are kept there with full of drink. What kind of drink, we do not know. Because, we never touch it. In the end when we leave the hotels, we make a gift of it either to servants there or to the so-called persons who goes and provides social service for us or pretends to be providing social service. What is more than this, in these hotels? The salaries that they pay, the kind of people that they employ, the amount of work that they extract from these employees who are employed in these hotels, all these are all un-Indian. We wonder where it is an Indian, non-Indian or new Indian culture, which is being created in the midst of our own towns. Therefore, under these circumstances, it is good that the Government has thought of formulating this Bill and imposing this tax not only on Government servants but also on the private entrepreneurs. They go on spending money in a lavish manner, in keeping with the charges that are being made in these hotels. It is of hundreds of rupees and it comes to more than Rs. 1000/- even for ordinarily scrupulous person of that particular stature. Under these circumstances, it is high time that this experiment is being made. At the sametime, I would like to sound a warning for whatever may be its worth just as in the case of Sales Tax and other things which our traders as well as consumers have found a way of evading the payment of these things. Similarly, there may be ways and means by which these taxes also may come to be evaded. Therefore, the Government will have to devise ways and means so that they can prevent this tax evasion.

SHRI D. B. PATIL (Kolaba): Sir, I welcome the Bill, even though it is just a beginning, when I read the title of the Bill "The Expenditure Tax Bill, 1987" I was very happy. But the moment I went to the next line "that the Bill to provide for the levy of a tax on expenditure incurred in certain hot-

els", I was disappointed. Because we were all the while propagating and demanding that a provision to the effect be made so that there should be tax on all sort of expenditure. But here, the Bill seeks to collect tax only on certain expenses incurred in the hotels.

The main purpose of taxation is to provide resources to the State, as well as to reduce the disparity between the rich and the poor. Here, you are taxing the rich, i.e. those who are in a position to pay Rs. 400 per day per head by way of rent for a room. It is on the high side. According to me, taking into consideration the present position in our country, the minimum wages that have been prescribed for the agricultural labourers and the limits prescribed for poverty line, this is quite on the high side.

According to the definition of poverty line, a person in an urban area in India spending Rs. 120 per month, and in the rural area spending Rs. 107 per month, is supposed to be under the poverty line. That means that a person who is in a position to spend Rs. 3½ in rural areas and Rs. 4 in urban areas, per day is supposed to be below the poverty line and that too for all sorts of items including essential commodities. So, taking into consideration the fact that a person below poverty line, for all his necessities, is in a position to spend only Rs. 4 per day, Government's fixing an expenditure Rs. 400/- per day only for residential charges, for the purpose of levying a tax under this Bill, is quite disappointing. This figure should be brought down.

As many of my friends have said, there are various types of lavish and wasteful expenditure. I do not understand why this opportunity has not been taken to tax all these expenses also. What about the parties that are given by these rich people? There is lavish spending and wasteful spending in marriage ceremonies and birthday ceremonies; and such types of ceremonies. The rich people want to exhibit their richness. In spite of the income tax, super wealth tax and sales tax, and other Taxes, these persons are in a posi-

tion to spend so lavishly. It means that they have a capacity to pay much more than the Government has proposed to do here. So, I request Government to take this opportunity. I welcome this Bill since it is a beginning. But the next step I expect from Government is that they tax all such expenses, so that the taxes from the rich could be given to the State revenues.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): I am tankful to the hon. Members for having taken part in this debate. Some of the hon. Members have been very effective in suggesting concrete steps. I thank particularly the senior Member Prof. Ranga for reducing my burden of answering the questions posed by some of the hon. Members.

It is true that a beginning has been made. We have to see our experience. It is a measure to curb black money also. The object is to reduce wasteful expenditure, in order to have resources for developmental activities and also to encourage savings in the economy.

16.00 hrs.

Hon. Members Mr. Patil, Mr. V. S. Rao and Mr. Banatwalla have made some very good points regarding the rental to be fixed. And they stated that it is on high side when we are considering for taxing them. It is true that it is on the high side. A suggestion was made to the effect that it could be reduced to Rs. 300 or Rs. 200 or it could be considered in future after gaining some experience how this new legislation is going to work. I assure the hon. members that when the time comes for a change and if it is felt necessary definitely we can do that. It is a very good suggestion and we have to go in for tax on expenditure. There is no doubt about it. Our veteran parliamentarian like Prof. Ranga has encouraged the approach that has been shown by the Government. I am thankful to him and also to all the hon. members who are unanimous in extending the support to the Bill. I

hope there is no scope for any lengthy reply to give.

Hon. members have made some other points also. I don't think I have to reply to them also.

But so far as writing off loans is concerned, whether it is Haryana or any other Congress ruled State, nobody has got the authority to write off loans except the banking authority, that is the Board; and they have the right to write off loans only after exhausting all the avenues of recovery and when it is not possible to recover loans; only they can do it on examination of each case on merit. Hence the Reserve Bank has made it very clear that there is no other authority than the banking authority to write off loans. At the cost of repetition, once again, I thank the hon. members for giving me an opportunity to pilot this Bill and also for the wholehearted support for this Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the levy of a tax on expenditure incurred in certain hotels be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the House shall take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. There is no amendment to Clause 2. The question is

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3—(Application of the Act)

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO:
I beg to move:*

Page 2, lines 27 and 28,—

for "four hundred rupees"
substitute—

"three hundred rupees" (1)

* Moved with the recommendation of the President

SHRI D. B. PATIL: I beg to move:

Page 2, line 27,-

for "four" substitute "one" (15)

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO:
I would not repeat what I have already stated. I would suggest that the government should give an impression to the people that they really mean business; and they must reduce this amount from Rs. 400 to Rs. 300.

SHRI D. B. PATIL: Let me thank the hon. Minister for assuring that the limit of Rs. 400 will be brought down in future. I want to have assurance from him that the rate of tax from 10 per cent will be increased to 50 per cent.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now I shall put amendment no. 1 moved by Shri V. Sobhanadreeswara Rao to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 1 was put and negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now I shall put amendment no. 15 moved by Shri D. B. Patil to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 15 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is

"That Clause 3 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4—(Charge of expenditure tax)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Clause 4 Amendments Nos. 2 and 4 and 16 by Shri V. Sobhanadreeswara Rao, Shri Banatwalla and Shri D.B. Patil

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO
(Vijayawada): I beg to move:*

Page 2, line 43, —

for "ten" substitute "twenty" (2)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): I beg to move:

Page 2, lines 43 and 44, —

for "a tax at the rate of ten percent, of the chargeable expenditure"

substitute "a tax at the following rate of the chargeable expenditure, namely —

(i) at the rate of ten per cent, on the provision of items referred to in clauses (a), (c) and (d) in section 5 and

(ii) ~~at the~~ rate of two-and-half per cent on the provision of food or drink referred to in clause (b) in section 5." (4)

SHRI D. B. PATIL: I beg to move:

Page 2, line 43, —

for "ten" substitute "fifty" (16)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: The amendment is very reasonable I have already explained in my speech. It may be accepted

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put amendments Nos. 2, 4 and 16 to Clause 4 to the vote of the House

Amendments Nos. 2, 4 and 16 are put and negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is

Moved with the recommendation of the President

"That Clause 4 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Clause 5.

Clause 5—(Meaning of Chargeable expenditure)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I beg to move

Page 3, line 5, —

for "food or drink" substitute "alcoholic drink" (5)

Page 3, —

after line 21, insert --

"(e) any expenditure on food or drink except alcoholic drink incurred by a person not having any accommodation at the hotel." (6)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put amendments Nos. 5 and 6 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 5 and 6 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 5 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

Clause 7—(Collection and recovery of expenditure tax)

SHRI D.B. PATIL : I beg to move:

Page 4, line 17, —

Omit "calendar" (17)

Page 4, line 19, --

for "10th day of the month" substitute -

"20th day of the same month and the 5th day of the month" (18)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put amendments Nos. 17 and 18 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 17 and 18 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 7 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7 was added to the Bill.

clause 8—(Person responsible for collecting tax to furnish prescribed return)

SHRI D. B. PTAIL: I beg to move:

Page 4, lines 39 and 40,—

for "before the expiry of the financial year in which the return is to be furnished,"

Substitute —

"immediately after the expiry period provided for furnishing such return," (19)

Page 5, line 2,—

for "omission or wrong statement" substitute—

"clerical or arithmetical mistake" (20)

Page 5 line 3,—

omit "return or a revised return, as the case may be," (21)

MR CHAIRMAN: I shall now put amendments Nos. 19, 20 and 21 to Clause 8 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 19 to 21 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 8 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 8 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 9 to 10 were added to the Bill

Clause 11— (Chargeable expenditure escaping assessment)

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO:
I beg to move:

Page 5, line 45, —

for "four" substitute "three" (3)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

Page 5, line 44, —

after "any time" insert "within three years" (30)

Page 5, line 45.

for "four years" substitute "one year"
(31)

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO:
This period of four years is too much. That is why I proposed the amendment to have three years. What is the justification for four years? If the Minister convinces us we will withdraw it. What is the rationale for four years?

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Even three years is too much. I have suggested one year.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: The hon. Members have been claiming that we

should be very strict and we should plug all the loopholes and we want to see that nobody escapes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now I will put the amendments 3, 30 and 31 to Clause 11 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos 3, 30 and 31 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 11 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 11 was added to the Bill.

Clause 12—(Rectification of mistake)

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO:
I beg to move:-

Page 6, line 5, —

for "four" substitute "three" (7)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I beg to move:—

Page 6, line 5, —

for "four years substitute "one year" (32)

Page 6, line 9, —

for "notwithstanding" substitute "subject to" (33)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now I will put the amendments 7, 32 and 33 to Clause 12 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 7, 32, and 33 were put and negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 12 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 12 was added to the Bill.

Clause 13—(Time limit for completion of assessment and re-assessment)

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO:
I beg to move:

Page 6, line, 39, —

for "four" substitute "three" (8)

Page 6, line 48, —

for "four" substitute "three" (9)

Page 7, line 4, —

for "four" substitute "three" (10)

Page 7, line 11, —

for "four" substitute "three" (11)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now I will put the amendments 8, 9, 10, and 11 to Clause 13 to the vote of the House.

Amendment Nos 8 to 11 were put and negated

MR. CHAIRMAN The question is

"That Clause 13 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 13 was added to the Bill.

Clause 14—(interest on delayed payment of expenditure tax)

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO.
I beg to move:—

Page 7, line 30, —

for "one and one half" substitute—"two and one half" (12)

SHRI D. B. PATIL: I beg to move:

Page 7, line 30,—

for "one and one half" substitute— "two (22)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, I will put the amendments 12 and 22 to Clause 14 to the vote of the House.

Amendment Nos. 12 and 22 were put and negated.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 14 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 14 was added to the Bill.

Clause 15—(Penalty for failure to collect or pay expenditure tax)

SHRI D.B. PAITL : I beg to move:

Page 7, line 42,—

for "equal to" substitute "five times" (23)

Page 7, lines 46 to 49, —

for "not be less than one hundred rupees, but which may extend to two hundred rupees for every day during which the failure continues"

substitute

"be five times the amount that had been collected as tax" (24)

SHRI G M BANATWALLA: I beg to move:

Page 7, line 42, —

for "a sum equal to" substitute

"a sum as may be determined by the Income-tax officer, being a sum not more than" (34)

MR CHAIRMAN: Now, I will put the amendments 23, 24 and 34 to Clause 15 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 23, 24 and 34 were put and negated.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 15 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 15 was added to the Bill.

Clause 16—(Penalty for failure to furnish prescribed returns)

SHRI D. B. PATIL: I beg to move:—

Page 8, line 4, —

for "one" substitute "five" (25)

Page 8, line 5, —

for "two" substitute "ten" (26)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, I will put the amendments 25 and 26 to Clause 16 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 25 and 26 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 16 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 16 was added to the Bill.

Clause 17—(Penalty for concealment of Chargeable expenditure)

SHRI D. B. PATIL: I beg to move:

Page 8, lines 12 and 13, —

for "not be less than, but which shall not exceed twice"

substitute—

"be ten times" (27)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now I will put the

amendment 27 to Clause 17 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 27 was put and negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 17 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 17 was added to the Bill.

Clause 18—(Penalty for failure to comply with notice)

SHRI D. B. PATIL: I beg to move:

Page 8, line 26, —

for "ten" substitute "twenty" (28)

Page 8, line 27, —

for "fifty" substitute "hundred" (29)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now I will put Amendment Nos. 28 and 29 to Clause 18 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 28 and 29 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are no amendments to clause 19 to 21. So, I will put them together.

The question is:

"That clauses 18 to 21 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 18 to 21 were added to the Bill.

Clause 22—[Appeals to the Commissioner (Appeals)]

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I beg to move:

Page 9, line 13, —

for "thirty days" substitute "ninety days"
(35)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now I will put amendment number 35 to the vote.

Amendment No. 35 was put and negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 22 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 22 was added to the Bill.

*Clause 23—(Appeals to Appellate
Tribunals)*

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I beg to move:

Page 9, line 37, —

for "sixty days" substitute "ninety days"
(36)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I now put amendment number 36 to the vote.

Amendment No. 36 was put and negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 23 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 23 was added to the Bill

Clause 24 was added to the Bill

*Clause 25—(Wilful attempt to evade tax,
etc.)*

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO:
I beg to move:

Page 10, line 38, —

add at the end,—

"of five thousand rupees extending
upto twenty thousand rupees." (13)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I beg to move:

Page 10, line 45, —

add at the end —

"and which he knows or believes to be
false" (37)

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO:
In this clause 25 at the end of the words
'with fine' practically there is nothing
which indicates what is the quantum that
will be levied in the case of evading tax.
That is why, we suggested that it may be
raised from Rs 5000 to Rs 20,000. I think,
the Minister will accept the amendment.
Otherwise, without this it is ambiguous.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now I put amendments Nos 13 and 37 to the vote.

*Amendment Nos. 13 and 37 were put and
negatived*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 25 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 25 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 26 and 27 were added to the Bill.

Clause 28—(Abetment of false return etc.)

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO:
I beg to move:

Page 11, line 23, —

add at the end—

"ranging from five thousand rupees
upto twenty thousand rupees." (14)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now I put amendment no. 14 to the vote.

Amendment No. 14 was put and negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 28 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 28 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 29 to 31 were added to the Bill.

Clause 32—(Power to remove difficulties)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 12, —

after line 32, insert —

"Provided further that any such order shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament, while it is in session for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the order or both Houses agree that the order should not be made, the order shall there after have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect as the case may be, so, however that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that order." (38)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I now put amendment No. 38 to clause 32, moved by Shri Banatwalla, to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 38 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 32 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 32 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are no amendments to clause 33. The question is:

"That clause 33 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 33 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister may now move that the Bill be passed.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Madam, do you want to say something?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT): Sir, I would like to suggest and beg the House that we take up item No. 18.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): What is that item?

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT: That is the Legal Services Authorities Bill.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will we be free after that?

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT: We will not allow you to be free so soon.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is agreed I think.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So, we take up item No. 18. Shri H.R. Bhardwaj.

16.22 hrs.

LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITIES BILL

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): Sir, I beg to move*

"That the Bill to constitute legal services authorities to provide free and competent legal services to the weaker sections of the society to ensure that opportunity for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities, and to organise Lok Adalats to secure that the operation of the legal system promotes justices on a basis of equal opportunity, be taken into consideration."

Articles 39A of the Constitution provides that the State shall secure that the operation of the legal system promotes justice, on a basis of equal opportunity and shall, in particular provide free legal aid, by suitable legislation or schemes or in any other

way, to ensure that the opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities.

16.22 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH *in the Chair*]

In pursuance of the above objective, the Government constituted two expert committees—one in 1972 headed by Shri Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer, the then Judge of the Kerala High Court and Member of the Law Commission of India, and the other in 1976 headed by Shri Justice P.N. Bhagwati, the then Judge of the Supreme Court. In the light of the recommendations contained in the reports submitted by these committees to the Government, a Committee known as the "Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Scheme" (CILAS) was constituted by the Government in September, 1980 under the Chairmanship of Shri Justice P.N. Bhagwati, the then Judge of the Supreme Court, to implement and monitor the legal aid programmes on a uniform basis throughout the country. This Committee has since been reconstituted from time to time and at present Shri Justice R.S. Pathak, Chief Justice of India, is its Patron-in-Chief.

The legal aid programmes evolved by the Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes have been adopted by almost all the State Governments and some of the Union Territories. A large number of poor people have been provided free legal aid throughout the country. Lok Adalats have also gained considerable popularity in many states and a very large number of cases have been settled amicably.

On the basis of experience gained in the implementation of the various schemes including the Lok Adalats and the meetings which the CILAS had with the Chiefs of the Legal Aid and Advice Boards of the States etc., the Committee for implementing Legal Aid Scheme recommended that the legal aid programme should be given statutory base. The question of enactment

* Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri H.R. Bhardwaj]

of suitable legislation has been discussed at the meeting of the Consultative Committee of Members of Parliament attached to the Ministry of Law and Justice since 1985. It was also discussed at a meeting of the State Law Ministers convened by the CILAS in October, 1986. Suggestions have been received from other eminent persons, including the Chairman of the Law Commission of India. Taking into consideration these and other suggestions so far made, the Government has finalised the Bill. The Bill has the following salient features:—

1. There would be Legal Services Authority at the National, State and District level. The National Authority will advise, co-ordinate and monitor the State Legal Service Authorities and will be the main agency to extend legal aid to the needy.
2. The National Authority would be mainly financed from the funds allocated to it by the Central Government while the State and District Authorities would be financed by the State Governments. The National Authority will also extend financial help to the State Legal Aid and Advice Boards as well as voluntary agencies for specific schemes.
3. At the national level as well as the State and District levels, the Authorities would have "Legal Aid Funds" for meeting the cost of legal aid to the deserving person and for meeting other expenses of the Authority concerned.
4. The National Authority would function under the Chief Justice of India assisted by a serving or retired Judge of the Supreme Court and other eminent persons in the field of legal aid work as

may be appointed by the Government. Similarly, the State Legal Service Authorities would be headed by the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court or his nominee and other eminent persons as Members as may be appointed by the State Government.

5. At present, persons belonging to the weaker segments of the Society, namely, the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, women, children etc. are entitled to free legal aid without any income ceiling. The Bill covers economically weaker citizens who will be entitled to free legal aid if their annual income is Rs. 9000 or less for cases in the High Court and Rs. 12000 or less for cases in the Supreme Court.
6. In a separate chapter on Lok Adalats, it is provided that every award of the Lok Adalat shall be deemed to be a decree of a Civil Court and where a settlement has been arrived at in a suit or proceeding transferred to it from a Court, the Court fee paid shall be refunded. The Lok Adalat will have for the purpose of holding any enquiry, the same powers as are vested in the civil court while trying a suit.
7. Thus, in keeping with the mandate contained in Article 39A of the Constitution, the Bill is intended to give a statutory base to the legal aid programmes operating in the various States in the country/so as to make them more effective and also to confer more powers on Lok Adalats which are based on voluntary efforts for settling disputes between the parties quickly and at a minimum cost and at their door-steps. I hope that the Bill will have the unanimous approval of this House.

8. I commend the Bill for consideration of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to constitute legal services authorities to provide free and competent legal services to the weaker sections of the society to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities, and to organise Lok Adalats to secure that the operation of the legal system promotes justice on a basis of equal opportunity, be taken into consideration."

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY (Kurnool): Mr. Chairman, Sir, better late than never. We are happy that at long last, much awaited Lok Adalat Bill or Legal Services Authorities Bill has come before this House. Articles 39 (a), if I remember correctly, was introduced more than a decade ago. There is a mandate that the Directive Principles must be carried out. But long after it was included in the Directive Principles, nothing precious was done. Subsequently, a Board was formed with Justice Bhagwati as the President at the Central level. Then, some of the State also began to adopt this legal aid Bill, legal aid scheme. I had the good fortune of inaugurating the Legal Aid Scheme in my own State. That was in the year 1981. That means after 9 or 10 years it was introduced. The scheme took nearly 8 or 9 years to be introduced in my own state which is considered to be one of the progressive states. If I may say so honestly, nothing precious has been done by way of legal aid. In some States, the funds allocated have not even been utilised. Only in two States, legal aid has become partly successful, not but thoroughly successful. We know fully well that the judicial system which we inherited is not suitable to a rural based poor country like India. The conventional scheme or conventional method of effecting settlement of disputes between a citizen and another citizen which was practised in India was given up or dispensed

with, during the British imperial days. The litigation became costly and continues to be very costly. Though people are very conscious of their rights and are prepared to spend anything for enforcement of their rights Indian people are considered to be having the most litigious nature—70% to 80% of our people are not able to get their grievances redressed in our present existing judicial system. It was realised, even at the time when article 39A was introduced, that the present judicial system is working in favour of the haves and the very rich because they alone can hire the most talented advocates and obtain the maximum utility by exploiting the lacunae in the law. A simple instrument for settling dispute between a citizen and a citizen is vital. It becomes a part and parcel of the law and order machinery. We are prepared to spend lakhs and crores of rupees for a raising CRP Battalion. But we are not prepared to go into the root cause of the dispute, root cause of unrest in society and find ways and means of redressing these grievances at the grassroot level. We all know fully well that in the rural areas, in ancient times, the Panchayat or Gram Panchayat used to conventionally effect the settlement of dispute between a citizen and a citizen or between a person and a person. It did not cost anything. There was no necessity for anybody to go outside. The dispute has to be merely raised in the village itself and they used to get settlement there itself. That used to have the finality about this settlement.

The courts are open to those only who go and knock at their doors. Poor people have got a number of grievances but unless they go to a civil court and file a complaint and unless they go to a criminal court and file a complaint, then only the law is set in motion. Otherwise it is not set in motion. There is no person who will go and hear these grievances and make efforts to settle the disputes. What I find is, legal aid to our rural poor or to the poor living in towns, in slum areas is as essential as medicare. Sometimes it is more essential than medicare. Therefore the need to have a simple system of settling disputes

[Shri E. Ayyapu Reddy]

between a citizen and a citizen and a state or a Corporation or an Authority has always been found to be there.

Though I welcome and support this Bill, I am very sorry to say that the drafting lacks lucidity and clarity. I will presently point out the provisions of the Bill which are confusing and which will create any amount of problems. My first objection to this Bill is this.

Clause 1.

"It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification appoint; and different dates may be appointed for different provisions of this Act and for different States, and any reference to commencement in any provision of this Act in relation to any State shall be construed as a reference to the commencement of that provision in that state".

It shall come into force on such date. Why should you not fix a date as to when the entire Act will come into force, all provisions of the Act come into force and in all states? Why this provision because the Government can straightaway give a notification under this Act? Subsequently thereafter, you have to frame again rules. For instance, take Clause 3.

"(1) The Central Government shall constitute a body called the National Legal Services Authority to exercise the powers and perform the functions conferred on a Central Authority under this Act.

.. ..

(c) Such other members, possessing such experience and qualifications as may be prescribed and nominated by the Central Government".

First and foremost, this Act has to be notified. You have not fixed any definite

date as to when it has to be notified or when it is likely to come into force. That is why, I have tabled a motion saying that not later than 15th August, 1988. You kindly fix a deadline before which the entire Act will come into force in all the States.

I have stated in my motion that 15th August, 1988 must be the deadline before which the entire Act must come into force. When you have got the provision of prescribing the rules for the qualification of the Central Authority, how long will you take to prescribe the rules and nominate the Central authority? Unfortunately, our experience is when an Act is passed, you take 18 months, 20 months or even 2 to 3 years to prescribe the rules. The Prevention of Terrorism and Disruptive Activities Act was passed in 1985. But the rules were framed in November, 1986, 18 months after the Act came into force. You came with great urgency asking all the Members to sit and pass the Bill as if it was very urgent. But you took your own leisurely way of framing the rules.

Similarly, under the sick Industries Bill, how long have you taken to constitute the Board?

Our experience is wherever we are giving you authority to prescribe the rules and to constitute the authority, you are taking years. You must give a definite assurance to us that the Central Authority under Section 3 will be constituted at least by 1st January, 1988. Take not more than three months. We will come into the details of the Bill. But I am pointing out the difficulties. You are merely getting the Bill passed but actual fruits of the Bill will take years. Therefore, you have not spelt out a definite programme either in the objects or in the provisions of the Act. So, you are still going about in a leisurely manner. It is already a belated Bill. Then, the State Authorities have to be constituted. The difficulty, here again, is that the States have to prescribe the rules and constitute it. There is no time-limit as to when they must constitute it. In some States, they may not even constitute. What are the provisions in the Bill by which

you can compel a State to constitute the State Legal Authority? As I have said earlier, some States may not constitute it. They may take their own time. Therefore, you kindly prescribe a uniform date by which all the States are compelled to constitute the Authority.

Sir, the most important Chapter is relating to who is entitled to the benefits of this Legal Services. Kindly have a look at Clause 12. I am very sorry to say that Clause 12 is couched in such a manner that it is very difficult to spell out as to the number of persons who are entitled to it. Of course, you have made it very broad and wide. You are making it possible for every person, to a Plaintiff and a Defendant also to come to you and ask for relief. For instance, this is what is contained in Clause 12. It says: "Every person who has to file or defend a case shall be entitled to legal service under this act if that person is,— a member of a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe"...That means, irrespective of his status. Even if he is a Gazetted Officer or a Minister, he is entitled to it. All right, let it be. Let us agree to it. It further defines as follows: "a victim of trafficking in human beings; a women or child"—even a rich women, a rich child, a Princes, even a Prince, if she is a woman or if it is a child, they qualify for it. It is very difficult for you. With this wide entitlement, how many persons are going to benefit by it? There should have been a limitation and life-line. As per the Clause women or child means, without any reference to their income or their status. You cannot say every woman, every child is entitled to it. Let us see further wherein it says: "a person under circumstances of underserved want". That may be all right. Sub-section (f) says: "an industrial workman". What about an Agricultural workman? Only an industrial workman is made to avail of this facility. Why should you discriminate?

SHRI H.A. DORA (Srikakulam): He will declare Agriculture as an 'industry'....

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: As per this provision an agricultural labourer is not

entitled to it. Only an industrial workman is entitled to it. What is the speciality about it? Then, take the Sub-section (h). What do you mean by: "any person or in receipt of income less than nine thousand rupees if the case is before a court other than the Supreme Court and less than twelve thousand rupees or such other amount as may be prescribed by the Central Government if the case is before the Supreme Court"...? When you say : "in receipt of income less than nine thousand rupees" are you suggesting that the total assets must not exceed Rs. 9000 or that his annual income should be only Rs. 9000/-

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P.SHIV SHANKER): My colleague will reply in detail. There is amendment No.3 from Mr. Dora on this issue where he has put 'annual income'. We are going to accept that.

(Interruptions)

SHRI H.A. DORA: Very good.

(Interruptions)

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: I have also tabled it regarding : "in receipt of Rs. 9000/- or....

(Interruptions)

SHRI H.A.DORA: I have said it as "annual income".

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: What I am trying to submit is that this Bill lacks lucidity and clarity. Nobody seems to have gone through the provisions very carefully. It is such a vague provision to say like: "women or child". What do you mean by saying "women or child" without reference to their means? As I have submitted earlier, a Princes, a Prince are also entitled for it. If the Prince is a child, he is also entitled to it. Even a Princes can also claim relief. Sir, our funds are very very limited. You please restrict it according to the funds which are

[Shri E. Ayyapu Reddy]

now available and according to our present circumstances; restrict it to a particular class of persons and to a particular section of people.

Then there are other provisions which are still more confusing. For instance, please refer to Clause 20 (1). Frankly, I was not able to understand it at all. Hon. Law Minister, Shri Shiv Shankar, may please have a look at Clause 20(1) I will read it for the benefit of the House. Clause 20(1) reads:

"Where, in any suit or other proceeding which is capable of being taken cognizance of by a Lok Adalat under the provisions of this Act and pending before any court or tribunal, if the parties thereof make a joint application to the court or tribunal indicating their intention to compromise the matter or to arrive at a settlement, the presiding officer of the court or tribunal, as the case may be, may, instead of proceeding to effect a compromise between the parties or to arrive at a settlement himself, and notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, pass an order that the suit or proceeding shall stand transferred to the Lok Adalat for arriving at a compromise or settlement."

What do you mean by this? If they want a compromise, let them compromise and be done with it. A compromise can be effected there itself. Why should the Presiding Officer refer it to the Lok Adalat? I can understand this situation: where the parties are not in a position to effect a settlement and the Presiding Officer feels that it is a fit case for compromise, he may refer it to the Lok Adalat. It is alright where the parties are recalcitrant and cantankerous and are not prepared to compromise the matter and the Presiding Officer feels that it is a fit case for effecting a compromise, he may refer it to the Lok Adalat for making use of its good offices for bringing sense to the cantankerous parties. But where the

parties are prepared to effect a compromise, why do you drive them again to the Lok Adalat? What is the sense or what is the purpose in driving such people to Lok Adalat? Will it not affect the compromise which can be effected then and there itself?

PROF. N.G.RANGA (Guntur): There may be some *mala fide*.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : There is no question of *mala fide*. I will give an example. A wife and husband file an application for divorce. The matter is pending before the subordinate court, Guntur. The matter is pending before the subordinate court, Guntur. The judge says: "The parties say that they have effected a compromise; please record the compromise". Both the advocates come and file the application under Order 23 of the Civil Procedure Code. Then they record it and be done with it. Why should the judge again refer the case to the Lok Adalat and drive them to Lok Adalat? What is the fun in doing that? Why should the Lok Adalat work on a matter which could be disposed of by that particular tribunal itself in no time?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): You have to keep the Lok Adalat busy.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Again, some of these provisions are really astonishing. We had been pressing for this Bill for a very long time. We welcome this Bill. But at the same time we request the Central Government to be generous enough in allocating funds and see that these funds are properly utilised. You should also say that only a percentage of the funds will be spent for administrative charges. The general complaint in the Bar has been that, of the funds allocated, 80 per cent is spent on establishment and only 20 per cent is spent on rendering legal aid to the poor. We should not receive such complaints. In fact, 30 per cent of the funds alone must be earmarked for establishment charges and 70 per cent of the funds must be spent on rendering service under this Bill. You kindly fit some sort of proportion at least in the rules to be framed under this Bill.

Sir, again, the other provisions, of course, are the usual, normal provisions of the Bill. But with regard to the constitution of the State Authority and the District Authority, it is essential that the Central Government itself frames these rules.

With regard to the constitution of the Central Authority, I have given an amendment saying that any person who is entitled to be appointed as high court judge, any eminent jurist or eminent advocate who is committed himself to his service may be appointed as executive authority. But what you have prescribed is this:

"So far as the Central Authority is concerned, the Central Government shall constitute a body called the National Legal Service Authority in exercise of the powers enshrined. Central Authority shall consist of the Chief Justice of India who shall be the Patron-in-Chief

(b) A serving or retired judge of the Supreme Court nominated by the President, serving in consultation with the Chief Justice of India who shall be the Executive Chairman."

Now, so far as the serving judge of the Supreme Court is concerned, we have absolutely no objection. But is it necessary to go in for a retired judge of the Supreme Court? I have got great respect for our judges of the Supreme Court either serving on the Bench or retired. A judge retires after attaining the age of 65. Very few of them will have the stamina, will have the vigour to preside over, to be the Executive Chairman of such an Authority because he has to probably tour the entire India. That is why, we said that any person who is qualified to be appointed as high court judge, any eminent jurist or eminent advocate may also be considered, may also be qualified to be appointed as the Executive Chairman.

Similarly, with regard to State Authority and the District Authorities, you have to

make suitable provisions so that we get the services of eminent advocates. I have got only one more objection:

Sir, in this Bill, you have sought for the cooperation of social service organisations, universities and others. But it is pity that there is not even a mention whatsoever of the various Bar Associations of the High Court and also the Bar Council of India. What is the sin committed by these Associations when their cooperation is required at every stage? You have not even mentioned for the sake of courtesy that the cooperation of these persons are required when you have mentioned these social organisations and universities. With these remarks, I however, give my full support to this Bill.

SHRI SALAHUDDIN (Godda) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Legal Services Authorities Bill, 1987.

[*Translation*]

I welcome this Bill because it seeks to give legal validity to the Lok Adalats based on our customs and traditions. Several objections have been raised in regard to this Bill but criticism for the sake of criticism has no significance at all but if the criticism is for the sake of directions, then we may consider that. In connection with this Bill, our colleague here has suggested that legal aid should be given to women, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I want to say that such can be possible only after both the parties agree to it. Our aim is to provide inexpensive justice to the poor people of villages. We cannot shut the doors of such courts to other people by saying that these are meant only for the poor. The rich people themselves may not come to these courts. In this Bill, no such question is involved whether this facility should be made available to the rich or to the women or to the members of the scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, so the objection is baseless. The most important point in this Bill is to provide cheap and prompt justice to every poor villager. For this purpose we will have to awaken the

[Shri Salahuddin]

farmers, labourers, etc. for whom this bill has been brought. At the same time wide publicity will have to be given to it through the media. Today, 80 per cent of the Indian population lives in villages. They are not aware of the benefits which they can accrue from this law. A mention has been made of the voluntary organisations in this Bill. In India voluntary organisations have developed in a limited way. I want to suggest that the Sarpanch of a gram panchayat should have the right to represent the farmers in the Lok Adalat. The help of the voluntary organisations should also be sought in this regard. Gram Panchayats should also be included in the voluntary organisations. It will enable us to provide cheap justice, otherwise we will not get much benefit out of this bill. There are provisions for coordination at the Central, State and District levels in this Bill. It is a historical and a very comprehensive Bill. However, I think, there are some shortcomings in it. If these shortcomings are removed then the purpose of this bill which is to provide cheap and speedy justice to the farmers, labourers and other poor people will be fulfilled.

17.00 hrs.

The principle of 'Justice delayed is justice denied' is behind this bill. The poor people approach the law courts with petty cases and which drag on for five or even seven years. Their problems remain unresolved and in the meantime their land and other property are sold away. You have framed this bill for the benefit of the poor. Therefore, Lok Adalats should reach the poor people. Such courts should not be confined to the district headquarters only but should be organised in the villages also from time to time so that the members of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections of the society can avail of this facility and their difficulties can be alleviated. I am doubtful whether Lok Adalats will reach those poor people or not. Therefore I want to know as to how will it reach them and what will be the

medium because these things are not mentioned in the Bill. It has been stated by you:

[*English*]

"Organise legal aid camps, especially in rural areas, slums or labour colonies with the dual purpose of educating the weaker sections of the society as to their rights as well as encouraging the settlement of disputes through Lok Adalats;"

[*Translation*]

This is the main objective of this Bill. I want that it should be properly implemented. But this aspect has not been mentioned in this Bill. I want to read out one more clause of this Bill;

[*English*]

"(l) take appropriate measures for spreading legal literacy and legal awareness amongst the people and, in particular, to educate weaker sections of the society about the rights, benefits and privileges guaranteed by social welfare legislations and other enactments as well as administrative programmes and measures,

(m) make special efforts to enlist the support of voluntary, social welfare institutions working at the grass-root level, particularly among the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, women and rural and urban labour; and".

[*Translation*]

The aim of this Bill is laudable. I will reiterate my appeal that along with your efforts to enlist the support of voluntary organisations, the help of the Gram Panchayats should also be sought. This will enable you to render speedy and cheap justice. As it is our aim to ensure that science reaches your villages so it should also be our aim to ensure that cheap and prompt justice is provided in every villa-

ge. As our colleague has pointed out just now that if a compromise petition is pending in the court then the transfer of the case to the Lok Adalat will not be justified. However, I am of the view, that there should not be any objection if both parties request that their case may be referred to the Lok Adalat because even after filing a compromise petition, it takes a long time to pronounce the judgement. Hence. I don't think that there is anything wrong in the transfer of cases to Lok Adalats if both parties agree to it and judgement is delivered on a particular date. It is proper and should be allowed.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is a historical Bill and it will directly benefit the people in villages. But it is not clear from the Bill as to when it will be implemented and whether its benefits will reach the people. Therefore, these things may kindly be included in the Bill itself. Along with it, the hon. Minister should let us know the number of cases likely to be disposed of within one month. I think if this point is also mentioned in the Bill then it will help the poor people immensely.

[English]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Mr Chairman, I welcome this Bill because it is giving statutory form for the first time to the principle of free legal aid and legal advice for the poorer or weaker sections of our society. In that sense, this Bill is overdue. As far as the main principle, on which it stands, is concerned, there can be no question that it should be supported and welcomed.

I have got one or two points, Sir, to make in this connection. I have not tabled any amendments because it really does not serve much purpose. As we find, at this stage, it will be impossible to get any amendment accepted. I hope that Law Ministry will also consider along with some other Ministries whether the Bills of this type should not first—before they are

brought to the House—be processed through some committee in which Members of different parties may also be associated and give their ideas and suggestions there. After that, the Bill should come here. It will be a much better and easier process. It is a fiction now—this business about tabling amendments—because no amendment is ever accepted at this stage.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: I have accepted the amendment

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Oh, that is some minor one. My main contention, Sir, regarding this Bill—rather strong objection I have got—is about this provision in clause (3) which provides for and defines the constitution of this statutory body known as the National Legal Services Authority. My objection is that it provides here both in the case of the centre and of the States, the serving Judges—the Chief Justice of India in one case is to be the "Patron-in-Chief" and "a serving or retired Judge", it says but serving Judge is included, of the Supreme Court shall be the Executive Chairman. In the case of the State Legal Services Authority, it says:

"A State Authority shall consist of—
(a) the Chief Justice of the High Court, or any other serving or retired Judge of the High Court who shall be the Chairman of the State Authority;"

Nomination, Sir, is very wrong and harmful principle which is being introduced here because these statutory bodies which are going to be set up, are not judicial bodies to exercise only a judicial function.

They are also bodies which are going to have so many executive functions. If you see Clause 4, Functions of the Central Authority, it says:

"The Central Authority shall....perform all or any of the following functions...."

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

Then under (a), (b), (c) and upto (n) all the functions which this authority is called upon to perform are given. You will find that many of these functions are executive functions; they are not in the nature of judicial functions at all. I do not see why serving judges including the Chief Justice should be brought into the constitution of this Authority which means that you are, in fact, for this purpose, destroying the principle of separation of judiciary from the executive. I think, many advocates, lawyers and such people would resent this kind of provision which is being made here and they would object to it because it will lead to some harmful consequences. There are sufficient eminent people available among advocates or retired judges. I have no quarrel with the retired judges being brought here, but the serving judges including the Chief Justice to be made *patern-in-chief* or chief executive of this body which is going to perform not only judicial functions, but also executive functions, is a very wrong idea and I am surprised that it has been brought here.

As the Minister said in his opening remarks when he was tracing the history of development of this whole concept of free legal aid, he mentioned himself about the Committee which had been set up earlier and which had given very valuable suggestions. These Committees were headed by distinguished jurists at that time, who are still alive and had subsequently retire. They were the real pioneers of free legal aid, whether it was Justice Bhagwati, Justice Krishna Iyer or Justice Desai. These are the people who headed these Committees and on the basis of whose valuable recommendations; the whole thing had subsequently been processed and sought to brought. Such people are available, very learned advocates are available, public men are available. It is not at all necessary and in my opinion, it is wrong that the sitting Chief Justice and sitting Judges of the Supreme Court in the case of the Centres or sitting High Court Judges and Chief Justice in the case of the States should be made an inte-

gral part; not only an integral part, virtually the presiding diety of this new statutory body. If it was a body which had to perform judicial functions, I can understand, but it is not so. Kindly read Clause 4 and see how many type of executive functions they are expected to do. I object to this. It is wrong. I know that it will not be amended at this stage, but I must say that it is a wrong principle which has been introduced here. This is my one main point which I wanted to make.

The other point that I wish to make is with regard to Chapter 4, Clause 12, that is entitlement to legal services, who are the people who will be entitled to get legal services under this Act. Here, in Clause 12, Sub-Clause (e), it says:

"A person under circumstances of undeserved want such as being a victim of mass distaster ethnic violence, caste atrocity, flood, drought, earthquake or industrial disaster"

Here, I hope the Minister will consider what I am suggesting; it is a minor thing but an important one. It may need a change in wording or an addition in the wording. Now, ethnic violence may be interpreted to exclude communal violence. Ethnic violence is not always the same as communal violence. I presume the intention is to cover communal violence also because that is the thing with whcih we are more familiar and which we have to encounter in our country almost all round the year. Then communal violence ..

PROF N.G RANGA (Guntur): Communal as well as caste violence.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Communal violence or rather caste atrocities is given here but communal violence is not mentioned here. So, I would suggest, you mention the word ethnic violence and make it clear beyond any doubt that it includes communal violence because that is a more frequent phenomenon with which we have to deal and people may ask what is the meaning of ethnic violence. So that should be clarified.

Secondly, in sub-Clause (8) of Clause 12 which defines the ceiling income limit for other categories of people who would be eligible, it is laid down that the income should be less than Rs. 9000 if the case is before a court other than the Supreme Court and less than 12,000 rupees if the case is before Supreme Court. Sir, I would like to plead that this figure in the context of our country is too high. At least this ceiling of Rs. 9,000 should be reduced to Rs. 6,000 and the Rs. 12,000 limit should be reduced to Rs. 9,000. In our country I think when the whole thrust of legislation is to help the poorer section of people or less privileged people, even what I am saying is a bit too high. I have got nothing to do with the income. The Member of a Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe may of course also include a person who is quite well off. This is the lacuna here.

17.16 hrs

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ: But generally they are not well off.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Industrial workmen is included. An ordinary farmer, for example, who may not be earning more than Rs. 6,000 or Rs. 9,000 a year, is not included in any of these categories. He is excluded.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): He will come in (h). This is the general category.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: In that the industrial workmen would also come. But

you have made industrial workmen as a separate category irrespective of his income. Industrial worker of course, whom I represent to some extent, certainly some of them are earning much more. But you have put them there. Then why not other people should also be included?

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ: May I intervene. The whole thrust of giving legal aid is to the sections of society who have so far been exploited. The industrial workers come in that category because they are being exploited.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What about the agricultural workers? You have assumed that every agricultural worker belongs either to the Scheduled Caste or to the Scheduled Tribe, but that is not correct.

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN: He comes under (h).

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Everybody can be put under (h). You have specified certain categories and then you say that the industrial workers can come under (h) also. That is why I am pleading that the Bill should be processed properly before it is brought and others' opinion should also be taken into consideration. But this is done in a rather clumsy way. Anyway my suggestion is that these two income limits of Rs. 9,000 and Rs. 12,000 which are put here should be reduced to Rs. 6,000 and Rs. 9,000 respectively.

My other point is that this ethnic violence business should be clarified so that there is no doubt that it includes communal violence also.

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

My main objection to which I have referred in the beginning is to the inclusion of the sitting Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India, sitting Chief Justices of High Courts and other sitting judges as the chief executives of this statutory body. This is not a judicial body. This is a judicial-cum-executive body. I do not think sitting judges should be involved in this. There are plenty of competent and able persons who can be appointed for this purpose. This should be given another thought.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK (Sonapat): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the 'Legal Services Authorities' Bill, the intention of which is good and quite clear that Government wants to give free legal aid to all those people who are not able to get justice because of poverty. In this connection, I want to suggest certain points which should be kept in view while framing rules under this legislation so that the intention behind this Bill can be fulfilled.

We see that there are Government pleaders in every State. In some States they are called Government Pleaders and in other States they are called District and Assistant District Attorneys. They are Government employees and in every criminal case, they are required to plead on behalf of the Government. But the trouble is that the people are still not able to get justice. Generally inefficient advocates are appointed as Government Pleaders. So, usually, the clients or the complainants also engage lawyers privately. But this Bill does not have any provision under which a client can engage a lawyer of his own choice to fight his civil or criminal case. In order to get justice only financial aid is not enough. There are so many other things

which are required to be done. Many such cases are filed which are based on all true facts but the poor client is not able to produce witnesses to prove those facts. You can provide lawyers but how can the cases be settled without the production of witnesses?

Secondly, it has been seen that rich people in order to harass the poor go on dragging the cases, which proves the saying that 'Justice delayed is justice denied.' As a result the poor are deprived of justice. Hence, I want to request you that the intention behind the bill is to enable poor people to get justice and not to merely provide financial aid. If this is the intention then other measures would have to be taken. In the past assessors used to sit in Sessions Courts to make their own assessment of the cases. Now that provision is not there. The intention behind it was to ensure that the actual facts of the case reach judges because in the absence of such facts the rich people can afford to engage smart lawyers who take undue advantage of the technicalities of laws and are able to get the judgement pronounced in favour of their clients. Therefore, laws will have to be simplified and made fool-proof otherwise justice cannot be provided to the poor people. Every person interprets every case in his or her own way and faces defeat or achieves success accordingly. Therefore, I want you to bring such laws which are simple and fool-proof. It has been often observed that lawyers charge their fees just to file suits though there may be nothing much in the cases. The laws should be simplified so that the common man can understand them and only then more people can be benefitted and the intention of this Bill can be given a practical shape.

Besides, it has not been categorised in the Bill as to who are going to be given the benefit of the provision of legal aid. It has been nowhere mentioned as who are

entitled to get legal aid. But in certain criminal cases of rape, moral turpitude, dacoity, theft etc. who will get legal aid? This should be given a serious thought. If some one commits a murder in broad daylight and gets legal aid, it will amount to mockery of justice. In the case of Late Shrimati Indira Gandhi, no one can deny that it was a broad daylight murder, yet the case is pending in the court for the last two years. One lawyer is taking recourse to untruth and is trying to manipulate and falsify the case.

Therefore, this law should not be too flexible to do justice in genuine cases. Otherwise this law will be of no use. Similarly, how can legal aid be provided to smugglers? Even a Harijan can be a smuggler, an industrial worker can be a smuggler, even a lady can be a smuggler or in other words, any person can be a smuggler. It is necessary that these things are defined clearly so that its misuse can be checked and only intended persons are able to get benefit of these provisions

I want to submit another point. In fighting a legal case only a lawyer's fee is not enough. There are some other expenses which are very important. For example, in the civil cases, in the landed property cases court fees etc. are so high that it becomes impossible for a poor man to bear this expenditure in addition to the lawyer's fee. So this Bill should be modified in the light of these facts, if we want to help the poor, otherwise their exploitation will go on as usual.

I want to draw your attention to another point. No doubt, Government will make available the services of lawyers to the poor to plead their cases but what action will Government take against those lawyers who do not plead their cases properly? It has often been observed that Government cases fail because the Government

lawyers who get fixed salary every month irrespective of the fact whether they do any work or not, do not take interest in the cases. But the private lawyer works hard and tries his best to get the case tilted in favour of his client even if the facts of the case are against him. So I want that you should give serious thought to it as to what sort of lawyers should be appointed to ensure that these lawyers are not able to exploit their own positions and justice is provided to those people, who are entitled to it, without any exploitation. This matter is required to be looked into.

This Bill has been brought forward with the purpose of educating the people about the law through private organisations and to remove ignorance in this regard. Common people have little knowledge about the intricacies of law and that is why they are exploited in law courts at all levels through the Surpanch or a Panch because they are completely ignorant about the law.

In this connection, I want to suggest that school text books right from the primary standard up to the highest level should contain some knowledge about common laws to enable the common people to understand laws. It is said that ignorance of law is no excuse. 90 per cent of the common people are not aware of the intricacies of laws and the educated people who know about the law take advantage of the ignorance of the people and exploit them. Thus, the poor masses because of their ignorance become victims of rich people. Hence, I want to request that common provisions of laws should be included in the school text books to enable the common man to get some knowledge of them and protect himself from exploitation.

In the end, I want to say that this Bill has been brought forward well in time and its

[Shri Dharam Pal Singh Malik]

intention is good. No doubt this Bill will benefit a large number of people but it would only be so when rules under this law are framed in accordance with the intention of the Bill. Generally, the work relating to framing of rules is left to the Government machinery and when these are placed on the Table of the House, we do not make a thorough study of them due to which we are not able to provide the required benefit of the legislation to the people. Not only is the procedure laid down in the rules but also the intention of the legislation take a concrete shape in them. We approve the rules without making any comprehensive study. Therefore a thorough study should be made of the rules before approving them. I want to suggest that the rules should be framed keeping in view the intention of the legislation so that the poor people are able to get its benefits.

With these words, I wholeheartedly support this Bill

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur): Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I welcome and support this Bill. It is a very important Bill, keeping in view the provisions concerned in article 23 in regard to certain welfare measures for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, woman, Children, mentally ill and disabled persons, victims of a man disaster, violence, caste atrocities, flood, drought, an industrial disaster and also for industrial workmen. Government has set up the Legal Aid Cell to provide legal help to people who cannot afford to engage advocates and pay other expenditure. In 1980, the legal aid scheme was formulated under the leadership of Justice Bhagwati Prasad and which is very important. We have various law like the Dowry Prohibition Act, The Indecent Exposure of Women Bill, the Child Labour Act, etc. but

they are not being implemented properly. We should look into this state of affairs. The decision which the Government has taken is prepared and I welcome it.

At the same time it is our responsibility to ensure proper implementation of the provisions of the Bill. We should pay maximum attention towards this aspect. We often say that justice delayed is justice denied. We have opened the Legal Aid Cell. Still proper justice is available only when we are able to pay for good lawyers and can afford other expenses. Our Government should see as to how laws help big people. Therefore, I want to request the hon. Minister that though Bills are passed here for the welfare of poor people yet the fact is that they are not aware of these Bills. They are not aware as to what legal rights are provided in them.

The Dowry Prohibition Act was passed here. There is another law in connection with equal opportunities. Now we have the Legal Aid Bill. The poor people are not aware of them. The laws will not benefit them unless full publicity is given in this respect. People should be educated in this direction. Those who are poor and are backward should be made aware of their legal rights. Only then can we ensure the proper implementation of such a legislation.

Sir, in this Bill, a mention has been made of the role of voluntary organisations. There are a number of voluntary organisations in the country. Some are functioning quite well. I want to suggest that Women's voluntary organisations and people's forums should be given somewhat more importance. Government alone will not be able to implement this Bill but the help of the voluntary organisations will have to be sought in this regard.

Sir, it has been provided in this Bill that

importance must be given to it at the District and State levels. However, it is at the district or the local level that maximum emphasis will have to be given. If importance is accorded to it at the local level then the public will understand that this Bill has been framed for their welfare.

The Dowry Prohibition Act was passed by the Parliament. Even after its enactment there are some women who oppose it. The reason behind it is that the women are not getting enough benefits out of this Bill. Many women are not even aware that it is meant for their welfare. For this purpose, I, want to request that Government should pay attention towards this aspect.

The Government's decision to set up Lok Adalats is welcome and I support it. Thousands of cases are pending in the Supreme Court, High Courts and in other small courts. Cases remain pending for years together. In Lok Adalats cases will be decided expeditiously. But who will appoint Magistrates for these courts? There is a controversy in this respect. In your bill it is provided that the District authorities would appoint Magistrates. Such appointments should not be made by political parties or by District authorities because that would mean that justice is dying behind the door. A High Court Judge should be entrusted with this responsibility. He should decide as to who should work in Lok Adalats and the Legal Aid Cell. Lok Adalats should be free from political manipulations. Our experience is that the judgement of the High Court judges are not implemented. Attention is not paid towards the drought affected areas as well. Whatever funds are allotted by the centre for this purpose are spent on elections. Last time, also the amounts allocated for the flood affected areas was utilised for election purposes. This time also Hon. Prime Minister has toured the flood hit areas and central funds will be released but the State Government will not spend it

now. This amount will be distributed among the party workers in the coming elections. In this way, how can we expect justice in those States.

Some hon. Members have stated that the entire responsibility of Lok Adalats should be entrusted to Panchayats but I think that there should be a neutral set up for Lok Adalats. *(Interruptions)*

The Congress party is dedicated to the cause of the country but for the Marxists, China and Soviet Russia are the motherland and India a step motherland.... *(Interruptions)*

The Forward Block which is a partner of the parties like the CPI and CPIM has complained against the State Government as relief material has not reached them so far. You may enquire into it. I wonder if they will tell the truth. The Congress party is committed to the upliftment of the poor.

Similarly, I want to make some suggestions about female prisoners. Today in almost every State of the country, there are women prisoners who are not able to get justice in the absence of any legal aid. They are in jails for the last ten or more years. The Government should pay attention towards this matter. This problem exists in our State as well, and I request the Government to conduct a survey and help the women by providing legal aid.

The Government lawyer who pleads on behalf of Legal Aid Cell is not given any remuneration by the Government due to which he does not take any interest in the case. I want to suggest that some sort of permanent arrangement should be made and the advocate who pleads the case should be given due remuneration so that he takes interest in the case.

I welcome this Bill, but due to non-implementation of such a legislation results are not forthcoming. Therefore, proper publicity should be given to it through radio and T.V. Besides, seminars

[Kumari Mamta Banerjee]

and symposia should be organised to educate the people. Radio should be used as a medium because T.V. sets are not widely available in the villages.

In the end, I want to submit that in the 'Indian Post' a newsitem has appeared with the heading 'Justice after ten year'. A person could not receive justice for ten years because he could not hire the services of a lawyer. Such incidents are happening in every State. It is important to be vigilant in this regard. It is essential to pay attention to the poor. With these words, I support the Bill.

[English]

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): Sir, this is a Bill which reminds me of the expression that the way to Hell is paved with good intentions. I do not know about the good intentions of the concerned Minister, Mr. Bhardwaj. He is a good man and a good friend of mine and I am sure that with very good intentions he has brought this Bill. But I do not know whether he has gone through the Bill himself with sufficient care.

For one thing, it is a small Bill and it has a corrigendum of 19 mistakes and still there are more mistakes which if I have time I shall point out.

Now, the Preamble to the Bill is very illuminating of the way the Government of this country has been functioning for the last 37 years.

Sir, this Bill has been brought to provide free and competent legal services to the weaker sections of the society. So, it is an admission that the weaker sections of the society were not being given legal service either free or competent. It is to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen for reasons of economic or other disabilities. So, it is an admission that the opportunity to secure justice was being denied so long, in spite of

the specific provisions of the Constitution. So, violations of the Constitutions are hereby admitted.

Then, the most important is: They say that Lok Adalats are being constituted and are given legal footing to secure that the operation legal system promote justice on a basis of equal opportunity. So long justice was not based on equal opportunity. It is a good admission. I congratulate the Law Minister for having made these admissions of the failure and weakness of the system so far administered by this Government. Now, Sir, what is the ultimate test of the good intentions and the bona fides of the Government? They say, we are going to secure you justice. We are going to put justice on equal footing so that people having no money will not suffer from that disability. Sir, how much money is being made available under this Bill? Sir, I have gone through the financial Memorandum and it says that the total amount will be Rs. 73.26 lakhs. Sir, We are eighty crores of people in India. If one rupee was provided per person, it will be Rs. 80 crores. Only less than one paise per person is being provided and will that secure justice for all the people of India? Then why did not you do so for so long? Providing less than one paise per person is wonderful.

This figure of Rs. 73 lakhs includes Rs. 43 lakhs which was already being granted under the Legal Aid Scheme, which was prevalent. So only Rs. 30 lakhs is being added to the Budget because of this Bill. This is the ultimate test of bona fides, in which the Bill fails and the Government stands bare before everybody else that it does not want really to implement what it implies, what it states, it is wanting to secure.

Then, Sir, this Bill says that so many powers have been given to the National Level authority. While stating on the principles, legal services will be made available, framing schemes and all that, It has not been given the power to ensure that the money is spent for legal services and not for the benefit of bureaucrats. I am in a

small way associated with the legal services in my State. I happen to be a Member of the State Board and I find that bureaucrats have eaten away all the money which is given for the services. Only twenty to twenty five per cent is spent on lawyer fees and other services related to courts. The bureaucrats take away the rest, because they always frame the schemes in such a way that the bulk of the money goes to them. So this is going to happen again. I do not know whether Mr. Bhardwaj or anybody in the Department knows how much of the money which has already been available to the Central Budget, viz. Rs. 43 lakhs or maybe a little less in the last Budget, was actually spent on legal services or services connected with court matters or disputes and how much went for servicing the bureaucrats. I think, the figure will be something like 75 to 80 per cent in every State— the money which went for servicing the bureaucrats—and only 25 per cent went for legal services. This is again going to happen here Unless some specific instructions are given that this money is only for legal services or services connected with courts and not to be paid for bureaucrats' salaries, their cars, housing and all these kinds of things, this again is going to meet the same fate.

Another thing which we have found in the course of whatever little service we have been able to render so far in our State for legal aid, is that it is not primarily the cost of legal services which hold people back from coming to courts. It is ultimately the ignorance of legal rights and ignorance of the provisions of law which hold the people back. The people just do not know

What their rights are. One of the reasons why they do not know is that while the Central Government has taken up the burden of translating the laws and the Constitution into Hindi, it has not spent any money to see that the laws and the Constitution are translated into other regional languages. And the States do not have resources to be able to translate them into local and regional languages. Of course, the purpose will not be served only by

doing that, because even then the law books translated into local and regional languages will be too difficult for the ordinary people to understand. Short summaries of the legal provisions will have to be brought out in the simple language that people can read and understand. If they do not read and it is read out to them, they will be able to understand them. These efforts have not been made. And yet what they enumerate as the function of the national level committee is that they will also take up the legal research. There are various institutions for the purpose of doing legal research. The Law Institute of India is there. The universities have their own departments doing legal research. And yet another body is being added for doing legal research. Now somebody having Degree in Law will come and a post will be created and Rs. 2 lakhs will go for funding of that research. So all these paraphernalia should be cut off so that you can concentrate and focus your attention on the main problem. So I beseech the Minister that he should try his best... He is not listening. What can I do?

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ: I may point out that Mr. Datta is getting more attention. Two Ministers are listening to him.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: What is required is more money and focussing on the main problem. Too many functions have been given. They are not necessary. They should concentrate on the main provisions. First make the law known, make the people conscious of their legal rights and duties and then tell them what opportunities exist for them to take advantage of the legal institutions. If they do not know, what is your point in having this kind of institutions. We have also gone to these camps—not credit camps, Sir, but law camps—But even there we have found that the people are not able to understand. By having a law camp for half-a-day or a day, it is not possible to make people understand. They must get this knowledge from people with whom they have day-to-day intercourse. They are local leaders. So, the literature must be available in local language in a

[Shri Amal Datta]

lucid manner, and after knowing, after at least understanding what the law contains, then they can approach a lawyer and yet to know it better. But that primary opportunity is not there now. So, there is no point in having.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now wind up please.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Sir, you have given so much time to Mamata Banerjee and you are not giving me.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Why are you comparing with her?

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Sir, the Bill suffers from many informities, some of which have been pointed out by Mr. Indrajit Gupta. Take the eligibility conditions. I take great objection to the way the eligibility conditions have been set out, some without any limit to the income or wealth. A person who is a victim of ethnic violence or a mass disaster may be a rich man but just because there has been a flood in a town or a village, the village landlord or money-lender will be able to get advantage of this particular law. He will be able to be financed by the Government for his legal disputes. It is unbelievable. What I point out is that there are so many mistakes. I am only pointing out to the fact that the Government has not really applied its mind. The people in the Government should have gone through this Bill carefully, formulated the Bill carefully because it is one of importance. In spite of the fact that practically there is no additionality of funds to it, it is an important beginning. We hope that in the coming years more funds will be made available to these. Weaknesses will remain. You say a victim of mass disaster, 'a victim of flood, drought, earthquake'. A person who is very rich may also be a victim. There must be a means test, either in terms of wealth or in terms of income, or both. If that is not there, any person of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes - there are many persons who

are Scheduled Tribes who are very rich - will get advantage. Why? Then there will be less money available for even people of Scheduled Tribes who do not have the means. This kind of weaknesses should be removed by the Government, if possible, by putting in a common means test for all categories of people.

Then, Sir, there is a clause regarding women. I am a supporter of women's rights in all forms but that does not mean that Mrs. Rattan Tata can come and say: "I am a women, therefore, the Government must give me legal aid". This is unthinkable - maybe unthinkable for them also. Such women may not come but they may come. The Government is making it possible for rich millionaire women also to come and get legal aid just on the ground that they are women. So, that should not be possible.

Lot of weaknesses are there but it is at least a welcome sign of the Government's consciousness that it has done very little up-till now to see that justice is secured to the weaker section of the population. So, along with the weaker sections, they are including lot of other people who are not so weak. But at least I hope that the Government will be able to focus its attention to the primary questions, primary problems as to why people are not able to come to court, why they are not able to secure justice, and these will be primarily tackled amongst all the multifarious functions that have been given to the national level and State level authorities. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, of course there can be no two opinions on the question of the intentions of the Bill. But I think proper home work has not been done before piloting this Bill. It has been done in a haphazard manner. Certain informations have been got and this Bill has been drafted and produced here. That is my impression. Even before this Bill has been introduced, I had occasions to associate

myself with such movements by the lawyers. I belong to a bar of Kerala.

When I practised, all the judges as well as the advocates jointly ventured to organise Lok Adalat, in our language, it is called 'Niti Mela'. The retired Supreme Court judges and the judges of the High Court and the Members of the Bar associated in the 'Niti Mela'. We disposed of thousands of cases. A good number of cases were disposed of without much delay and people appreciated it. We called it 'Niti Mela'. It was a sort of some festival where people come and the advocates agree to decide the cases in the Lok Adalat. I know that at least in one of the colleges had run a legal aid clinic connected with the Law College where the students after getting their Degree and do their research work join together and they call it a legal aid clinic. Whenever, these people want to get information and study about the legal problem, they refer their matter to them and without any payment they get the information from them. In this experience, I was personally involved and therefore I know what had happened there and how it had happened. Mr. Amal Datta pointed out some of the points which were very very pertinent. So, Sir, in regard to the judicial system, more investigation and indepth study has to be made. Fortunately, the Senior Minister was a judge and the State Minister was a lawyer and they know the problem of legal profession, how it has come in the country and how it has created a class suppression and the very approach of our Constitution is that justice should go to the poor people without difficulty and that is why this has been introduced. It is in the Objects and Reasons. Now, the point is: how far the present judicial system is capable of doing that? Recently I read in the paper that in Delhi one of the judges was dismissed from the service because of misbehaviour or because he received bribes or something like that. I saw his photograph in the newspaper.

Sir, there are cases in my own State

where there is a body like CBI, Investigation Officers are appointed by the State Government to enquire into the behaviour of the munsiffs or the judges who are working in the Courts. So, there is a body like CBI connected with the High Court and see how much really justice is denied to the people. The system was there to aid the poor people from the State fund. Even when I entered the Bar as a junior lawyer, I still remember that we could take up the case from a person who was in jail. I took up the case. I still remember that the system was very much there, how it was available to the people who were in need of it. There was no proper investigation. There was nothing serious. It is to please somebody that this Bill has been brought forward in this House. It is abundantly made clear that it is in Sub-Section 12 and when the provision in the Section is there, how could it be expanded? May I explain one thing? The industrial worker is also included. I also belong to trade union. I have had occasions to organise trade union. The industrial workers have their own channel to decide the cases. But I know that in the case of agricultural workers, by the recent amendment of Industrial law, if the agricultural worker is taken away from the worker's definition - and many sections have been taken away from the Industrial Disputes Act - then today really there is no forum to plead their cases. May be that the agricultural workers are not included. I would like to know from the Hon'ble Minister whether he would be kind enough to go into this Act. Is there anybody whose income is less than Rs. 6000 so that he can go to the State for pleading his case free of charges? I say there is no proper investigation, proper study. All these things should have been considered before piloting the Bill. I think it is only to please somebody, to play some political gimmick this has been brought forward.

Therefore, Sir, a detailed indepth study of the judicial system in the country is necessary as to how it is possible for the poor people to approach the courts for justice. There is a joke which is said like

[Shri Thampan Thomas]

this. In the Court, an advocate starts saying before the judge and the client looks at him. The advocate prays to the judge, 'Sir, I want an adjournment of the case'. That the court says, "I grant adjournment". The poor client who stood behind does not know English. Then, the advocate says, with much difficulty, I got the adjournment form you. So, you have to pay double the fee for me." It is happening because a poor client cannot understand the law. I am telling this because, it is happening like this. Why I am impressing this point is, language is an important thing. I was telling this in the context of what Mr. Amal Datta said. The poor client and the poor people cannot understand English. But we use in the bar, the law of the other nation. We say something which the client does not know and he pays the fee and goes away. Therefore, proper investigation into the system should be made. (*Interruptions*)

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Please, Order

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS I am associated with such things and therefore I am telling. The whole system has to be studied, and there should be revitalisation of the things applying the proper intention of the Constitution, to see that justice reach poor people without much difficulty.

I am afraid, if this Bill is passed, there will be two classes of persons. One man will feel, he is Scheduled Caste, Abarna. The other man is Sabarna. Sabarna is a person who has got money and goes to the court. Abarna is a person who will go to Lok Adalats and other forum. You are creating two classes. People themselves will feel inferiority complex. You are developing such a system where one is a costly system and another is cheaper system. And the cheaper system may be thrown away to them. So, such a sort of discrimination will be made. But that does not mean that I am against it. It has to be implemented and poor people should be given proper assistance in this manner. But it should not be with an intention to create two separate systems.

What Mr. Indrajit Gupta has told is a very pertinent point. One of the cardinal principles of our Constitution is, judiciary and executive are to be separated and that separation has to be maintained in the system. But you are mixing these two things together. It is a very cardinal principle of our Constitution, of our jurisprudence that a person cannot be a judge, witness and prosecutor. When the Chief Justice is involved in the executive capacity and when these things are settled in this manner, these three components of our jurisprudence correlate together and the matter gets decided in that way. That is not fair. Therefore, of course, I will have to encourage the Naxalite call for people's court. That is also happening in my State. I know, people's courts were held by Naxalites. They gave a verdict that a particular man has to die because he was exploiting the poor people, the agricultural workers. In Wynad/one of my friends sitting there is representing that constituency, they executed the order of the Naxalite court, what they called, the people's court. They killed that man and they did it. And they said, it is the verdict of the people's court as called by the Naxalites. So the things have to be studied in detail to see what is the impact of this law on our judicial system. Therefore, there should be some regulatory things of that nature, as the real intention of the Constitution is to take justice to the poor people, in a proper manner. Therefore, I suggest that a proper study and investigation has to be made. Therefore, this Bill may be referred to a Select Committee.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla) Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I have stood to make a brief intervention. It is a very good measure and I wholeheartedly congratulate the Government on having brought this measure before the House. On the last page of the Bill, it says: "It is a Bill to constitute legal services to the weaker sections of the society to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities,

"and to organise Lok Adalats to secure that the operation of the legal

system promotes justice on a basis of equal opportunity."

It is a very laudable measure. Therefore, I wholeheartedly support it.

Having said this, I want to say that this Bill suffers from some shortcomings. I have never been a lawyer. (*Interruptions*). I have never been a liar as also a lawyer. But as a layman I studied this Bill and I feel that this Bill suffers from some shortcomings.

It is an innovative measure. Mr. Ayyapu Reddy said that it is a belated legislation. I agree with him. But it has come before us. So, we welcomed it wholeheartedly and if we succeed in implementing the various provisions in this Bill, there will be a revolution and there will be a qualitative change in the whole judicial system. But it is a revolutionary measure and it requires a commitment.

I want to draw the Minister's attention to the Statement of Objects and Reasons—I have moved some amendments. Those amendments will come later—I wanted to say as Mr. Indrajit Gupta perhaps by telepathy said what I am going to say.—

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Don't repeat

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: I won't I say that it requires a very big commitment and since you want to create a revolution, I remind you that legal aid Schemes received a fillip at the hands of Justice Bhagwati. Even the Bill says:—

"With the object of providing free legal aid, Government had, by a Resolution dated the 26th September, 1980 appointed the "Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes" (CILAS) under the chairmanship of Mr. Justice P. N. Bhagwati (as he then was) to monitor and implement legal aid programmes on a uniform basis in all the States and Union territories."

"The Hindustan Times" also reminded you

yesterday editorially that the experiment was started in Junagad district of Gujarat in 1982 but the Lok Adalat movement gained momentum owing to the pioneering effort of the then Chief Justice of India Mr. Bhagwati in 1985-86. I do not know Mr. Bhagwati closely. Mr. Indrajit Gupta mentioned a couple of names including Mr. Krishna Iyer. I do not know Mr. Bhagwati very closely as you know but I know that he has done a pioneering work in this field. I would wish that you had chosen Justice Bhagwati for a pivotal position in this scheme. In Clause 3, you put Chief Justice of the Supreme Court as "Executive Chairman" of the Legal services Authority. I do not deny that Chief Justice of India could be the person to be the Executive Chairman but the kind of revolution that is in your mind can be organised by a committed persons who will be a whole timer. As I said, I do not know Mr. Bhagwati in the sense that I would be pleading his case. To start with, I would very much appreciate if a person like Mr. Bhagwati would be the Executive Chariman of this Legal Services Authority. Not that other Judges are not competent I do not think that. I have respect for those who have retired and for those sitting in the Chairs there. But Justice Bhagwati has been emotionally involved in this kind of legislation. He has done pioneering ork and he retired recently. He is a fit man for doing this job. Why I mention Mr. Bhagwati's name is not because I hold a brief for him but because I did not find myself in agreement with the provision for involving the Chief Justice of Supreme Court in organising legal services for the needy - a job which such a busy person can hardly do.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTARJEE (Bolpur): As Patron-in-Chief...

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: If Bhagwati were there as Executive Chairman I would suggest that case that the Patron-in-Chief should be the President of India because this is a legislation which will bring about a qualitative change throughout the country. So, why not the President of India himself be the Patron-in-Chief?

[Prof. Saifuddin Soz]

The President of India has not to perform any Executive functions but he would be Patron-in-Chief. Sir, everybody in the country - I mean the 70 crore people would know that here is a legislation carrying great importance in that the Patron-in-Chief of the legal Aid Authorities is the President of India himself because the President is the Visitor to many Universities. Then, why could not he be the Patron-in-Chief for this kind of a legal system? Further, if you would start with Justice Bhagwati as the Executive Chairman you would have a judge for two years or for three years and who could provide a sound basis to the whole system. Why I say that a sitting Chief Justice of India cannot do justice is because of the fact that Mr. Bhardwaj informed this House last year that one lakh and thirty thousand cases were pending in the Supreme Court of India. That is what I remember. But he knows the figure better and he can stand up and contradict me if I am wrong. He gave the figure. Now, tell me how can the Chief Justice of India devote time in organising legal aid to the needy.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): With your permission, Sir, I would like to inform the hon. Member that Justice Bhagwati himself, when he became Chief Justice, suggested this that he would like to be the Patron-in-Chief and Justice Mishra would be the sitting judge. (Interruptions)... I would like the hon. Members to know that this whole scheme of Patron-in-Chief, Executive Chairman was suggested by Justice Bhagwati himself and it was accepted by the Government.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: My dear friend, I am congratulating you that this kind of a legislation will bring about a qualitative change. I am just pointing out that that man could do better because the Chief Justice of India is a very busy person.

There are one lakh and thirty thousand cases pending in the Supreme Court of India and Justice Bhagwati is available for this kind of job; and the President of India would be the Patron-in-Chief.

[Translation]

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: You nominate under this Bill.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: Not nomination

[English]

I just mentioned it. It could be any other retired Chief Justice. I do not hold any brief for Justice Bhagwati. But I take it when you say 'sitting judge or retired judge', there is no reason for rejecting him. A competent retired Chief Justice could do it better. I just pointed out to you why you did not consider Justice Bhagwati as the *Hindustan times* reminded you yesterday editorially. I say it with emphasis that he had done a pioneering work and he would do this job far better.

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ: Justice Bhagwati is being considered for better jobs for the last two years.

(Interruptions)

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: That is very good. At least I got this news from you. Now, I would like to come to a couple of amendments because you have already alerted me that I must not repeat. So, the hon. Law Minister Shri Shiv Shanker just briefly intervened to say that he has accepted Mr. Dora's certain amendments. It is very good.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: It was amendment No. 3.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: Sir, there is no qualitative change there in that Clause. He has added the Backward Class. When we come to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, he said Backward Class should also

be there. It is a very welcome suggestion. So kind of you that you have accepted it. When you mentioned about income, you have said in terms of annual income.

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA (Ahmedabad): What is accepted is different. The annual income means it is 'per annum'.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: Now, I am coming to the definition of a woman or child. What is your view about the woman or child. Will you leave it like that? Because, women will have to be defined as to what kind of women. Could you not consider leaving it to the Public Prosecutor or some other functionary to declare it as one who is in need of aid? This service is available in the compound of a Court. Somebody must say which women is entitled. If you do not define that, if you do not define which child is entitled, it would remain vague. About the agricultural labourer, as has been pointed out by Shri Thampan Thomas, that category has been left out.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: We cannot leave it to the Public Prosecutor to define it

(Interruptions)

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: Anybody else. I am a lay-man. You have been a judge. Mr. Bhardwaj has been an advocate. So, my point is that as a lay-man, I cannot leave it like that! "women or child" needs to be qualified if you want the benefit to trickle to the needy. *(Interruptions)*

In Clause 3, Sub-Section (3) the Bill says 'The Central Government shall appoint an officer of the Department of Legal Affairs of the Ministry of Law and Justice of the Government of India, not lower in rank than that of a Special Secretary'. Why a 'Special Secretary'? Why not a full-fledged Secretary to the Government of India? When you are dealing with the kind of a Bill, Legal Services Authorities Bill, he should not be of the rank of a Special Secretary but a Secretary to the Government of India. If you mention only 'Special

Secretary, it means that you are downgrading this institution.

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ: At present he is not even Joint Secretary. We are upgrading it.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: You have come forward for a revolution. Have a full-fledged Secretary. This Bill, if properly implemented, will certainly bring about a revolution in the country.

Then I come to Clause 4(j) which reads:

"(j) recommend to the Central Government grants-in-aid for specific schemes to various voluntary social welfare institutions and the State and District Authorities...."

Why should they not straightway sanction? Why should they only recommend to the Government? What for? The Executive Chairman should have the authority. This point should be made clear

I come, finally, to the District Court. That is a very important Court. The District Judge will be the District Authority. You say that he will be provided with some staff. But ultimately he will have to sit in judgment. It is he who has to decide the cases. Have you done some survey as to how many cases are pending in the District Courts? He is already a busy man. Now think of the High Courts. You have proposals for providing more judges to High Courts. There is a terrible backlog. If you go to any District Court, you will find that the whole compound is full of people all the time and, as my friend said, it is 'adjournment' after 'adjournment' of cases all the time; and the lawyers fleece their clients. If the same District Judge becomes the District Authority, can we expect justice? Why I say this is because I only want you to consider the implications of this legislation. Your intentions are honest. It is for the first time that all the Members have wholeheartedly welcomed this measure. But I cannot understand as to why you cannot remove the lacunae. I have talked

[Prof. Saifuddin Soz]

about the Supreme Court, the Chief Justice of India, how busy he must be and how he will not be able to attend to this kind of business. The same thing applies to the High Courts of various States. When you come to the District Court, as I said, the District Judge is a very busy person, and if he becomes the District Authority, no justice can be expected from him.

I would conclude by saying one thing. It is a very good piece of legislation, and I have congratulated the Government for this measure. This is a measure for which you would get widespread support and applause in the country. But can you ponder over what I have said?

Is it possible for you to think over and have these shortcomings removed? We can wait. There is no urgency. There is no time-frame provided with Bill. After all, a suit is lodged before the District Authority. When he will decide it, there is no time-frame for it provided in this Bill. We can therefore, wait for some time without losing mind. Make it a pucca legislation, have all the loopholes plugged and all the shortcomings removed. If you do that, you will be doing a great service to the people.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): Sir, I am grateful to the Hon. Members for wide support they have lent to this Bill and for suggestions which they have made on various issues. Sir, I would not take much time of the House. I will touch some of the very important aspects of this legislation to put before the House the spirit behind this legislation, history of this legislation.

You kindly recall, in 1980 when Mrs. Gandhi came to power, it was thought that the movement of legal aid which was stopped during the preceding three years had to be revived. And my senior colleague Shri Shiv Shankarji became the Law Minister. It was he who took up immediate steps to translate into action and Justice Bhag-

wati Committee known as Central Committee for Implementation of Legal Aid in India was constituted. I am reminding this only to bring home, to some of the Members who said nothing has happened during the last few years.

I will briefly submit before the House, just a few statistics to show how much has been done by this Committee under the chairmanship of Justice Bhagwati. Although I have told on many occasions and submitted before the House about the work which has been done by the Central Committee on Legal Aid, I would just put a few statistics. In our country, during the last four or five years, we have held more than 1,000 Lok Adalats, we have settled more than 6,14,000 cases in all in which 15,000 cases were of the motor vehicles accidents alone and about Rs. 31 crores were paid to the poor litigants through the mechanism of this Lok Adalats.

(Interruptions)

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: The only thing which you have omitted in this is the Motor Vehicles Act.

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ: This is a rough estimate which I have given about the performance of the legal aid system in this country and the Central Committee on Legal Aid monitored the legal aid in the country during the preceding years. As I submitted, this was started only in 1980 and before that it was completely stopped. During the period from 1977 when Mrs. Gandhi lost, up to 1980 nobody talked about legal aid. It is here you see the difference of approach. In 1987 we have come with this Bill on the legal aid which is a very highly appreciable step and the work done by the Central Committee for Legal Aid is the basis for this Bill. That is why, I read what Justice Krishna Aiyar and Justice Bhagwati suggested, which has been translated into action through this Bill, which is before this august House.

Now, one point has been raised regarding Clause 12 where women and child has

been mentioned. One of the - Hon. Members from that side said that every woman should not be entitled to legal aid and every child should not be entitled to legal aid. If you kindly apply your mind again to the category of the people who are entitled to legal aid, you will find that it is in consonance with the spirit of this fact, that is social objectives behind it. You will find that categories mentioned there clearly deserves legal aid. Again, Sir, when we say Category A, there should not be any problem because we all accept that this is the most exploited class.

Similarly, women and child. You have so many problems of women who are facing litigation and of the exploited children. I myself filed petitions in Supreme Court in public interest when so many children were languishing in jails. All these matters could not be attended to because there was no provision for legal aid specifically for this category of children working in hazardous industries everywhere. So it is not something bad that you can say as to why child has been mentioned, why woman has been mentioned. It is particularly to protect the exploited classes of our society that we have put them.

I was astonished when our Marxist friends said as to how industrial workers are mentioned. I was surprised when Mr. Amal Datta said why industrial worker has been put. I say that he should appreciate it because this is completely in tune with the social aspects of this legal aid.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): He has not objected to it.

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ: I similarly submit that when we say that everybody who has an income below Rs. 9000/- or Rs. 12000/- respectively for litigation in the High Court or courts below and the Supreme Court should be given legal aid, it is something very fair.

Because if you go to the Supreme Court today, you need a thousand rupees or two only to file an SLP. Money is required on

printing charges itself and so many other things are required. This money is not adequate. So, if a person who has got only a thousand rupees income in a month, he can hardly face litigation or file litigation in the Supreme Court. That is where we have tried to accommodate as much population as possible in the country to provide this protection of legal aid.

Legal aid is not something dolling out of our pocket money to a person; it is to protect his interest, to protect him against exploitation, to bring him that constitutional commitment of equality before justice and equal protection of justice enshrined in our Constitution. There should be no criticism on this issue because promises after promises were made; at least now it is a hundred percent fulfilled because the Central Committee on Legal Aid.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Is it a hundred percent fulfilled?

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ: Yes, a hundred per cent. Because we have covered more or less every aspect of the society which needed protection.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: There are many other aspects.

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ: Mr Datta, you should appreciate this. I wonder what type of a Marxist are you!... (*Interruptions*)...

I personally feel that somebody must educate Mr. Datta because we are here to protect a vast majority of people who have been exploited so far. All these classes will be mentioned, their categories will be mentioned so that nobody will say that they don't deserve protection. So, I am submitting that they are very valid objectives and they need to be given in the Act.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Before you move away from Clause 12, I want to ask as to what about the victims of communal violence

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ: I am coming to that.

This was given specifically to say that every exploited class is included. When Shri Ayyapu Reddy spoke, he said that rules framing will take a long time. I can assure this Hon. House that immediately after this Bill is passed by both the Houses, we will speed up the framing of rules and I hope to keep our promise that this Act would be brought into force along with the rules as early as possible and there will be no cause for delay, because we will not allow any negligence or letting up on this matter as this work is continuing. It is not that when this Bill was not there, the legal aid was not going on in the country. The legal aid work is still going on through the Committee headed today by the Chief Justice as Patron-in-Chief and the same system is working today.

We are now giving it a legal base. Because you will find that this Bill is in two parts. One is with regard to the legal aid and the other is the Lok Adalat. So far as the legal aid is concerned, it has more or less now gained the confidence of the people because the Central Committee on legal aid has gone around the country. They have held legal aid literacy programmes, camps to educate people about their legal entitlement. We have attracted a large number of social action groups and activists who have come forward. University professors and everybody have come forward and contributed to the success of legal aid programmes. That is where our programme on legal aid has now come to a stage where we must have a statute on this, so that it gains further momentum. I would submit that after this Bill is passed, the legal aid programme will gain further momentum because more and more participation will come from the States.

So far, only with the coordination of the Central Committee that the legal aid programme was spread to various States. Of course, there is some lethargy in some States, including West Bengal in which

they have not held any Lok Adalats and they have not provided legal aid to as many people as they deserve it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: What are you talking again? Do you want to be partisan on this Bill also? Have you ever been to any of the Lok Adalat there? Can't you resist the temptation? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ: Why you feel wild, Mr. Chatterjee? If you want the statistics of West Bengal I can give you. (*Interruptions*)

You kindly bear with me. No Lok Adalat has been held in West Bengal so far. This is the tragedy. You make long speeches defending the weaker sections of the society.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: What do you mean by Lok Adalat, Mr. Bhardwaj? We have held legal aid camps there. I myself told you. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Former Chief Justice, Mr. Bhagwati has gone there a number of times.

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ: I am submitting the work of Lok Adalat in West Bengal is minimal. I request you to speed it up. If you want figures I can give you.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: We do not believe in gimmicks on this issue. What is the expenditure of the Central Legal Aid Committee? How much you have spent on tours, seminars and conferences?

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ: I will answer that also.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I did not wish to raise this thing. We want to cooperate. Do not try to score a debating point? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ: I am not scoring any debating point. I am only making a submission. That is not democracy if you do not want to listen to Mr. Chatterjee let

us hear each other. It is no good that you pass all these undeserved remarks
(Interruptions)

I have no complex like you Mr. Chatterjee. Sir, another objection raised was that the serving judges should not be involved in the movement of legal aid. I do not subscribe to these views.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I said in the statutory body which is being set-up they should not be made part and parcel of that in an executive post.

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ: This is not a sound approach. The judges contribute a lot in the administration of legal aid under the general laws also. If you look at the CrPC and CPC it is again the judges who give legal aid to the litigants whenever it is desired. If you see the Code of Criminal Procedure it is the judge who is trying the case and sees somebody is indigent then legal aid is given to him. There is no question of judiciary being separated from executive on these issues because always under the scheme of various statutes it is the judges who grant legal aid. They refer the expenses to the State everywhere. Ex-Chief Justice of Supreme Court, Mr. Bhagwati himself suggested that this should be the framework. Chief Justice of India being patron-in-chief is only to lend prestige to this organisation and authority because he will be independent. Chief Justice of India being the patron-in-chief there will be absolutely no controversy on this and the executive Chairman being a sitting or a retired judge he will devote whole time to this because he needs the cooperation of various High Courts under the Scheme of the Act. He will need the cooperation of various judges down to the district level. So you are expected to involve the judiciary, lawyers and other people into this movement because you cannot expect legal aid to succeed unless everybody lends its little might to it and everybody supports this movement. There should be no reservation in anybody's mind on this because after all you are achieving an objective which is enshrined in the Direc-

tive Principles of the Constitution. So there should be no difficulty in giving the Chief Justice of India status as patron-in-chief to this legal aid authority and the serving or retired judges heading it. As a matter of fact, this entire scheme was suggested by Justice P.N. Bhagwati himself and the present Chief Justice and the present executive Chairman. We have not added or omitted much from what they suggested. It was discussed in the conference of Law Ministers of all the States. Not one State was missing when we discussed this - giving the legal aid authority. We have given full autonomy to the State and National Legal Authorities. They will function independently. We will only monitor through the Central Committee of Legal Aid, Sir. So, there is no problem when keeping the Chief Justice as a Patron-in-Chief because this will give lot of status. This will involve the judiciary in a big way. The Bar Council, the Bar Association, everybody will be involved in it.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Anything about the Bar Council or Bar Association?

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ: Bar Council or Government, non-Government bodies - it is provided here and rules also say so specifically. Then members who will be appointed to the National Legal Service Authority under section 6, they will say that the Bar Council of India Chairman or the Bar Council of the State Chairman will be a Member of these Authorities. This need not be provided in the Act. But they will be specifically provided in the rules. Without their cooperation, you can't expect the legal aid programme to make much headway. So, all these programmes are necessary.

So far as the participation of Members of the Bar is concerned, I again submit that this will be taken care of and they will be invited to take part into this movement.

Regarding funds for the Central Committee, the Central Government will allo-

[Shri H.R. Bhardwaj]

cate funds. The States are expected to allocate their own funds to their authorities so that they function properly. We will only give token grants as we are doing now.

...(Interruptions)...

Sir, so far as grants are concerned, they will be provided to the Central Authority by the Central Government. The State Governments will provide to their State Authorities. We will give grants from the Central Committee only when some schemes and programmes are given by the State Committees on some request to the Central Committee. So, all these programmes are given completely in the Act.

So far as the participation of the Lok Adalat is concerned, there would be no difficulty. Already without their statutory backing, the Lok Adalats have shown results. Now it is only wherever there is a settlement possible outside the court, then only you can refer the case to Lok Adalat because regular court may take time. The parties may not negotiate in the presence of the court. They can go there and application can be made to the regular court. Then they will refer the case to the Lok Adalat. It will be only in those cases the Lok Adalat adjudicates when there is a compromise between the parties or settlement by negotiation between the people who are involved in negotiation. They are all very important citizens of this country having legal knowledge. They take part there. Then in the presence of everybody, everybody participates and the judgment is pronounced. So, this Lok Adalat programme has been attempted as an experiment. This has been a grand success with the results of the regular court being very much. The involvement of the retired judges and other people is, therefore, very necessary in the legal aid programme through the mechanism of Lok Adalat.

Now, Sir, there was another point made that the lawyers who are provided through the legal aid are not very strong lawyers;

there are not very many lawyers. Sir, there is always a panel right upto the Supreme Court, in the High Court and in the District Court. The legal aid panels are kept there and the choice is left to the client to choose the lawyer he wants. The scales of fee are also prescribed and the money is provided through the court to be given to the lawyer to defend the case as a legal aid case. So, there is no difficulty in selecting good lawyers. It is only a question of willingness. There are good lawyers who are willing to work for the legal aid programme. There are young lawyers who are much more willing. These able lawyers also are willing. The people have done free cases and there are people who even if they pretend to be great socialists, render no legal aid. We have seen people. This is only a question of faith and a question of belief. Whatever is being said and has been mentioned has been taken care of. The only point that is to be kept in mind is that after all vast majority of the people of this country are poor people and when they go to court, they should not feel handicapped. That is where we must see. If we want to protect that section, there has to be a large movement, a movement from all directions so that this legal aid becomes a success.

In spite of the criticism and suggestions that have been made, and we have tried to accommodate all sections of society, I request that this Bill be passed.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Why is he excluding any specific mention of the victims of communal violence. They have not referred to the victims of communal violence, that is happening every day in our country. You say ethnic and communal violence.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are many amendments. You can get it clarified. The question is:

"That the Bill to constitute legal services authorities to provide free and competent legal services to the weaker sections of the society to ensure that opportunities for secur-

ing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities and to organize Lok Adalats to secure that the operation of the legal system promotes justice on a basis of equal opportunity, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY- SPEAKER: Now, the House will take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Clause 2. The question is:

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3—(Constitution of the National Legal Services Authority)

SHRI H. A. DORA: I beg to move:

Page 2, line 35,—

omit "serving or" (1)

PROF SAIFUDDIN SOZ: I beg to move:

Page 2,—

for line 34, substitute -

"(a) the President of India who shall be the Patron-in-Chief" (9)

Page 2, line 35, —

*for "serving or retired" substitute -
"retired Chief Justice of India or a"*
(10)

Page 2, line 43, —

omit "Special" (11)

SHRI D. B. PATIL (Kolaba): I beg to move:

Page 2, line 38, —

after "members" insert "not more than eleven" (16)

SHRI H. A. DORA: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, Clause 3(2) of the Bill empowers the President to nominate a serving or retired judge of the Supreme Court as the executive Chairman of the Central Authority. The President is empowered to exercise this power in consultation with the Chief Justice of India. In this context, the use of the words "serving" between 'President' and in 'consultation with' does not make any sense. Please read that provision. Does it convey any meaning? It is wrongly worded. This needs to be deleted. That is my amendment. That word 'serving' is redundant. Senior advocates are here; they would better understand this provision. The expression President serving in consultation with the Chief Justice' — what does it convey?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): You have not read the corrigenda. The word 'serving' has been deleted.

SHRI H. A. DORA: Then, it is all right.

SHRI D. B. PATIL: In clause 3(2) (c), you have mentioned: 'such other members'. Nowhere the number has been specified. I have suggested that the persons should be not more than 11. I have moved my amendment to that effect.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: I presume that the hon. member Shri Dora has spoken on all his amendments. The position with regard to Clause 3(2) (b) is this. It is true that what is stated herein is "a serving or retired judge of the Supreme Court.... be the Executive Chairman." Many an hon. member has mentioned that a serving

[Shri P. Shiv Shanker]

judge should not be the Executive Chairman because he many have to perform varigated functions. We take note of this aspect. We will take care to see that we do not bring in a serving judge.

So far as 'serving' is concerned, I have already brought it to the notice of the House that we have put it in the corrigenda.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall now put the amendments moved by Shri Dora, Shri Patil and Prof. Soz to the vote of the House

Amendments Nos. 1, 9 to 11 and 16 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER The question is:

"That Clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill

Clause 4--(Functions of Central Authority)

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) I beg to move:

Page 3, line 24—

after "litigation" insert "and in particular". (6)

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: I beg to move:

Page 3, line 44,—

for "recommend to the Central Government"

substitute "sanction" (12)

SHRI D.B. PATIL: Sir, I am not moving Amendment No. 17. But I move 18, 19 and 20.

I beg to move:

Page 4, line 1,—

*after "literacy" insert
"particularly amongst the illiterates."*

(18)

Page 4, line 3,—

after "society" insert—

"like landless and other agricultural and unorganised industrial workers." (19)

Page 4, line 8,—

*after 'Scheduled Tribes,' insert
"other Backward Classes" (20)*

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, Clause 4(d) says that the Central Authority shall subject to the general directions of the Central Government, perform all or any of the following functions namely..... (d) take necessary steps by way of social justice litigation with regard to consumer protection, environmental protection or any other matter of special concern to the weaker sections of the society...." Sir, you are restricting the provision by confining it to weaker sections and only to certain aspects. If in a middle class family, a dowry death takes place, and if some social litigation has to be initiated, can it be possible under this' provision or not? I say this because the middle class family may not come under 'weaker sections of the society' The cause 'dowry death' does not concern consumer protection or enviornmental protection Therefore, I suggested this amendment, that is, to add "and in particular" after social justice litigation. This is my humble submission

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: The hon. member wants to add the words "and in particular" after "social justice litigation". But if you see the clause, we have stated in it "or any other matter of special concern". Therefore, it takes care of that aspect.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Sir, I withdraw my amendment.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Is it the pleasur of the House that the amendment moved by Shri Shantaram Naik be withdrawn?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

Amendment No.6 was,by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall now put the amendments moved by Prof. Soz and Shri Patel to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 12 and 18 to 20 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is:

"That Clause 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Clause 6—(Constitution of State Legal Services Authority)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Prof. Soz, are you moving your amendments?

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: No Sir, Thank you.

SHRI D.B. PATIL: I beg to move:

Page 4, line, 28,—

after "member" insert "not more than eleven" (21)

Sir, it is stated that the state authority has to take some decisions in consultation with the Central Government. It is undermining the authority of the State Government.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: There is nothing to reply.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall now put the amendment moved by Shri D.B. Patil to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 21 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 6 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now Clause 7 Mr. Shantaram Naik, are you moving your amendment?

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: No Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Patil, what about you?

SHRI. D.B. PATIL: I am not moving my amendment, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 7 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7 was added to the Bill.

Clause 8 was added to the Bill.

Clause 9 (Constitution of Direct Authorities)

SHRI D B PATIL I beg to move:

Page 5, line 28,—

after "members" insert "not more than eleven" (23)

Page 5,—

after line 29, insert—

"(c) the Public Prosecutor of the district who shall be its Secretary." (24)

Sir, in this amendment I have proposed that the Public Prosecutor of the district shall be the Secretary of the District Authority. For Central and State Authorities, it has been defined in the Bill as to who will act as the Secretary. But it is not spelt out for the District Authority. So, I have brought this amendment.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: No reason is assigned as to why the Public Prosecutor

[Shri P. Shiv Shanker]

should be appointed as the Secretary. Therefore I oppose it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall now put the amendments moved by Shri D.B. Patil to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 23 and 24 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is :

"That Clause 9 stand part of the Bill."
The motion was adopted.

Clause 9 was added to the Bill

Clauses 10 and 11 were added to the Bill.

19.00 hrs.

Clause 12—(Criteria for giving legal service)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Dora, are you moving?

SHRI H.A. DORA: Yes, Sir. I beg to move:

Page 6, line 24, —

add at the end, —
"or Backward Class" (2)

Page 6, line 39, — for "income" substitute "annual income" (3)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Patil. Are you moving?

SHRI D.B. PATIL: Yes, Sir. I beg to move:

Page 6, line 22, —
after "case" insert "or a suit or a proceeding" (25)

Page 6, line 24,—
add at the end—
"or other Backward Classes" (26)

Page 6,-

after line 28 insert—

"(dd) a physically handicapped person;" (27)

Page 6, line 31,-

after "earthquake" insert

"storm, cyclone, fire or any other natural calamity" (28)

Page 6, line 39,-

for "nine thousand rupees" substitute

"twelve thousand rupees per year" (29)

Page 6, line 41,-

for "twelve thousand rupees" substitute—

"fifteen thousand rupees per year" (30)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Do you want to say anything?

SHRI H.A. DORA: Yes Sir, Clause 12 enumerates the categories or persons who are entitled to legal service. One such category of person is Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The object of my amendment is to extend similar free legal service, even to the backward classes as well. What harm did they do to the Government? Why backward classes are not included? I think the Minister will definitely consider this particular aspect.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Patil, do you want to say anything?

SHRI D.B. PATIL: Sir, it has been provided, as my friend has just stated that legal aid be given to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes persons. There is a large section of persons who are other backward classes who are socially educationally backward.

Under Article 340 of the Constitution, the Mandal Commission was appointed to identify the communities and castes which are socially and educationally backward. That Commission has submitted its report

to the Government in 1980. The Government has not taken a decision on this, so far. So, I submit that after the word 'Scheduled Castes' the word 'or other Backward Classes' should also be added.

Then, Sir, the Government has enumerated in detail, who are the persons, who will be benefited by the Legal Aid Scheme.

In 'd' it has been stated 'a mentally ill or otherwise disabled person' will get the legal aid. I have proposed that 'physically handicapped person' should also be included in the list because it may perhaps be argued that 'otherwise disabled person who are physically disabled persons' perhaps be put together with 'mentally ill or other disabled' can be interpreted as 'physically handicapped persons' who have not been covered.

In 'e' the Government has enumerated all the disasters, such as 'being a victim of a mass disaster, ethnic violence, caste atrocity, flood, drought, etc.' I have proposed 'after earthquake' 'storm cyclone, fire or any other natural calamity' should also be included and those who are suffering from cyclone, those who have suffered from storm or fire, should also be benefited.

About the income limit, it has been explained that it will be 'per year' but in the original provision, it was not mentioned anywhere, whether it would be for 'per month or per year' The Government has explained that it would be 'per year'.

I suggested that instead of 'nine thousand rupees' upto the level of High Court, it should be Rs. 12,000, and upto the Supreme Court level, instead of Rs. 12,000 it should be Rs. 15,000

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: Sir, in this Clause 12, I accept the amendment to Sub-Clause 5 to Clause 12, what the hon. Member wanted that he should be in receipt of annual income. 'Annul' word

should be added. That part of the amendment, I accept.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That is the third Amendment.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: Yes, it is the third Amendment. But one of the hon. Members wanted that apart from the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, members of the other backward classes should also be included. The hon. Members are aware that this is a Central legislation and there are no backward classes that have been recognised by the Central Government. Therefore, it will not be possible for us to bring in here the concept of other backward classes because backward classes that are recognised are recognised by the States. The Centre has not recognised it. But nonetheless, those of the backward class people who had income of less than Rs. 9,000 and Rs. 12,000 they can take advantage under Clause 12 (h). But in the ultimate analysis, the economic criteria has been...

(Interruptions)

SHRI H.A. DORA: It is not a special favour done to the backward classes. Seventy per cent of the population of our country are backward. The benefit is not extended to them.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: I appreciate your anxiety. If I include it that would be totally illegal because the Central Government has not recognised the list of backward classes.

On Sub-Clause 'd' my submission is, 'otherwise disabled persons takes care of physically disabled as well'.

Then we come to (e) I am sorry to say that there is a slight misunderstanding by the hon Member. The categories that had been mentioned there, are illustrative categories. They are not exhaustive. If you kindly read (e) you will see this:

"a person under circumstances of

[Shri P. Shiv Shanker]

undeserved want such as being a victim of” etc.

If a person is being a victim of some other circumstance, that is as Mr. Patil said, of storm, earthquake or cyclone, it is taken care of as it is illustrative, not exhaustive. The courts have always taken the liberty to interpret and say that apart from illustrative items, the other facet also which comes in, in the broad generic sense of the words, would be taken in. Therefore, they need not be mentioned. In fact, I thought that even the word ‘communal violence’ would come under the expression ‘ethnic violence’. I was trying to see the Webster’s Dictionary for the definition of it. It says, i.e. the word ‘ethnic’ has been defined to say

“pertaining or peculiar to a people, especially to those groups sharing a common language, or set of customs or traits pertaining to such people, their origin, characteristics and classifications.”

But even assuming for a moment that if there is any doubt that ‘ethnic’ shall not include ‘communal violence’ my submission will be that in as much as this is only an illustrative list, exhaustively, the court can interpret it —interpret it having regard to the main portion of the clause which governs the illustrative categories that have been mentioned. Therefore, there should be no difficulty about it

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, I want to know whether he is accepting amendment No.3 in Clause 12.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: Yes, that of Mr. Dora because it is clarificatory in nature.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will then put it to vote first. The question is:

Page 6, line 39,—

for “income” substitute “annual income”(3)

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will now put amendment No.2 moved by Mr. Dora, and amendments No. 25 to 30 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos.2 and 25 to 30 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That Clause 12, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 12, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 13—(Entitlement for legal services)

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: I beg to move:

Page 7,—
after line 4, insert—

“Provided that the concerned Authority shall not require the person seeking legal services to produce the evidence before it to satisfy itself of existence of any *prima facie* case but shall rely as far as possible, *on the contents of the application/ statement made by the person* unless there are strong reasons to disbelieve the contention of such persons, in which case only the person may be required to produce further evidence to satisfy the concerned authority with respect to the existence of *prima facie* case.”(8)

Sub-clause (1) of Clause 13 provides that a person who requires legal aid has to prove that he has got a *prima facie* case. Now the question arises how that person is going to prove the existence of a *prima facie* case. In case the authority which is supposed to give him legal aid says: ‘If you have got seven witnesses in support of your case, bring at least two witness before me. I will hear the two witnesses and then give you legal aid.’ and follows this procedure, every person who is trying to seek

legal aid will be in trouble. Therefore, I want to add a proviso to sub-clause (1) of Clause 13. This proviso reads:

"Provided that the concerned Authority shall not require the person seeking legal services to produce the evidence before it to satisfy itself of existence of any *prima facie* case but shall rely as far as possible, on the contents of the application/ statement made by the person unless there are strong reasons to disbelieve the contention of such persons, in which case only, the person may be required to produce further evidence to satisfy the concerned authority with respect to the existence of *prima facie* case."

So, if this amendment is accepted, the person seeking legal aid will not be in trouble.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: I am sorry this amendment of a proviso is difficult to be accepted, because if it is to be left to the sole statement of a particular person - supposing somebody comes and says, 'I am a Scheduled Caste' and the concerned authority does not know who he is, and if one has to rely only on his statement, it creates problems. Therefore Clause 13 has been taken care to see that he shall satisfy the concerned authority, say, by producing some certificate or something like that. Therefore, I don't think it will serve any purpose; it will create more problems.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Has Mr. Shantaram Naik leave of the House to withdraw his amend?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

Amendment No. 8 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is no amendment to Clause 14. So, I shall put Clause 13 and Clause 14 to the vote of the

House together. The question is:

"That Clause 13 and 14 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 13 and 14 were added to the Bill.

Clause 15—(National Legal Aid Fund)

SHRI D.B. PATIL: I beg to move:

Page 7, line 20,—

after "person" insert

"Who is not in arrears of any tax payable by him under any law" (31)

Page 7, lines 21 and 22,—

omit "under the orders of any court or" (32)

Under Clause 15 it has been provided that "the Central Authority shall establish a fund to be called the National Legal Aid Fund and there shall be credited thereto." Then under (b) it says "any grants or donations, that may be made to the Central Authority by any other person". I have qualified any person who is not in arrears of my income tax or any other tax. I have suggested this amendment with some intention that the economic offenders many a time give grants to such schemes like legal aid and other things. Now there are droughts. In Bombay, there would be processions and cine actors and actresses would be collecting fund for drought as in the past even though they are in arrears of crores of rupees, so far as income tax and other taxes are concerned. So, my intention is that the economic offenders should not be given any status by which they will be entitled to say that they have given such and such aid and for that they should not be praised in any way. Under (c) it has been provided that "any amount received by the Central Authority under the orders of any court or from any other source." I do not understand the meaning

[Shri D.B. Patil]

of this provision: "under the orders of any court of from any other source." All the courts are being involved in this scheme about legal aid and Lok Adalat. So, from the "orders of the court" I am not in a position to follow this scheme. I want some clarification on this point.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: The amendment to clause (b) - the intention of the hon. member is very good, but it cannot be put into practice because of the very provision which will be carried out. If some person comes with an amount and if the authority goes into the question whether he is in the arrears of tax or not, then it will not be possible and this is not practicable. Therefore while I said that the intention of the mover is good and I appreciate it, but it is not practicable. Therefore, it is not possible for me to accept it. As far as (c) is concerned, when he says, orders of any court applying the principle of ejusdem generis the other part will have to be read and therefore it would be from any tribunal or any other authority. From those sources, if there is a direction for the purpose of sending money to that authority that money will be received.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now I shall put amendment Nos 31 and 32 moved by Shri D.B. Patil to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 31 and 32 were put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 15 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 15 was added to the Bill.

Clause 16— (State Legal Aid Fund)

SHRI D.B. PATIL: I beg to move:

Page 7, line 33,—

after "person" insert

"who is not in arrears of any tax payable by him under any law." (33)

Page 7, lines 35 and 36,

omit "under the orders of any court or" (34)

(Interruptions)

SHRI D.B. PATIL: You do not understand the meaning of them. Have you read them?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now I shall put amendments no 33 and 34 moved by Shri D.B. Patil to the vote of the House.

Amendment Nos. 33 and 34 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 16 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 16 was added to the Bill.

Clause 17—(District Legal Aid Fund)

SHRI D.B.PATIL: I beg to move:

Page 8, line 6,

after "person" insert -

"who is not in arrears of any tax payable by him under any law" (35)

Page 8, line 7 and 8.—

omit "under the orders of any court or" (36)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Are you speaking on them?

SHRI D.B.PATIL: No.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now I shall put amendments nos.35 and 36 moved by Shri D.B. Patil to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 35 and 36 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are no

amendments to Clauses 18 and 19. The question is:

"That Clauses 17 to 19 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 17 to 19 were added to the Bill.

Clause 20—(Cognisance of cases by Lok Adalats)

SHRI D.B.PATIL : I beg to move :

Page 9, lines 11 to 14,-

omit "instead of proceeding to effect a compromise between the parties or to arrive at a settlement himself, and notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force," (37)

Page 9, line 14,-

after "pass" insert —

"notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force," (38)

Page 9,

after line 16, insert-

"Provided that the presiding officer of the court or tribunal may proceed with to effect a compromise between the parties or to arrive at a settlement himself." (39)

Page 9, line 19,—

for "any person" substitute "Both the concerned parties" (40)

Page 9, lines 41 to 43,—

for

"proceed to deal with such suit or proceeding from the stage at which

it was before the suit or proceeding was transferred to the Lok Adalat"

substitute —

"transfer such suit or proceeding to the nearest court or tribunal" (41)

I would like the hon. Minister to listen to the arguments rather carefully. One of my friends while speaking on the Bill has mentioned that while debarring the courts from arriving at a compromise even if the party is prepared to arrive at a compromise, where the court proceedings are going on, or where the trial is going on or where the case is going on, the case may be transferred to the Lok Adalat. That is one of the things. That means they have to go to some other place. It is not necessary. Moreover, it has been provided in Sub-Clause (2) that if an application is received from any person it will be transferred to Lok Adalat. So far as the concept of the Lok Adalat is concerned, the concept of settlement between the parties, by a compromise means when the consent of both the parties is there. It cannot be done with the consent of only one party.

Then, Sub-clause (6) provides—

"Where under sub-section (5) the parties to a suit or proceeding intend to continue the proceeding in such suit or proceeding before the court or tribunal from which it was transferred, such court or tribunal....."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The amendments are circulated. You say whatever you want to say.

(Interruptions)

SHRI D.B. PATIL : When a case has been transferred from a court to a Lok Adalat in the Lok Adalat no decision can be arrived at because the two parties are not prepared to compromise. Then it is proposed here that the same case can be tried in the same court. I am against it. Because if it is

[Shri D. B. Patil]

tried by the same court, the court will be prejudiced against the party who was not prepared to have a compromise before the Lok Adalat. If the court is prejudiced the ends of justice will not be met.

So far as the Lok Adalat is concerned, the court in which the case has to be tried, which has jurisdiction, confirms one part only on the Lok Adalat and it is a principle of common jurisprudence that if a person is prejudiced then the case should not be tried there. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: The arguments on sub-clauses (1) of clause 20 at the first blush, might appear to be attractive. But really it is not so. There are two submissions of mine on this. Because the question is, supposing in a court the parties would like to have a compromise, why is it that it should be referred to the Lok Adalat? It appears as though it is absurd. But the fact of the matter is that if one goes to the Lok Adalat and the matter is sorted out there within the meaning of Section 21, then the party is entitled to the refund of the entire court fee. It is having regard to this that it has been thought that it is better that parties who would like to compromise, **there**, the matter should be referred to the Lok Adalat so that they get back the amount of court fee whether it is criminal or civil it is immaterial, because that is what they wanted to do. Because, mostly these cases are the cases which arise out of the civil litigation. That is why this provision has been provided. Then the other part of it is, if you read 21, it uses the word "may". It is left to the court whether it would transfer it or not. *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

If this running commentary continues, it will be difficult for me to carry on with the reply

[English]

Therefore, I think, this amendment is not acceptable. On Sub Clauses 2 and 6, there is no valid argument put forth in support of

his amendment. Therefore, the amendment is not acceptable.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I put amendment to Clause 20 to the vote of the House.

Amendment Nos. 37 to 41 were put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:-

"That Clause 20 stand part of the Bill"

"The motion was adopted."

Clause 20 was added to the Bill.

Clause 21—(Award of Lok Adalat)

SHRI D B PATIL: I beg to move —

Page 9, line 45,—

after "civil court" insert "or a judgement of a criminal court or" (42)

It has been provided Every award of the Lok Adalat shall be deemed to be a decree of a civil court or order of any other court". It does not say about the criminal courts. In Clause 19 Subclause 3, it has been provided, 'to a dispute in respect of any matter falling within the jurisdiction of any civil criminal or revenue court'. So far as criminal court is concerned, if it is not there in your region, then it should not be raised. Why criminal court is not mentioned?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: I do not think that the argument is attractive in any form and that it does not call for any reply.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I put amendment to Clause 21 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 42 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are no amendments to Clauses 22, 23, 24, 25, and 26.

The question is:

"That Clause 21 to 26 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 21 to 26 were added to the Bill.

Clause 27—(Power of the Central Government to make rules)

SHRI H.A.DORA: I beg to move:-

Page 11 (i) lines 17 and 18,-

for "such rules" substitute "the Central Government"

(ii) line 19, omit "by the Central Government" (4)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I put amendment to Clause 27 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No.4 was put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:-

"That Clause 27 to 30 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 27 to 30 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the title stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: I beg to move:-

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed"

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill as amended, be passed".

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh): Sir, thought my esteemed colleague Shri Sc will raise the issue of applicability of the Act to the State of Jammu and Kashmir which is not applicable at present in the Bill, perhaps because of the constitutional problem. I would request the hon. Minister to take the concurrence of the State Government immediately so that the jurisdiction of this Bill could be extended to the State of Jammu and Kashmir without any further loss of time. By delaying this, the people will be denied of justice. This is important for any constituency, which is comprising about two third of the entire State of Jammu & Kashmir.

We have got only one Sessions Court of two districts and it keeps on moving for six months in one district and another six months in the other district. Because of this problem most of the cases are decided on ex parte basis as the people from far flung areas cannot afford to cover long distances to plead their cases. At the same time, they do not get enough legal assistance. Because of this reason, I request the hon. Minister to take up this issue with the State Government of Jammu & Kashmir.

With these words I whole-heartedly support this Bill.

SHRI P.SHIV SHANKER: The hon. Member's observations have been noted and appreciated. We will commend it to the State of Jammu & Kashmir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

The motion was adopted.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L BHAGAT): Dinner arrangements have been made for the hon. Members and the staff.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How long are we going to sit?

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: Till we pass these two Bills.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: 2 hours have been allotted for this Bill. So it will not be over by 8 o'clock. Therefore, I take sense of the House. Is it the pleasure of the House to sit till we complete these two Bills.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS: S. BUTA SINGH: Let me submit to the august House that this Bill is a very welcome measure for the States of Meghalaya and Nagaland. Let there be less speakers, we will pass it before 8 o'clock. (*Interruptions*) Or we may have to sit half-an-hour more..... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: So, we are taking up Items 14, 15 and 16 together. I think, the House agrees on this.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad): It is not constitutionally valid unless you take item No. 15 and dispose it of. You dispose of Item No. 15 first, suspend the rule and then only you can take item No. 16.

19.27 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (FIFTY-EIGHTH AMENDMENT BILL

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

MOTION RE: SUSPENSION OF PRO- VISO TO RULE 66

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): On behalf of Shri H. R. Bhardwaj, I beg to move:

"That this House do suspend the

proviso to Rule 66 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motions for taking into consideration and passing of the Representation of the People (Second Amendment) Bill, 1987 in as much as it is dependent the Constitution (Fifty-eighth Amendment) Bill, 1987."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do suspend the proviso to Rule 66 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motions for taking into consideration and passing of the Representation of the People (Second Amendment) Bill, 1987 in as much as it is dependent upon the Constitution (Fifty-eighth Amendment) Bill, 1987."

The motion was adopted

19.29 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (FIFTY-EIGHTH AMENDMENT) BILL AND REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1950, be taken into consideration."

Sir, I take the Constitution (Fifty-eighth Amendment, Bill and the Representation of the People (Second Amendment) Bill together.

I would like to explain very briefly, at the very outset, the background of these two Bills.

Prior to enactment of the Constitution (Fifty-first Amendment) Act 1984, Article 332 of the Constitution provided for reservations of seats for the Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assemblies of the States except in the tribal areas of Assam, States of Nagaland and Meghalaya. By virtue of the above amendment, article 332 of the Constitution provides for reservation of seats in the Legislative Assemblies of Meghalaya and Nagaland also, for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. At the time of the enactment of the Constitution (Fifty-first Amendment) Act, 1984 Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram were Union Territories. They have been conferred Statehood with effect from February 20, 1987. Thus, the provision in article 332 of the Constitution regarding reservation of seats for Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assemblies is now applicable to the States of Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram as well. Thus, seats get reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assemblies of Meghalaya, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram also.

The Constitution (Fifty-first Amendment) Act has already come into effect. But it cannot be fully implemented unless parallel action is taken to determine the seats which are to be reserved for Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assemblies of the aforesaid States. Under the provisions of article 332(3) of the Constitution, the number of seats reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assembly of any State shall bear the same proportion to the total number of seats in the Assembly as their population bears to the total population of that State. However, considering the historical background of the North-Eastern region, the State of development of the Scheduled Tribes in these areas and other relevant considerations, it is considered necessary to provide for special arrangement with regard to reservation for Scheduled Tribes in these areas for a temporary period. Hence this Bill. The underlying object of

the Bill is to ensure that the members of the Scheduled Tribes do not fail to secure minimal representation in predominantly tribal areas of the North-Eastern State because of their inability to compete with the advanced sections of the people.

The proposed Constitutional Amendment seeks to further amend article 332 of the Constitution for making a temporary provision for the determination of the number of seats reserved for Scheduled Tribes in these States. This provision will be in force until the readjustment of seats on the basis of the first census after the year 2000 under article 170 of the Constitution. The proposed amendment seeks to provide that if all the seats in the Legislative Assembly of such States in existence on the date of coming into force of this Constitution (Amendment) Act are held by the members of the Scheduled Tribes, all the seats except one shall be reserved for Scheduled Tribes and in any other case such number of seats as bears to the total number of seats, a proportion not less than the number of members belonging to Scheduled Tribes in the existing Assembly bears to the total number of seats in the existing Assembly.

The Representation of the People (Second Amendment) Bill 1987 seeks to empower the Election Commission to determine the number of seats in pursuance of the aforesaid Constitution Amendment Bill. The Election Commission have pointed out that in accordance with the amendment made in article 332 of the Constitution by the Constitution (Fifty-first Amendment) Act, 1984, the identification of the reserved Assembly constituencies is essential and a mandatory requirement for holding general elections to the Assemblies of the above mentioned States. This exercise will involve time. The general elections to the Legislative Assemblies of Nagaland and Meghalaya are due in November 1987 and February 1988 respectively. The Commission have urged that necessary legislation may be undertaken in this regard. As a sequel to the Constitution (Fifty-eighth Amendment) Bill, 1987,

3. Buta Singh]

This Bill seeks to provide for determination by the Election Commission of the Assembly constituencies of the States of Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland in which seats shall be reserved for Scheduled Tribes. The State of Arunachal Pradesh Act 1986 contains separate provision for the purpose. The State of Mizoram Act 1986 contains similar provision and the power has been exercised for holding of elections to the State Legislative Assembly in February 1987.

With these words, Sir, I beg to move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motions moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into Consideration."

"That the Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1950, be taken into Consideration."

I want to know from Shri Chingwang Konyak whether he is moving his Amendment to the Motion for Consideration.

SHRI CHINGWANG KONYAK (Nagaland): Yes, Sir I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 14 members, 9 from this House, namely:—

- (1) Smt D.K. Bhandari
- (2) Shri Buta Singh
- (3) Shri Lalduhoma
- (4) Shri Wangpha Lowang
- (5) Prof. Meijinlung Kamson
- (6) Shri N. Tombi Singh
- (7) Shri G. G. Swell
- (8) Shri P.K. Thungon
- (9) Shri Chingwang Konyak

and 5 from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of

the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the last day of the first week of the next session;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this house do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 5 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee." (3)

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY (Hindupur): Sir, I rise to support this Amendment Bill for the purpose of providing for reservation of seats for the Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assemblies of the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland. Sir, these States are very very small States. In Nagaland, there are about 15 lakh people and in other three States, the population is about 15 lakhs or so. The population is very very meagre in these four States, not more than 30 lakhs, and most of the areas are forest areas in these States. About 90% of the people are tribals in these States. So, from these areas, there should be enough number of representations in the State Assemblies. At the moment, there is nobody representing these people in the State Assemblies. But here I would like to say one thing, that is, by merely giving representations to these tribals - if the Government thinks that the life of the tribals should be improved, their economic condition will improve, their social conditions will improve - their conditions never improve by passing this Bill. Merely by electing the representatives from these tribal areas will never improve their condit-

tions. We have to see whether the representatives are in a position to agitate or take efforts for the improvement of these tribals. For the last 36 or 37 years, the Constitution is in vogue. What have been done for the economic development, for the improvement of these social conditions of these tribal people? Do the representatives of the tribals who are there in the Legislative Assemblies and in Parliament try to improve the living conditions of this group? It is not so.

Sir, last year, I had been to some of the states in the North - Eastern Region. I went to some places of Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and also Mizoram and I had an occasion to visit one of the tribal places. There I could see the living condition of the tribal people. Their condition was very very pitiable. They don't have even proper dwelling place. They reside in the thatchet houses made of bamboos. Even their grains are kept in bamboo baskets exposed to the weather and insects. I was wonder-struck to see their condition. I do not know what has happened to all the Government schemes for the upliftment of the poor and weaker sections of the society, particularly in the rural and remote areas. Government has been trying to provide house - sites and other financial help for building houses, for building schools to educate the children of the weaker sections in the villages and rural areas so that they can improve their standard of living. What has happened to all those schemes in respect of these tribal people? Sir, I had occasion to enquire the people about the Government's assistance being given to them. They said that they were not aware of distribution of house - sites and house building loans. They are not aware of the schemes like NREP, RLEGP and other programmes. I do not know what has happened to the fund sanctioned for this purpose, for the people of these areas? So, Sir, I would request the Government to see that something is done to improve the living standard of these people, to see that social justice is done to them. Some schools should be started in

pucca buildings in these areas so that the children of these people are given education. They should be provided with house - sites and house-building loans. You may take some years to improve the condition of these people. I do not mind. But the Government should fix the time-limit, say 10 years or 20 years or 30 years, so that within that fixed period of years the standard of living of these people is improved positively. Unless some time limit is fixed, they cannot be improved simply by bringing forward an amendment Bill like this. So, I would remind the Government not to be satisfied by passing this Bill and think that they can improve the conditions of the poor people living in those areas. After allotting money for the various schemes to be implemented in those areas, you should also see that the money is properly spent and spent for the purpose for which it was intended to and see that social justice is done to the tribals in those areas. With these words, I support the Bill.

SHRI G. G. SWELL (Shillong): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is already almost 7.40 p.m. and I can understand that Members are tired. They are impatient. Therefore, whatever I say, will be very brief and very apt.

While I appreciate that the Home Minister has come forward with this Bill at last, I have a bone or two to pick with him. No. 1, this Bill was introduced only late last evening at about 10 O'clock or 10.30 and it is taken up today. It is a very very important Bill with which we seek to amend the Constitution and to make some reservations of seats in these remote but important areas of our country, that constitute the States in the Northeastern region. The matter should not have been dealt with so casually. You should have given us some time to study the provisions of this Bill. You should have given the Members also some time to study the provisions of this Bill. That is why, my colleague, Mr. Konyak who comes from Nagaland has thought it fit to move an amendment to the Motion of the

[Shri G.G. Swell]

Minister for Consideration of this Bill, namely that this Bill be referred to a Joint Committee of this House and the other House and that this Committee should make its report to the House on the last day of the first week of the next session.

There are serious implications, political implications and we thought, if a Committee goes into this question, it would be able to consider those serious political fall-outs and come with a Bill that would be comprehensive and would meet the fears, the apprehensions the doubts of the people living in these remote but very strategic areas of our country.

We know the history of Nagaland. We know the price that this country has had to pay in order to bring peace and order in Nagaland, in order to get the people of Nagaland to be part of the main national stream of this country; the price paid in terms of insurgency for many many years, in terms of many many lives that were lost on both sides, in terms of destruction of property. Even today, the situation in Nagaland is not yet normal. We still have this weather and the insurgency group is functioning from across the border and almost every week, you read reports of clashes or attacks, loss of lives and that sort of things.

Now, we want to contain this problem in Nagaland. I think, we still remember the example of Mizoram the efforts made by the Government, by the Prime Minister particular, in order to bring peace to Mizoram and we are happy to record today that the Accord in Mizoram has worried. There has not been any more instance of trouble in Mizoram. But if we look at and think of the price we paid in 20 years of insurgency, that was a heavy price that we have to pay. Now we do not want a repetition of that kind of situation anywhere else in the North-East. But the danger is there. Even Assam which has always been in the mainstream of national life, even Assam which at one time was one of the strong - holds of the Congress party for all the years, Assam has gone out of the control of the congress

and is not yet stable and we have seen evidence of the emergence of rebellious, militant, violent groups in Assam which we did not hear of before; today we hear in Assam of the operations of the United Liberation Front for Assam which had committed some political killings. These are these insurgency groups in the whole of the North-East and, therefore, my appeal to my colleagues in this House is to understand this very special situation obtaining in this part of our country, an important part of our country and, therefore, it is necessary for us in whatever we do, that we move with caution, that we do not upset the progress that we have made. This is why we have thought it fit to move this motion that the matter should go to the Select Committee.

The Home Minister knows it very well that when this question of reserving seats in these States came up, the Legislative Assembly of Nagaland, just a month or two ago, very recently cutting across party lines, unanimously adopted a resolution demanding 100% reservation of the seats in Nagaland. There are 60 Assembly seats in the Nagaland assembly and the resolution of the Nagaland Assembly is that all the 60 seats should be reserved. Now, according to the provisions of the Bill that you have moved, you say that 59, would be reserved just 10 percent.

[Translation]

SHRI BAPULAL MALVIYA (Shajapur): Ninety per cent Adivasis form the majority in Nagaland. The reservation should then be given to all.

[English]

SHRI G. G. SWELL: I will come to that. I would not be short. Please do not interrupt me. By your Bill, you seek to provide that 59 seats should be reserved for the Nagas, that only one seat should be open. It sounds nice but we have to understand the psychology of the Nagas. They are a special group, a people with different historical background geographical

background, we need not go into all that. Their problem is not the problem within Nagaland but the problem is the fear of the influx of large numbers of people from other parts of the country which, if given the chance, will lead to their being swamped and their losing their identity and their losing their individuality and their losing their political power. This is the case. It is not the same case. It is not imagination. We have seen it happening in Tripura. My good friend there, coming from Tripura, will bear me out. At one time, Tripura was a tribal State. The people living there are known as Tripuris. But because of certain historical developments, these indigenous people today constitute only about 10 per cent or less of the population of Tripura... How many?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: 28 per cent.

PROF. G. G. SWELL: All right, I stand corrected. And the rest of the people are from outside. They are non-tribals and they are the people who dominate the political scene and control all the political power in Tripura... (*Interruptions*). And also, in everything. What happened? You have in Tripura today another insurgency group, the Militant Group known as the Tripura Tribal National Volunteers, the TNV. Killing is going on there, of innocent people. Destruction of villages is going on. Clashes with security forces are going on. This is what happens. When the indigenous people are reduced to that position today, it leads to this kind of things. Now, that is not a happy situation for anybody. It is not the kind of situation in which we would like any part of our country to be. You have another instance of Sikkim. The indigenous people of Sikkim were the Lepchas, and Bhutias. But because of the influx of people from other parts, today the Lepchas and Bhutias do not count for anything in Sikkim.

S. BUTA SINGH: Sir, that is not correct Smt. D.K. Bhandari is there to explain.

SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI (Sikkim): Sir, here I would like to say that in Sikkim there are Nepalese of two kinds, the Nepalese who were in Sikkim for many centuries, you can say. They were subjects of Sikkim Chogyal and they were considered the original people of Sikkim. They were also considered by the Chogyal as the one ethnic group of Sikkim like the Bhutias, Lepchas and the Nepalese.

SHRI G. G. SWELL: All right, I do not want to enter into that controversy. But the fact is that the political power in Sikkim has passed on to a community that is not totally indigenous to Sikkim. It is a known fact. Now, to go a little further, I do not really want to mention it as an example. But, we have seen the kind of trouble that happened in a foreign country, Fiji, where a military coup took place and we have there today a kind of Constitutional deadlock. Now, the fear of the Nagas or the fear of the people of Meghalaya is exactly that. It is not that they have anything against the other fellow Indians, non-tribal Indians who are already settled there. There is nothing against them. The fear is that it is difficult to contain the people from outside from going to Meghalaya or to Nagaland. You cannot stop them by legislation. Commerce has its own laws; the movements of the people have their own laws; development has its own laws. So, the movement of people from one part of the country to the other is inevitable. But so long as you ensure that political power is in the hands of the local people, by that law you will be able to ensure their identity, to ensure that they do not have this fear and apprehension. Now, Sir, it is this kind of psychology that is behind the adoption of the Nagaland Assembly of a Resolution that 100 per cent of reservations should be made for the Nagas. They do not object to people going there and working. The Nagas have not been known for communalism in Nagaland. We have trouble in Nagaland, a different trouble and that is the insurgency, clashes with the security forces. But there had never been an instance of the Nagas attacking the Biharis or Assamese and that

[Shri G.G. Swell]

sort of a thing within Nagaland. Therefore, it is not that. It is this fear.

Now, Sir, I would like to put it to the Home Minister. From all reports that I have got, including talks with the Naga leaders, they say that, if this kind of a thing is imposed on them, if this Bill is passed, even if it is one seat only, a token, to the non-tribal, they are going to resist it. That is what they say. They are going to boycott the election. Because of the political forces there, a kind of atmosphere, a psychology, is being created and they say that they are not going to put up with this, they are going to boycott the election. This is what they are saying. If you have a situation like that, what does it mean? It means that the insurgency forces, who have been working for separatism, the antinational forces, will have a shot in the arm. It is easy to incite the people; it is easy to excite the people; it is easy to get them round. And you have a new kind of problem in Nagaland.

Now, the same thing is with regard to Meghalaya. Of course, I will admit that this Bill is, to some extent, a kind of an improvement over what had obtained in Meghalaya. Meghalaya has a little different history from that of Nagaland. Right from the beginning when Meghalaya was born, there have been open seats in Meghalaya. The present position is that, in Meghalaya, ten seats out of 60 seats are open and 50 are reserved. By this Bill, I would admit, you have made an improvement. This Bill seeks to freeze the number of seats held by the non-tribals to about five and the rest of 55 will be reserved. Therefore, to this extent, it has been an improvement. Meghalaya was born in peace; Meghalaya was born in goodwill; it has always been a peaceful State. But today even in Meghalaya, for more than two months - it may be a news to the Members of this House - there has been a constant curfew. You have troubles in other parts of the country. There is curfew, but for a day or two and the curfew is withdrawn. But in Meghalaya, for more than two months now, there has been a constant curfew with, of course, relaxation for a few hours during the day.

Schools and educational institutions have remained closed for more than two months. People are left in fear and apprehension. Schools and colleges are closed under pressure from the militant group, especially the young people. Commerce is almost at a standstill. This is the kind of situation that you have there, because of the development there. It is true that the Meghalaya Assembly has not gone to the extent of adopting a Resolution like the Nagaland Assembly that all the 60 seats should be reserved for the people of Meghalaya, for the indigenous tribal people of Meghalaya. We did not go to that extent. But the people in Meghalaya, the students and the other people in Meghalaya, have made this a very strong political issue. All this political fall-out has got to be taken into consideration in the larger interests of the country. This has been done in the past, and I do not see why we should not do it here. I understand that, according to the Constitution, the number of seats to be reserved for the tribal people would be in proportion to the tribal population in relation to the rest of the population of the State. This was what the Constitution said. That is to say, if the tribal population is 80% and the rest is 20%, the number of seats will be 80% and the rest will be open. This is what the Constitution said. You should realise that this principle cannot and should not in the larger interest be applied strictly. That is why, in the case of Nagaland you have said only one seat to be dereserved, although perhaps, the non-tribal population in Nagaland will be much more than 1%. You have realised that. In Meghalaya, the percentage of non-tribal population to the whole population of the State may be more than that. We have sought to freeze the number of non-tribal seats to live.

20.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please wind up.

SHRI G. G. SWELL: Let me finish. Therefore, you have understood that this cannot be applied strictly.

Lastly, Sir, I would like to say that provision for reservation of seats in the assemblies is not a permanent feature of the Constitution. It is a temporary feature. The whole idea is to keep the political power in the hands of the indigenous people. But, at the same time, to undertake the social, economic, political measures, in order to bring up the people of these areas to a level where they can stand on their own feet and they don't have anything to fear from their fellow Indians. For example, I come from a community, a tribal community, the Khasi Community. I am not afraid of any one. I feel at home with any one, I feel brotherly and sometimes paternally. I have nothing to fear from them because I have been able to come to that level where I can, not only take care of myself but take care of you also. If you need any help. That shows that it can be done but that cannot be said of the common people as yet. And that is also a kind of mentality that we have in our society. In the rest of the Country you have castes and the barriers of caste are almost as difficult to cross as the barriers between one country and another. In the North East, we have communities not castes. It is a natural thing for other people, industrialists and businessmen to try to exploit the people in these areas who are not commercially or economically so strong as the rest of the country. Therefore, they need protection and therefore, Sir, I would make this fervent appeal to the Minister and the Government to think carefully about this Bill and not to hurry with it to agree to our proposal to send this Bill to a Joint Select Committee, where we can think about it more properly, and come to you again to this House with a well-considered Bill incorporating all that can possibly be done or in the alternative to withdraw this Bill now and come forward with another Bill and agree to the popular demand of the people of Nagaland and Meghalaya that for certain period, not a permanent feature, but for a certain period all the seats, 100% seats in Meghalaya and Nagaland may be reserved for the indigen-

ous people. I would make this fervent appeal.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We will extend this sitting by one more hour.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No Sir. Better take it tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Tomorrow will be a problem. I think the House agrees to extend the time by one hour.

S. BUTA SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, as I mentioned in the beginning, we will sit upto 9 O'clock because tomorrow this has to go to Rajya Sabha. We will immediately complete the speeches and pass it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I request the Members to be very brief when they speak.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS (Tezpur): Prof. Swell has made a very clear cut point. Let the Minister reply and we will come to the voting.

*SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN (Tripura East): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at the outset I will request you to give me as much time as I require since many speakers from the ruling party do not want to speak on this Bill. Sir, I will not dilate but I will like to avail of this opportunity to highlight how Congress Govt. is treating the tribals of North-Eastern region. For that I ask for a little time. (Interruptions). Through you I will request the hon. Members of the ruling party not to waste time through interruptions. I once again request the learned members of the ruling party not to waste time by interrupting me. If you have anything to say, kindly say that when your turn comes. Sir, I support this Bill but regret the way in which it has been brought before this in a slipshod manner. The directions by the speaker under 91/B that copies of the Bill may be made available to the

[Shri Bajuban Riyan]

members in advance for moving amendments etc. have also not been adhered to. From this it can be seen what a step-motherly attitude the Govt. have towards the scheduled tribes and tribals. Moreover it has been brought forth on the last day of the session. Sir, this is the second part of the budget session. In the first part, the demands relating to the tribals were not discussed. If I remember correctly there has been no other discussion in the House concerning the problems of the tribals of our country, except the one private members' resolution brought forth by Shri Dupeep Singh Bhuria. This Govt. did not think it necessary to discuss their problems, they did not find for that. You see the records, if I am wrong you can correct me. This Bill has come on the last day of the session and the hon. Minister is requesting the members not to speak on the Bill but simply to raise their hands in support and pass the Bill. It will be passed today in this House and it will be passed tomorrow in the Rajya Sabha and there the matter ends for them. But you see that the Constitution (Fifty First Amendment) Act, 1984 was also on this very subject, i.e. the provision of reservation of seats for the scheduled tribes in the four States of Nagaland, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Arunachal. That Bill had to be withdrawn. Because that could not be implemented by the Government. But the Govt. refuses to learn any lesson from that as to how the constitutional rights of the tribals of the North-Eastern region should be protected and what should be the Govt's attitude towards that. Our country has to pay a heavy price for the Govt's lapses. The secessionist forces are raising their heads in many parts of the country today specially in the tribal areas mainly due to the treatment of the Govt. (*Interruption*) Sir, my time is being wasted kindly give me more time. The Govt's treatment of the ministries is also giving rise to secessionist forces in various parts of the country. The question has arisen whether the country will remain one

or not. Hon. Member Shri Swell has rightly raised the question in the House that in Tripura the tribals cannot say whether it is their State or not. This situation has developed due to external causes. Sir, the country was partitioned and Pakistan and Hindustan were created. According to the Nehru-Liaquat Ali pact India accepted the responsibility of rehabilitating all the refugees coming over from Pakistan, But has the big States of our country discharged their responsibilities in this respect?

[English]

AN HON. MEMBER: You created obstructions.

[Translation]

*SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN: It is your Government. Don't speak when you do not know anything. (*Interruptions*) Sir, I was saying that if the all the big States of our country like Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, U.P. Rajasthan etc. shared that responsibility then the present situation would not have arisen in Tripura. Tripura is a small State. (*Interruptions*).

I am giving the facts. If you lack experience, please go there and collect some experience. Beginning in the ruling party you have become such puppets in the hands of Rajiv Babu that you have forgotten the reality. Coming back to what I was saying, if all the States shared the responsibility for the refugees and if the Congress Govt. discharged its responsibility then Tripura would not have been in the present plight. Hon. Shri Swell must admit that his external cause is responsible to a great extent for this.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have already taken a long time. Please wind up.

[Translation]

*SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, two hours have been allotted

for this. Let me submit Sir, most of the members of the ruling party are not speaking, some opposition parties are not present here. So give me some more time.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI. P. R. DAS MUNSI): If Govt of India would have shared the total burden of the refugees then the problem of Tripura would not have been this. I only request the hon. Member to keep on record that this is your party line. You admit that this is your party line. Then we will tell the people of Tripura that this is your party line.

[Translation]

*SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not admit what the Hon. Minister of State is saying. At that time, their party was running the Govt. in Tripura. You enquire what happened there at that time. What amount of injustice was heaped upon the tribals when the Congress was in power in Tripura till 1976. Had you known that history? You would not have said this today. Mr. Minister, you are very young that is perhaps why you are saying all this. You do not know the facts.

[English]

SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI: There was no clash with tribals when the Congress Govt was there. All the clashes took place during the last ten years when the CPI(M) Govt. was there. (Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: Sir, he should not speak like that. This is a very sensitive issue.

[Translation]

*SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, all the tribals in the entire

north-eastern region are having the apprehension that they will turn into minorities in their own land. This apprehension is not without justification. This apprehension is mainly due to the faulty attitude of the Govt. towards their political rights. Had their political rights been properly cared for, then this situation would not have arisen in most cases. Sir, Article 332 (3) of the Constitution provides for reservation of seats for the tribals in various States in proportion to their population. Now can you say honestly that this provision has been faithfully adhered to everywhere? No, it has not been done. Since the day our Constitution came into force, the tribal members were due to get recognition in the entire north-eastern region in respect of tribal seats. Did they get that recognition? Had you recognised and accepted their political rights, you could have done that. But you did not do it. The fault is yours. Either you had a notice for not doing that or you were indifferent thinking that what are tribals? They are dumb people, they are illiterate and dull. Sir, it is true we are short and stacky, we have thatched noses and odd looks and we do not speak much. Whatever we want to say, we cannot express ourselves properly. I could perhaps express myself better had I been speaking in my own language. But I am speaking in Bengali which I have learnt somehow. I cannot speak in Hindi too. I wish I could. However what I want to say is, that matter should have been taken up very seriously. Then this problem would not have cropped up in the country and this Bill too would not have come before the House concerning this problem in the north eastern region. The Govt. would not have to withdraw the Fifty-first amendment in a shameful manner. Have you got any shame left? You have withdrawn the Fifty-first amendment on the reservation question since it was defective. Is there any guarantee that this too would not prove to be defective? If somebody moves the courts, will the Supreme Court judge in your favour? Supreme Court will say "What shall be the basis of determining the

*The speech was originally delivered in Bengali

[Shri Bajuban Riyan]

number of reserved seats for the tribals in various States". It shall be in proportion to the number of tribal people to the total population of the State. In Nagaland all seats are reserved for tribals except one. In Meghalaya 50 seats out of 60 are reserved for tribals, the other ten seats are general. Is it according to the population ratio? You say that this position will continue till 2000 AD. That means this arrangement will continue for another 13 years. You of course have called it a temporary arrangement. But your Govt may not last that long. It may be on temporary arrangement for you. But the tribals of the north-eastern region are not concerned with temporary measures. Their political right is permanent. Political right is not a temporary thing. You should have conceded their political rights which you have denied them. That is the reason for this grievance. The TNV has been created in Tripura, in Mizoram there is the Mizo national party, in Nagaland the Naga national party has been formed, the Naga socialist counsel has also come up there in Manipur and other places also. Similar parties have come up. Who are indulging in all these? These are being formed by those whom you have called the 'tribals' according to your constitution. They are those very people who are stocky who have thatched nose, who cannot speak, who are dumb. They are indulging in such activities because your Govt is doing injustice to them

Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, the present Congress Govt is not conceding the Constitutional rights to the tribals, they are being denied their economic rights, educational facilities are denied to them. That is why the Secessionist forces are raising their heads there. Sir, personally I do not support the type of agitation that is being followed in the north eastern region for the protection of their political rights. I do not believe that I will gain my political rights if I take to arms or insurgency. I believe that it is possible to gain our political rights

through constitutional and democratic methods and through democratic movements. Of course the Govt. should also believe in these methods. For example I can say that in 1986 the tribals in Tripura have been given their political rights through the autonomous district channels under the sixth Schedule of the Constitution. Through the Sixth Schedule they have been given constitutional rights also.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have already been given 20 minutes, that is enough. Wind up now.

[Translation]

*SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN: Sir, in TRIPURA district council have been formed under the Sixth Schedule after the 1st Front Govt. came to power. Who have done that? It has been done by those who are at present in majority and who are not tribals. That is the non-tribals have achieved it. In the assembly also out of 60 members 41 were non-tribals. These non-tribals supported this Bill and got it passed. The decision to extend the sixth schedule in Tripura had come from these through a resolution passed in the Tripura Assembly. Not once but thrice. The left front had done it there, the communist party had done it there. The Marxists had done it. If the CPI (M) was not in power there, it would not have been done. What was the slogan of the Congress there? The slogan was, "We will give blood, but we will never give the sixth schedule. It is a matter of gratification that the many in the treasury benches has also realised now that the sixth schedule is necessary to give the tribals their rights. Not only in Tripura but it is necessary in other States of the country also.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please wind up. You have taken 25 minutes

[Translation]

*SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN: Kindly give me some more time Sir, they have taken my time. Please allow me to speak without interruption. Within 5 minutes I will conclude Sir, If those in the majority do not look after the rights and interests of the minorities and the weaker sections, then their rights cannot be protected. If the majority people in the country who are non-tribals, protect the interests and rights of the tribals then only the rights of the tribals will be protected. This is the only way otherwise they cannot be protected. Therefore, I say that the problems of the tribals will not be solved by the gun or taking to arms. This will be solved through democratic methods alone. It can be solved through democratic movements and agitations only. These grievances can be brought before the Govt. through democratic methods. If this Govt do not listen to their grievances, they can change the Govt also through democratic methods. Our Constitution provides that right to the people. The people have the right to do that. This can be done within the framework of our Constitution. But Sir, I very much regret to say that this Govt. unable to understand that If those in the majority do not look after the rights and interests of the minorities and the weaker sections, then their rights cannot be protected. If the majority people in the country who are non-tribals, protect the interests and rights of the tribals then only the rights of the tribals will be protected. This is the only way otherwise they cannot be protected. Therefore I say that the problems of the tribals will not be solved by the gun or taking to arms. This will be solved through democratic methods alone. Amendments have been tabled for referring this Bill to a Select Committee. I support that for valid reasons. This may be referred to a Select Committee. This should be further examined minutely. We, a few tribals have expressed our opinion on this Bill today. But we are ignorant, unwise and have poor knowledge. You are wiser, more learned

than us, you have deeper knowledge about the various provisions of the Constitution. You apply your intellect and wisdom a little more on this Bill. After you decide how best it can be drafted to protect the rights of the tribals and to fulfil their hopes and aspirations.

With this request I conclude my speech.

SHRI CHINGWANG KONYAK: The reservation Bill has caused serious misgiving and apprehensions in the minds of the Nagas. The general mood and attitude of the people to the proposed amendment was one of hostility, disillusionment, and suspicion that their interests would be crucified on the alter of this Bill. The Bill is viewed as an attempt to erode the spirit in which statehood to Nagaland was granted. Sir, it may be recalled that the State of Nagaland was hammered out to accommodate the political aspirations of the Nagas, and Nagas were afforded a democratic opportunity to shape their own destiny and way of life through the Nagaland Legislative Assembly. It is also feared that the Bill would encourage an influx of non-Nagas and seriously disturb the Socio-political structures of the State. The possibility of certain vested interests and divisive forces exploiting this general antipathy of the people to the proposed bill cannot be ruled out.

Sir, after the Election Laws (Reservation of Seats) Amendment Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha in August, 1986 some time in September, 1986, Nagaland Legislative Assembly passed a resolution unanimously and urged the Union Government to reserve all the 60 seats in the Nagaland Legislative Assembly for the Scheduled Tribes of Nagaland.

I, therefore, in deference to the wishes and larger interests of the Nagas, and in view of the peculiar historical and political background of Nagaland, take this opportunity to urge the Government to reserve 100% seats in the Nagaland Legislative

[Shri Chingwang Konyak]

Assembly for tribal people of Nagaland and if reservation is not possible now, then I request that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee.

SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI (Sikkim): First of all, I would like to plead with my friends to listen to us patiently. While we can sit in this House till late in the night, sometimes even upto 10 O'clock, for discussing Bofors and such other issues, why cannot we give time and the same sort of concern and consideration to this Bill?

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI: She is right! Where are the Opposition members?

SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI: Is it simply because it concerns the simple people of far North-East? Then, why are you talking all the time about national integration, about bringing these people into the mainstream and all that?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please In the beginning itself, she requested everybody to be silent and to listen to her patiently. Please listen.

SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI: Before speaking on the Bill, I would like to straighten the record first. Our hon. member Shri Swell says that the Nepalese overwhelm the original people, namely, Bhutias and Lepchas in Sikkim. Sir, as already stated earlier by me, before the merger, in Sikkim there were three ethnic communities Bhutias, Lepchas and Nepalese. And if you go deep into the history, Lepchas whom, we in Sikkim, call the aboriginal people of Sikkim, even they also said to have come from the Far East. And the Bhutias have come from Tibet. For that matter, if we trace our history back, all our ancestors had come from somewhere....

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: Thank you Madam for reminding us about our ancestors!

SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI: Sir, while supporting this Bill which gives reservations to the tribal people of the North East, i.e. Nagaland, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya, I would like to make a few humble submissions. I deem it fit that there must be reservation of seats for backward tribal people. I say this because these people are not able to compete with the advanced sections of the people, as stated by our Home Minister in this House. Sir, similar considerations which inspired the Government to bring forward this Bill, should apply to the people of Sikkim also. Since 1979, we are also demanding that there should be some reservations for the ethnic communities of Sikkim. Sir, the people of Sikkim are very simple and law-abiding. They are very much agitated and disturbed on account of non-fulfilment of their demands. But they have been putting forward their demands democratically through their elected representatives. In turn the elected representatives in the Sikkim Legislative Assembly have unanimously passed the Resolution thrice and sent it for the consideration of the Central Government. But we always get the answer from the Centre "we are considering it". I would like to know, how long will it take to consider this case? Here I would like to draw the attention of the whole House that in 1975, due to oppression and suppression of the autocratic ruler, Sikkimese people wanted to join with the people of India with many high hopes and aspirations. At that time out of 32 members of Sikkim Legislative Assembly, 26 were in favour of merger with India this great country. That time Madam Indira Gandhi also considered that case and to fulfil the hopes and aspirations of the people of Sikkim, it was merged with India. But, now the whole House 32 Members passed a resolution regarding the reservation of seats thrice, but the Government of India has not considered it and it has not yet been passed. Here I am tempted to ask, did we cease to be human after the merger with India? I think that is why, you are not fulfilling our

hopes and aspirations. I sincerely hope that the consideration which inspired you to bring this Bill, the same considerations applies to Sikkim also and I hope that you will bring such a Bill for giving reservation of seats for the ethnic group of Sikkim in the near future.

With these words, I support this Bill.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN VAIRALE (Akola) Sir, I have a submission to make. It is a very important subject and many members are interested in taking part in the discussion. So instead of sitting for long hours, I request that it may be carried on tomorrow so that each and every member get the opportunity to speak.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have no objection

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur): We will continue tomorrow.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): If all the Members feel that this can be taken up tomorrow, I have no objection. It can be taken up tomorrow

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House now stands adjourned

20.38 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Friday, August
28, 1987/Bhadra 6, 1909(Saka)*